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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 3, 1934.

Surprise Appointments Delay New Commission Organization.....	2-6
A-K Executive Questioned In Army Investigation.....	7
Commission Division Directors Uncertain.....	8
Yankee Network Sued For Libel.....	9
Crosley Will Extend Convention Glad Hand.....	9
Business Letter Notes.....	10
Patterson, Paley and McCosker In WNYC Survey.....	11
Decisions Of The Federal Radio Commission.....	11

No. 737

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July 3, 1934.

SURPRISE APPOINTMENTS DELAY NEW COMMISSION ORGANIZATION

Because so few members of the new Federal Communications Commission knew in advance that they were to be reappointed, a delay was occasioned in the organization of the Commission. Judge E. O. Sykes, new Chairman, endeavored to get the members together Monday, July 2nd, inasmuch as the creation of the Commission was effective July 1st, but a quorum could not be assembled in Washington on that day. Accordingly Judge Sykes said that it might be a week later before they could organize. Only three members were in Washington at the time.

Although several had been spoken of as possibilities, among those finally chosen, dark horses predominated. These included former Governor Norman S. Case, Republican, of Rhode Island; Paul Walker, Chairman of the Oklahoma Utilities Commission, Democrat, of Oklahoma; Hampson Gary, former Minister to Switzerland, Democrat, of Texas; George Henry Payne, publicist, Republican, of New York, and Dr. Irvin Stewart, of the State Department, Democrat, who hails from Texas. The reappointment of Judge Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, Democrat, of Mississippi, and of Col. Thad Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Radio Commission, Republican, of Ohio, seemed to have been a foregone conclusion.

Judge Sykes was appointed for the seven year term; Colonel Brown for six years; Mr. Walker, five years; former Governor Case, four years; Dr. Stewart, three years; Mr. Payne, two years; and Mr. Gary, one year. At the conclusion of their present terms, they are subject to appointment, if again approved, for a seven year term. All of the present appointments will have to be confirmed by the Senate when it meets January 1st. If any should not be confirmed by the Senate, they will receive their pay from July 1st to January 1st. The present Radio Commission will function until the new Commission is organized.

An idea of the uncertainty as to who would be appointed, which apparently prevailed until the last minute, and the speed with which President Roosevelt moved when he finally made up his mind, is illustrated in the appointment of Mr. Walker. The names of the Commissioners were given to the newspapermen Saturday night for Sunday morning's release but late Saturday afternoon, President Roosevelt was still trying to reach Mr. Walker by long-distance telephone in Oklahoma. The White House was told that Mr. Walker was in Washington sitting with the Interstate Commerce Commission. An hour or so later the President succeeded in reaching Mr. Walker at the Cosmos Club, which is only about a block from the White House. The President asked him if he would accept the position and when the latter assented, President Roosevelt, at the telephone, is reported to have said, "You are appointed."

It is a typical Government Commission in which politics, rather than technical qualifications, predominate. Senators Pat Harrison and Stephens, of Mississippi, are credited with the reappointment of Judge Sykes; former Governor James Cox, of Ohio, and one time Democratic Presidential nominee, was said to have been behind Colonel Brown; and Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, is reported to have been the sponsor of Dr. Stewart, who also hails from Texas. Representative Rayburn was the co-author of the Communications Act, and Dr. Stewart, in charge of radio at the State Department, acted as his advisor. Although natives of the same State, they did not meet until several months ago. When Dr. Stewart's name was first mentioned, he seemed to take it lightly and apparently was as surprised as anyone when appointed.

Mr. Walker had the support of Senator Gore and apparently the entire Oklahoma delegation. Mr. Gary, from Texas, was said to have had the backing of Col. E. M. House, and Senator Sheppard, of Texas.

Former Governor Case is said to have been the personal selection of President Roosevelt. They met as members of a conference of Governors when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York. Messrs. Roosevelt and Case were a part of a sub-committee, the other members of which were Governors Pollard, of Virginia; Dern, of Utah, and Woodring, of Kansas. Although of opposite political faith, a close friendship was maintained between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Case with the result that the latter has twice been a guest at the White House. Governor Case was described by friends, notwithstanding his appointment by a Democratic President, as "a real Republican".

Considerable comment was occasioned by the fact that Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, also a personal friend of President Roosevelt, was not appointed to the new Commission. The President, when Mr. Prall was defeated for renomination to the House, appointed him to the Radio Commission but he never took his seat. Under the law, Mr. Prall, having been a member of the Congress which created the Communications Commission, would not be eligible to serve on it until January 1st. His absence from the new Commission gave rise to two stories. One was that Mr. Prall would succeed Mr. Gary at the end of the latter's first term; another was that Mr. Prall would be appointed to the Federal Trade Commission to fill one of the vacancies occasioned by the appointment of Messrs. Healy and Matthews to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It seemed a certainty that Capt. S. C. Hooper, Chief of Naval Communications, would be appointed a member of the Communications Commission but this was said to have been strongly objected to by one of the large communication companies. Radio Commissioner Hanley was reported not to have been reappointed by President Roosevelt because of the allegations made by the Chicago Tribune that he had changed his vote and swung a decision of the Commission in favor of a Peoria station because the latter

was represented by a lawyer who handled the radio business for the client of Arthur Mullen, of Nebraska, of the Democratic National Committee and floor manager for Roosevelt at Chicago. Mullen was credited with having secured the appointment of Hanley, and Hanley's failure to be reappointed is taken as a further slap by the Administration at Mullen, who was subsequently forced off the Democratic National Committee by the President.

The failure of Commissioner Lafount to be appointed to the Communications Commission is charged to the fact that Mr. Lafount, a Smoot Republican, failed to vote according to instructions from the White House in a case which the Commission had before it concerning two Louisiana stations, KWKH, at Shreveport, and WWL, at New Orleans.

The new Communications Commission brings together men of long experience in public life. Judge Sykes, who is 58 years old, was formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and was appointed to the Federal Radio Commission by President Coolidge in 1927, and reappointed by President Hoover in 1930. He will have been the only member of the Radio Commission who survived from its start to finish.

Col. Thad Brown, former Secretary of State of Ohio, and campaign manager of President Hoover in that State, began his service in Washington as Chief Counsel of the Federal Power Commission. He was subsequently appointed General Counsel of the Radio Commission in 1929, and later a Commissioner. Colonel Brown is 47 years old, and served as a Captain in the World War.

Mr. Walker was judged to be about 40 years old, and is said to be one of the best known State Commissioners on little understood angles of railway rates. He has served as Special Counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and for the past two years has been Chairman of a section of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission which has been conducting an investigation of the Southwest Bell Telephone rates. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of State Railroad and Utilities Commission.

According to a friend of Mr. Walker, the latter's appointment was put up to President Roosevelt that the Commission would doubtless be required to have its political appointees, and that for window-dressing, it would be well for the President to appoint someone with Public Utilities experience and to really "do the work." This friend predicted that Mr. Walker would develop into the "Joe Eastman" of the Commission. One of the difficulties which presented itself in the appointment of Mr. Walker, was that it would allow "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, Governor of Oklahoma, to appoint his successor, but President Roosevelt was said to have remarked that he would not allow that to stand in his way.

Dr. Stewart, who is 35 years old, came into the radio picture four years ago when he was appointed to supervise radio matters insofar as they affected treaties. He had previously

served as Assistant Solicitor of the State Department, and after retiring for a couple of years to private practice, returned in 1930 in charge of the radio division at the State Department. He was born in Fort Worth, attended the public schools there, was a student for two years in the University of Oklahoma. Later he received his B.A., M.A., and L.L.B. degrees at the University of Texas, and finally his Ph.D. at Columbia University. He later taught Constitutional Law at the University of Texas. Dr. Stewart served as advisor at the International Radio Conference in Washington in 1927, at the meeting of the International Technical Consulting Committee on Radio at Copenhagen, in 1931, and was a delegate to the International Radio Conference at Madrid in 1932, and finally as advisor to the North American Radio Conference in Mexico in 1933.

Former Governor Case was born in Providence, R. I., and is 46 years old. He received an A.B. degree at Brown University in 1908. He studied law at Harvard from 1909-1911, and received his LL.B. from Boston University in 1912, and LL.D. degrees from Manhattan College in 1930, and Rhode Island State College in 1931. He married Emma Louise Arnold, of Bethel, Vt. June 28, 1916, and they have three children, Norman, John and Elizabeth. Mr. Case was admitted to the bar in Rhode Island in 1911, in Massachusetts in 1912, and the Supreme Court of the United States in 1923. He was a member of the City Council of Providence from 1914-1918, of the Soldiers' Bonus Board of Rhode Island, 1920-1922, United States Attorney, District of Rhode Island from 1921 to 1926. In 1927 he was elected Lt. Governor of Rhode Island and served until 1928, succeeding as Governor of Rhode Island upon the death of Governor Pothier for period ending January, 1929 and has been Governor since that time, his second term expiring in 1933. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Governor's Conference 1930-32. He served as 1st Lt. Troop A, R.I.N.G., Mexican border, 1916; World War service, July 25, 1917 to July 19, 1929, as Capt. Co. A., 103d Machine Gun Batt., 26th Division, and later with General Staff of the A.E.F. He received the Chevalier de l'Etoile Noire (France) in 1918. He is a member of Delta Upsilon, a Baptist and a Mason, and a member of the University Club.

George Henry Payne was born in New York City and is 57 years old. He was a student in the College of the City of New York and later in the College of Pharmacy, and finally studied in the New York Law University. He was married at Dallas, Pa. to Mrs. Emma James Sturdevant, March 9, 1918. Propr. Long Branch Summer Season, 1893, The Gothamite, 1895-96; Associate Editor, Criterion Magazine, 1896-99; exchange editor and editorial writer, Commercial Advertiser, 1895-96; musical and dramatic critic, New York Evening Telegram, 1903-07; political writer, Evening Post, 1909-12. He was a lecturer on history and development of American Journalism, Cooper Union, 1915, and President Direct Nominations Club, 1901. He was a member of the New York County Republican Committee 1906-07 and a candidate for Assembly in 1908. He was Manager, Lit. Bureau for Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate for Governor in 1910 and one of the New York

campaign managers for presidential campaign of Theodore Roosevelt 1912; also manager of the campaign for George McAneny, President, Board of Aldermen, 1913; now Tax Commissioner of New York City. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention (floor manager for General Wood), Chicago, 1920. He was a candidate for United States Senator, Republican primaries against James W. Wadsworth, receiving 46,039 votes, in 1920. He was decorated Order of Danilo I (Montenegro), 1921.

Mr. Case is a member of the Metropolitan Club (Washington, D. C.), the Army and Navy Club, City Club, National Republican Club, Park Republican Club, Hardware (New York) Club, Cercle Interallie (Paris, France). He is the author of "A Great Part and Other Stories of the Stage, published in 1901; "The Birth of a New Party", published in 1912; "History of the Child in Human Progress," 1915; "History of Journalism in America", 1919; "England - Her Treatment of America", 1931; also a one-act musical comedy, "In Silver Idaho", 1911, and a one-act play, "The Lightning Stroke", 1915.

Hampson Gary is 59 years old and was born in Tyler, Texas. He was educated in the Bingham School, North Carolina and the University of Virginia; In 1901 he married Bessie Royall, of Palestine, Texas, and has two children, Franklin and Helen. He was admitted to the bar in 1894 and in practice of law at Tyler, Texas until removal to Washington, D. C. in 1914. He was referee in bankruptcy for four years, Standing Master in Chancery; U. S. Court, 2 years and appointed Special Counsel of the Department of State in December, 1914, to assist in the consideration of matters arising out of the war situation in Europe. He was advanced to the regular service and made a Solicitor, 1915. He was diplomatic agent and Consul General to Egypt, rank of Minister Resident, 1917 to 1920. While serving in Cairo, was in charge of American interests in Palestine, Syria, and Arabia. He was at the front beyond Jerusalem with Field Marshal Allenby for a while in 1918. He was called to Paris in 1919 for work with the American Comma. to Negotiate Peace; Minister to Switzerland, 1920-1921.

Mr. Gary has been engaged in general law practice in Washington, D. C. since 1921, and New York since 1931. He was a Capt. U. S. Volunteers Spanish American War, 1898, later Colonel, 3rd Texas Infantry. He was a member of the Texas House of Representatives, 1901-02 and regent, University of Texas, 1909-11. He is a member of the American Bar Association, American Society International Law, University of Virginia chapter Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Tau Omega, New York Southern Society, S. R. Episcopalian. His clubs are the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs in Washington, as well as the Chevy Chase and Lawyers Club of that same city.

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The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the work done in the laboratory, the second section deals with the work done in the field, and the third section deals with the work done in the office.

The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the results of the work. It is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the results of the work done in the laboratory, the second section deals with the results of the work done in the field, and the third section deals with the results of the work done in the office.

The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the conclusions of the work. It is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work done in the laboratory, the second section deals with the conclusions of the work done in the field, and the third section deals with the conclusions of the work done in the office.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the recommendations of the work. It is divided into three sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work done in the laboratory, the second section deals with the recommendations of the work done in the field, and the third section deals with the recommendations of the work done in the office.

7/3/34

A-K EXECUTIVE QUESTIONED IN ARMY INVESTIGATION

Delving into employment of certain Army officers by outside business interests, Acting Chairman Paul Kvale of the House Military Affairs Investigation Committee today (Tuesday) in Washington behind closed doors questioned Joseph L. Schwank, executive of the Atwater Kent Radio Company.

Schwank was "invited" to give any information he may have regarding services rendered Atwater Kent in 1930 and 1932 by Lieut. Col. Joseph I. McMullen, Chief of the Patents Section of the Judge Advocate General's office of the Army.

The Committee also is in possession of records showing that at least two other Army officers received compensation from business concerns, it was disclosed. Kvale said the names of other officers involved in the records would not be made public until the facts have been thoroughly checked, and unless the findings justify action by the Committee.

He said the Committee desires to ascertain whether the officers were on leave at the time and whether the firms employing them were doing business with the Government at the time.

The Atwater Kent representative was asked to testify by Committee investigators, who spent several days in New York and Philadelphia last week.

The Committee is awaiting a promised second appearance of Colonel McMullen, who already has given sensational testimony. The veteran military lawyer told the committee he would produce personal records as to fees he received from Atwater Kent and from the Cuban-American Manganese Corporation several years ago.

The Committee has indicated it would like to compare Col. McMullen's records with those received from other sources. In his testimony, Colonel McMullen said he received about \$5,000 from Atwater Kent interests for patent services and that he was on the payroll of the Cuban-American Manganese Corporation at a retainer of \$250 a month.

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7/3/34

COMMISSION DIVISION DIRECTORS UNCERTAIN

When asked who might serve as the directors of each of the three divisions - broadcasting, telegraph and telephone - which it is expected the Communications Commission will create, Judge E. O. Sykes said that no thought had been given to personnel in this connection and a decision would not be reached until after the Commission met. The only names heard in connection with any of the divisions were W. D. Terrell, present Chief of Field Operations, and Capt. Roger W. Yeomans, formerly with the Army Signal Corps and the A. T. & T.

"We have to get organized before we can work out the divisions", Judge Sykes explained. He added that he was very much pleased with the selection of the Commissioners. At least one person commenting upon this did not agree with him.

"Apparently the President concentrated on the Securities Commission and allowed Farley to have his way with the Communications Commission whose complexion is highly political", the critic remarked.

"One or two politicians may have slipped through", someone commented. "Yes a number of politicians get aboard. There isn't a man on the Commission with technical knowledge of either radio or communications."

A guess as to how the Commission might divide itself to supervise the divisions was as follows: Broadcasting - Brown and Stewart; Telegraph - Case and Payne; and Telephone - Walker and Gary, with Judge Sykes sitting in on all three if he so desired.

Two favorites in the betting were Paul D. P. Spearman for General Counsel, and Dr. C. B. Jolliffe for Chief Engineer. George Porter, Acting General Counsel seeks to head the Legal Division. Miss Fanny Neyman, of the Legal Division, who had Commissionership ambitions, is spoken of as having a chance for Assistant General Counsel; also Ben Fisher, Assistant General Counsel of the Radio Commission.

In the Engineering Division, it is believed places will be found for Ford Greaves and E. K. Jett, who both served under Dr. Jolliffe on the Radio Commission. Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Commission, known as Farley's "fair haired boy", despite the bitter newspaper fire he has drawn, seems to be slated for Secretary of the Communications Commission.

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YANKEE NETWORK SUED FOR LIBEL

A libel suit asking damages for \$100,000 from the Yankee Network News Service, Inc., for broadcasting an admittedly false report during the celebrated Millen-Faber murder case has been filed in Boston in Federal Court by Abraham Faber, one of the defendants, since convicted of murdering two policemen during a bank hold-up.

The broadcast in question was made at 9:55 P.M., March 23, and alleged that Faber had made a desperate attempt to escape from the jail at Dedham, Mass., where he was confined during his trial. Stations WNAC and WAAB, operated by the defendant corporation, were used for the transmission of this report.

Richard Grant, manager of the radio news service, according to the Editor & Publisher, admitted under oath in the Dedham court on April 11 that the broadcast concerning Faber's supposed escape was false. The report, prefaced in its broadcasting by the words, "The Yankee News Service has learned exclusively", had not been verified before it was sent out on the air, Grant admitted under questioning by Attorney William R. Scharton, counsel for Faber.

"It was a hoax", Grant said, asked if he had made any retraction. Grant declared that the District Attorney had directed him not to.

The purpose of Scharton's subpoena of Grant to appear in court was to show that the false broadcast had prejudiced the minds of prospective jurors.

Attachment of the property of the Yankee Network News Service was also sought with the filing of Faber's suit. The News Service has 21 days in which to file an answer.

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CROSLEY WILL EXTEND CONVENTION GLAD HAND

Powel Crosley, past master at entertaining, has been appointed Chairman of the local Committee at the Cincinnati meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in September.

E. M. Spence, of Atlantic City, Chairman of the Convention Committee, and Phil Loucks, of the NAB, who visited Cincinnati to look over the ground, are already predicting at least 500 registrations.

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:::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::
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The exemption from Federal Tax which affects payments by newspapers to telegraph and telephone companies does not extend to payments made by radio broadcasting companies to those systems of communications, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has ruled.

Station WAAF, owned and operated by the Chicago Drivers Journal, burned out in the Chicago stockyards fire, returned to the air last week with its regular daily schedule. A new transmitter has been constructed on top of the Exchange Building at the yards, and new studios have been acquired at the Palmer House.

Lynne M. Lamm, Washington newspaper correspondent and radio writer is spending his vacation at Mountainville, Orange County, New York. This is not far from Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Lamm is accompanied by Mrs. Lamm and will be away about two weeks.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is to be featured July 9 in a broadcast program of the Simmons Company, sponsoring Better Bedding Week. Her \$3,000 fee is to be forwarded to a charity to be named by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters expects to spend the 4th of July in Minneapolis.

In addition to their regular duties, New York City police radio cars delivered more than 12,000 summonses last month.

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PATTERSON, PALEY AND McCOSKER IN WNYC SURVEY

Mayor LaGuardia has named the following prominent radio executives to survey the facilities of WNYC, the Municipal broadcasting station, and to report on methods of expanding its usefulness:

William Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Vice-President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, and Alfred J. McCosker, President of the National Association of Broadcasters and associated with WOR.

Recently the Mayor set January 1st as the expiration date of a probation period for the station. He indicated that if its usefulness was not fully demonstrated by that time, WNYC would be discontinued and the station sold.

Mr. Patterson has already made a preliminary survey of the city station's technical equipment. As a former city official he is familiar with the city's financial situation and procedure within city departments.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

The Commission did not meet today, either as the Federal Radio Commission or the Federal Communications Commission. The following were some decisions handed down on June 29:

Action Taken On Examiners' Reports

WBOW, Banks of Wabash, Inc., Terre Haute, Ind., denied C.P. to make changes in equipment, change frequency from 1310 to 1360 kc., increase power from 100 w. to 500 w. night, 1 KW day, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner George H1 Hill; WHBY, WHBY, Inc., Green Bay, Wis., denied C.P. to make changes in equipment change frequency from 1200 to 1360 kc., change power from 100 w. to 1 KW, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner Hill; WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., granted renewal of license, 1230 kc., 500 watts, specified hours, sustaining Examiner Hill; WSBC, WSBC, Inc., Chicago, Ill., dismissed C.P. to change location, install new equipment, change frequency to 1360 kc., and change power from 100 w. to 1 KW night, 1½ KW-LS, from special hours to share with WGES, sustaining Examiner Hill; New, John L. Hopkins, Hammond, Ind., dismissed application for C.P. for new station to operate on 1360 kc., 1 KW, share with WGES, sustaining Examiner Hill.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the continent in search of a new life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were different from them. Over time, the settlers and the native Americans began to interact, and a new society began to emerge. This society was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all. It was a society that was built on the foundation of the American dream. The American dream is the belief that anyone can achieve success and prosperity through hard work and determination. This dream has been the driving force behind the growth and development of the United States. It has inspired generations of Americans to strive for a better life. It has been the source of the country's strength and resilience. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the American dream. It is a story of a nation that has overcome many challenges and has emerged as a global superpower. The American dream is a timeless ideal that continues to inspire and motivate people around the world.

The American dream is a concept that has been defined in many different ways. Some people see it as a goal of wealth and success. Others see it as a goal of freedom and happiness. But at its core, the American dream is about the pursuit of a better life. It is about the belief that anyone can achieve their dreams through hard work and determination. This belief has been the foundation of the United States. It has been the source of the country's strength and resilience. The American dream is a timeless ideal that continues to inspire and motivate people around the world. It is a dream that has shaped the history of the United States and will continue to shape its future. The American dream is a dream that is worth fighting for. It is a dream that is worth believing in. It is a dream that is worth pursuing. The American dream is a dream that is worth living for.

7/3/34

Also, WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., granted modification of license to change frequency from 1230 kc. to 1360 kc., change specified hours to special hours, facilities vacated by WJKS, 500 watts, sustaining Examiner Hill; WFBM, Indianapolis Power & Light Co., Indianapolis, Ind., granted modification of license to change hours from specified to unlimited (facilities of WSBT); 1230 kc., 1 KW, sustaining Examiner Hill; WGES, Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted renewal of license, 1360 kc., 500 watts, 1 KW-LS on Sunday, Share with WJKS, sustaining Examiner Hill (The effective date in the above case is July 13, 1934); WJEJ, Hagerstown Broadcasting Co., Hagerstown, Md., denied C.P. to make changes in equipment, change hours of operation from daytime to unlimited and increase power from 100 w. day to 250 w. day, 50 w. night, 1210 kc., sustaining Examiner Ralph L. Walker (Order effective July 6, 1934); NEW - C. C. Morris, Ada, Okla., granted C.P. for new station to operate on 1200 kc., 100 watts, daytime hours, sustaining Examiner George Hl Hill (Order effective July 6).

Action On Cases Heard Before Whole Commission

New, Robert Lowell Burch, Salem, Ore., denied C.P. for new experimental broadcast station to operate on 1530 kc., 300 3., experimentally for 2 months, thereafter 1 KW unlimited (order effective July 13); New - General Television Vorp., Boston, Mass., denied C.P. for new experimental broadcast station to operate on 1570 kc., 500 w., unlimited time (order effective July 13); also, granted C.P. for new experimental visual broadcasting station to operate on 42000 to 56000, 60000 to 86000 kc., 200 w., unlimited, except for time division with other license, A3 emission (order effective July 13).

Miscellaneous

WLBW, Broadcasters of Pennsylvania, Erie, Pa., reconsidered and granted application for increase in night power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WTOC, Savannah Broadcasting Co., Savannah, Ga., reconsidered and granted application for increase in night power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcasting Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., The Commission reconsidered its action of April 20 and June 26, and ordered that station KWCR be authorized to use 500 watts daytime power.

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 6, 1934.

Prall Communications Commission Status Puzzler.....	2
No Cheers From Radio Industry For New Commission.....	4
Dill Still Undecided With Regard To Running Again.....	5
Radio Manufacturers' Code Hearing Set For July 23rd.....	6
Miss Bellows Weds Philip Pillsbury.....	7
Borah WJAR Cutoff Due To Power Breakdown.....	8
Business Letter Notes.....	9
No More Radio Commission Meetings.....	10
U. S. Will Give Air Forecasts For Aviators.....	10
RCA Connects N. Y. And New Orleans - Chicago Next.....	11
\$200 Television Sets Promised By DeForest.....	11
Report Of Broadcasting Applications Received.....	12
Music Predominates British Programs.....	12
CORRECTION.....	12

No. 738

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PRALL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION STATUS PUZZLER

A perplexing riddle on the eve of the organization of the new Communications Commission is whether or not Hampson Gary, of Texas, appointed for one year, is only a "straw man" and whether Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, will not eventually become the seventh member of the Commission.

Mr. Prall was appointed to the Radio Commission by President Roosevelt but never took his seat. Because of the fact that he was a member of the Congress which created the new Commission, Prall would not be eligible to serve until his Congressional term expires January 1st. One theory is that Representative Prall, who is a personal friend of President Roosevelt, will be appointed to the Federal Trade Commission, but another persists that he will later join the Communications Commission.

Color was given to the latter conjecture by the remarks of Representative John J. O'Connor, of New York, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, and others at a luncheon given to Mr. Prall by the members of the House Banking and Currency Committee at the time of his retirement from Congress.

Congressmen are often well informed as to Presidential appointments, and though the luncheon was held before President Roosevelt named the Communications Commission, those who spoke at the luncheon all seemed to take it for granted that Mr. Prall was to be prominently identified with the new radio deal.

"Representative Prall sometime ago was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate as a member of the Federal Radio Commission", Representative O'Connor (D) said, "and it is generally understood that with the consolidation of that Commission with the new Communications Commission, he will become a member of that all embracing body."

"I like Mr. Prall for many reasons and for the additional reason that as soon as he takes over his new radio duties, I have his definite promise that he will arrange for free radio service for me as long as I am in Congress", said Representative Wesley E. Disney (D), of Oklahoma.

"My love for Mr. Prall amounts to more than my respect for most men. I know him rather intimately and that knowledge amounts to an enthusiasm, so to speak. It can best be illustrated by a story we heard the other day concerning two boys in Sunday School. It illustrates how a man for no special reason at all will form a judgment of another man and stay by him through all

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the vicissitudes and tergiversations. The teacher inquired of one of the boys as to whom God has sent to save the world, and the boy promptly answered. 'President Roosevelt.' The boy next to him nudged him and said, 'No; it was Jesus Christ.' The boy replied, 'Shut up, you damn Republican.'

"We know that Mr. Prall's appointment to the Federal Radio Commission is a credit to the great Democratic Party, to New York City, and to the great Empire State", Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R) of New York, declared. "We Republicans of New York State feel it is a signal honor to our State to be represented on the Federal Radio Commission by Mr. Prall, and it is our hope that he will well look after our domestic affairs."

"While Mr. Prall is leaving Congress, he is entering upon a field of activity as a member of the Federal Radio Commission of equal importance, if not of greater importance, to the country as a whole, than his Committee on Banking and Currency", Representative Reilly (D) of Wisconsin, said. "The radio is in its infancy, and the problems that will have to be solved by the Federal Radio Commission are just as difficult and vital to the future of our country as the problems that have been considered and will be considered by this Committee on Banking and Currency."

"I have no doubt but that Mr. Prall will in his new position be able to render efficient service to the country and that his record on the Federal Radio Commission will meet the highest expectation of his very many friends and admirers and justify the judgment of the President in selecting him for one of the most important governmental agencies."

"Mr. Prall goes to a field of broader opportunity, for the radio in the shaping of public opinion already is one of the most powerful influences in our political and social relations. It is going to become more and more powerful", Representative Robert Luce (R), of Massachusetts said. "Personally I am regretful that we did not follow the English example of keeping the radio completely under governmental control. We have allowed it to remain in private hands and have thereby exposed the country to very serious dangers. I am glad that a man like Mr. Prall is to be one of those who will in the years immediately before us secure us not merely more enjoyable entertainment, not merely pleasure, but shall secure to us an opportunity for the proper direction of public opinion through the presentation of both sides of all great issues by men capable of enlightening and informing the public."

Finally, in responding to these toasts, Mr. Prall himself said:

"The President has honored me by my selection to fill an important post, and here again you may be assured of my unselfish devotion to the work of the Commission on which I will serve, to the Administration that has honored me by appointment, and to the country which I have served in the past."

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NO CHEERS FROM RADIO INDUSTRY FOR NEW COMMISSION

If there have been any cheers from the broadcasters and radio manufacturers over the makup of the new Communications Commission, they have been more of the Bronx character. President Roosevelt was sharply criticized because of the political character of the appointments and due to the fact that there is hardly a single man on the Commission who could technically qualify as a technical expert on the subject of communications.

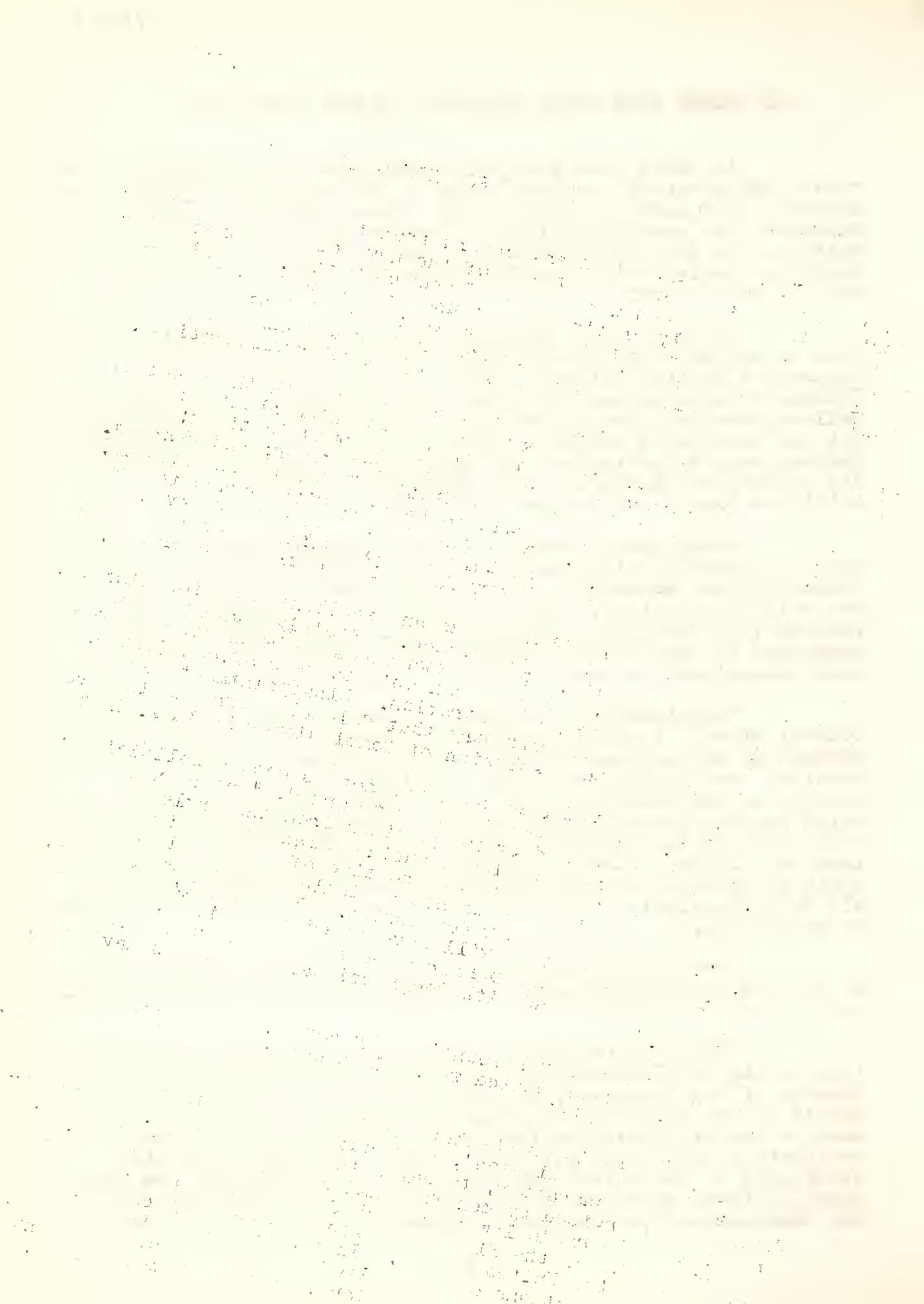
The old Radio Commission started out with three out of five of its members men who really knew something about the radio business - Admiral Bullard, Chief of Naval Communications; Colonel Dillon, former West Coast Radio Supervisor; and Henry A. Bellows, who was then in charge of Station WCCO, in Minneapolis. But the same could hardly be said to be true with regard to the Communications Commission. To begin with, five out of seven of its members are lawyers. Paul Walker ably qualifies as a utilities expert but George Henry Payne is an ex-newspaper man.

Judge Sykes, who has made an excellent name for himself, could, because of his long experience, certainly qualify as a communications authority. Thad Brown seems to be known more for his political ability, a Republican able to keep afloat just as readily in a Democratic Administration. Disappointment was expressed by many in the industry that Colonel Brown should have been reappointed to the exclusion of Commissioner Harld A. Lafount.

"Admittedly Mr. Lafount was not as good a politician as Colonel Brown", a radio manufacturer remarked, "but he was courageous and approached every question from the angle of public service. Mr. Lafount was also a business man, and had been engaged in the radio business at the time of his appointment, which reminds me that there is not a single business man, as far as I know, on the entire new Commission. They mostly seem to be lawyers. It means that we will have to educate five new men and again go through the same performance we went through with the old Radio Commission and with Congressional Committees having to do with radio."

Commissioner Lafount's only comment when advised that he had not been reappointed was, "What chance had a Smoot Republican in the New Deal?"

"There is an absolute lack of geographical representation on the new Commission", a broadcaster commented. "Radio, because of its character, to say nothing of communications, should be supervised by men from all sections. It was a requirement of the old radio law that each Commissioner had to be a resident of one of the five radio zones, thus they came from every part of the United States. In the makeup of the new Commission, three sections of the United States are not represented. One Commissioner is from Rhode Island, another from New York,



another from Ohio, another from Mississippi, another from Oklahoma, and two from Texas. Thus the great West and Northwest are unrepresented but instead the South, where radio conditions are the poorest, and the Southwest are strongly in the saddle."

A prominent Oklahoma utilities man was quoted as saying that he was delighted with the appointment of Paul Walker, Chairman of the Oklahoma Utilities Commission.

"We will surely be glad to get him out of Oklahoma regardless of whom Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray appoints as his successor." The intimation was that Mr. Walker had made the utilities of that State "toe the mark."

If it was the intention of the Administration to curry favor with the newspapers by appointing George Henry Payne, it may be said that his appointment aroused little enthusiasm upon the part of several members of the corps of Washington correspondents who were asked for their opinion of him.

"If I had known they were going to throw jobs around like that", a correspondent remarked sarcastically, "I'd have gone after one of them myself."

Some correspondents, however, did show interest in whether or not Herbert Pettey, Postmaster General Farley's protege, is to be named Secretary of the Commission or Director of Broadcasting. If so, as seems likely, it is almost a foregone conclusion that the new Commission will inherit the animosity of at least two newspapers, the Chicago Tribune, and the New York Herald Tribune, which hammered the Radio Commission in general and Mr. Pettey in particular.

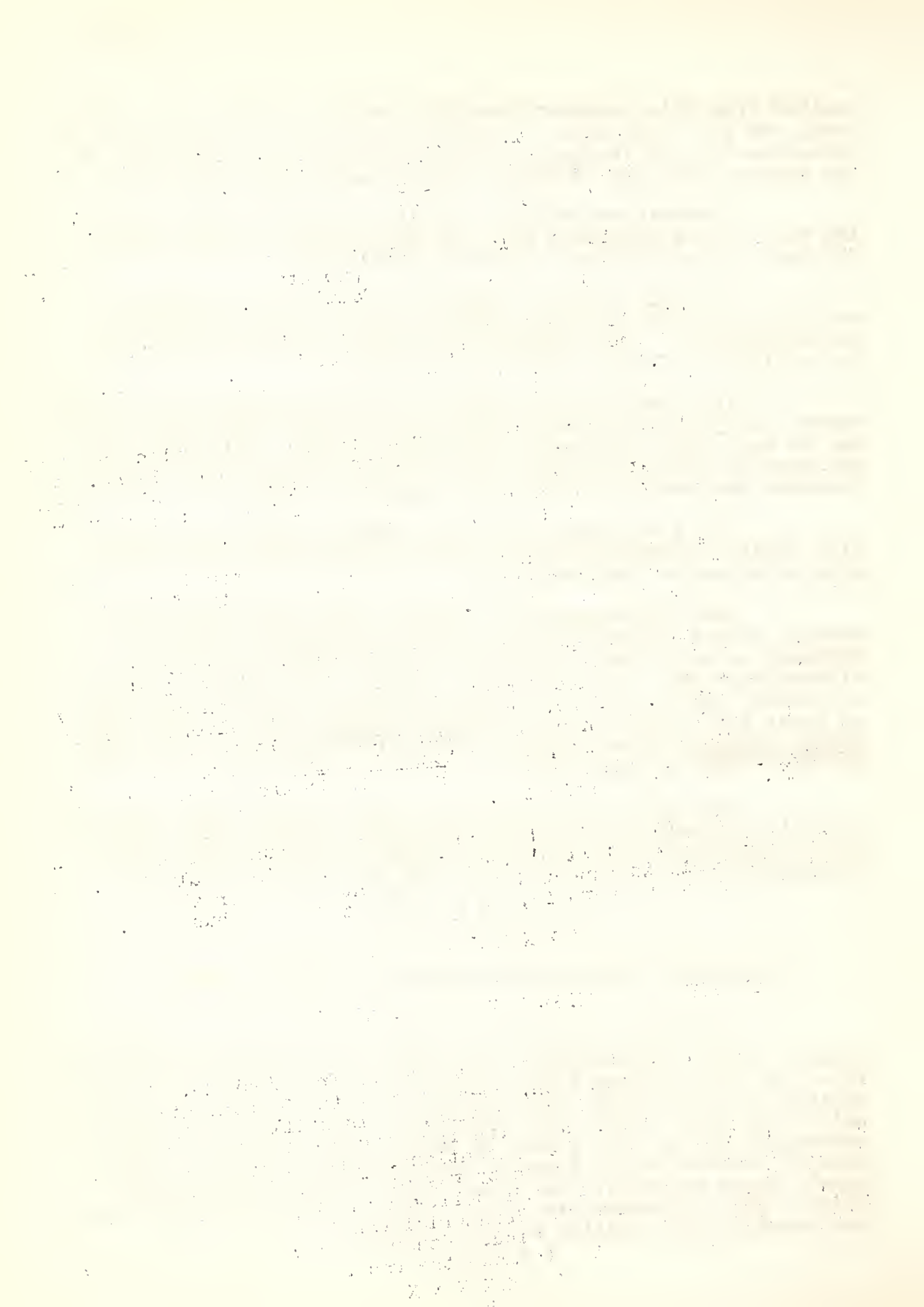
The first formal meeting of the Communications Commission will be held at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, July 11th. A full membership is expected to be present and after the Commissioners have been sworn in, they will get down to business.

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DILL STILL UNDECIDED WITH REGARD TO RUNNING AGAIN

According to the latest advices from Spokane, where Senator Dill, of Washington, co-author of the Communications Act is at present spending his vacation, he is still undecided as to whether or not he will enter the race for re-election. He has until July 15th to file his intentions. President Roosevelt has announced that he will return by way of Washington State and some of Senator Dill's friends believed the impetus the President's visit might give the Senatorial candidate might cause Senator Dill to change his mind. Others believed, despite this, the Senator might decline to make the race.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS' CODE HEARING SET FOR JULY 23RD

A hearing on the application of the Radio Manufacturers for a separate Code has been granted by the National Recovery Administration and will be held in Washington, Monday morning, July 23rd. The radio manufacturers are at present operating under the Code of the Electrical Manufacturers' Industry, and numerous grounds for exemption from this have been presented to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. The principal objection of the radio manufacturers to the Electrical Code is that the thirty-six-hour maximum week of the Electrical Code has caused serious problems, expense and difficulty for radio manufacturers. According to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the radio manufacturers have worked under the disadvantages of the thirty-six hour week, losing employees to other industries which enjoy a forty-hour week. The Electrical Code is one of the very few having less than a forty-hour week, and is a severe hardship to radio manufacturers, Mr. Geddes said.

The case of the radio manufacturers will be presented at the hearing by the RMA Code Committee, of which Capt. William Sparks, of the Sparks-Withington Co., of Jackson, Mich., is Chairman, and the other members are James M. Skinner, President of Philco, Philadelphia; A. S. Wells, President of Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago; S. W. Muldowny, President, National Union Radio Corp., New York City; and Arthur Moss, President, Electrad, Inc., of New York City.

It is also expected that Leslie F. Muter, President of the RMA, of Chicago; Arthur T. Murray, United American Bosch Co., of Springfield, Mass., and John W. Van Allen, of Buffalo, General Counsel, of the RMA, will be present at the hearing.

"Our radio code has the unanimous approval of our Board of Directors", Captain Sparks says addressing RMA members, "and also of the recent annual RMA membership convention. It is a radio and not an Electrical Code, designed especially for our own industry and, most important, provides for withdrawal from the Electrical Code and for independence and permanence of the radio industry and the RMA. We also believe it is one of the best codes ever presented to NRA and we already have substantial confidence that we can secure a 40-hour week for our radio factories and employees."

According to the the radio manufacturers, the few trade practices of the approved Electrical Code were not drafted with any consideration of and do not meet the special problems of distribution and merchandising of radio manufacturers' products. They are not adaptable to the radio industry and some of them are unworkable and detrimental. This also applies to many of the proposed trade practices now under consideration by NRA in pending revision of the Electrical Code. Radio manufacturers were not consulted and have had no voice in the additional trade

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practices submitted to the NRA by the Electrical Code Authority. The radio manufacturing industry requires special trade practices to fit and meet its special problems of distribution and merchandising, to be coordinated with those of the supplemental Code submitted by the Radio Wholesalers' Association, the national organization of radio jobbers, and recently approved by the NRA. "

The written or telegraphic request for an opportunity to be heard at the forthcoming Radio Manufacturers' Code Hearing, must be filed before noon on Saturday, July 21st, with the Deputy Code Administrator J. G. Cowling, Room 4017, Department of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

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MISS BELLOWS WEDS PHILIP PILLSBURY

Of interest to the radio world is the wedding which took place yesterday (Thursday) afternoon in the Plymouth Congregational Church in Minneapolis, when Miss Eleanor Bellows, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams Bellows, became the bride of Mr. Philip Winston Pillsbury, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Harry P. Dewey.

Mr. Bellows is Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Pillsbury is of the noted family of flour manufacturers.

wedding

The/procession was headed by the ushers, who included the bride's brother, Mr. Charles Bellows, and Mr. Pillsbury's brothers-in-law, Mr. John Austin Becker, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Oswald Bates Lord, and Mr. Elliott Bates McKee, of New York City.

Gowns of white mousseline de soie and hats to match, were worn by the bride's attendants, Miss Louise Marckwald, of Short Hills, N. J., maid of honor; and the bridesmaids, Miss Harriet Sexton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss Beatrice Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart W. Wells, of Minneapolis.

Three brides in the Pillsbury family had previously worn the Patou gown of ivory white panne velvet and the veil which Miss Bellows chose to wear at her marriage. Those young women are Mrs. Lord (Mary Pillsbury), who was married in Minneapolis in December, 1929; Mrs. McKee (Katherine Pillsbury), whose marriage took place in Paris in May, 1930, and Mrs. Becker, a bride of September, 1932.

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For an added remembrance the bride wore the berth collar of duchess lace which had elaborated the gown of her mother, and Mrs. Bellows' mother, the late Mrs. C. R. Sanger, of Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Bellows was escorted to the altar by her father and they were met there by Mr. Pillsbury and his best man, Mr. Robert Watson Pomeroy, of Camden, S. C.

Members of the two families, bridal party, and out-of-town guests attended a wedding reception following the ceremony at the William P. Hallowell home at Ferndale, Lake Minnetonka, where Mr. and Mrs. Bellows have been spending a portion of the Summer.

Mr. Pillsbury and his bride plan to go East on their wedding trip and will make their home in Chicago upon their return.

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BORAH WJAR CUTOFF DUE TO POWER BREAKDOWN

A rumor in Washington that the speech of Senator Borah, broadcast through the National Radio Forum, over the NBC, Fourth of July night had been censored, arose from the fact that a power breakdown in Providence, R. I., prevented Station WJAR in that city from broadcasting it. So far as known, WJAR was the only station out of the 35 to 40 stations in the National Radio Forum network which did not carry Senator Borah's speech. According to an Associated Press dispatch from Providence, WJAR was off the air from 10:26 p.m. until 11:50, E.S.T., and three other programs had to be cancelled in Providence in addition to the Idaho Senator's speech. Senator Borah spoke from 10:30 until 11 o'clock.

Oliver Owen Kuhn, Managing Editor of the Washington Evening Star, in charge of the National Radio Forum programs, said that Senator Borah expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the explanation from Providence with regard to the mishap. K. H. Berkley, Manager of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, explained that on a speech Senator Borah had made two or three months ago, there had evidently been some misunderstanding with regard to the size of the network and some persons in the West had missed the speech due to the fact that stations in their vicinity had not been scheduled to carry it. Mr. Berkley said the previous incident had no connection with the Providence breakdown and that both occurrences had been no fault of the NBC.

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 ::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES::
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Because of time zone differences under daylight saving, the Press-Radio Bureau of the Publishers National Radio Committee will advance the time of its evening news report, according to an announcement by E. H. Harris of Richmond, Ind., Chairman of the Committee. Beginning July 16, he said, the news report will be released for broadcast at 6:30 P.M. instead of 9 P.M., as at present. The morning broadcast will continue to be released at 9:30 A.M.

Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and Mrs. Geddes will go to Virginia Beach this week for a Summer vacation. They will be accompanied by their son, Gail, who has been graduated with high honors from Dartmouth.

Examiner Walker of the Federal Radio Commission has recommended that the application of Abraham Shapiro, of Astoria, Ore., for a 100 watt station on a frequency of 1370 kc. be denied.

Robert R. McCormick, editor of the Chicago Tribune asserted at a banquet in honor of Ed W. Howe, noted editor, at Topeka Kansas, that the act creating the Communications Commission "and endowing it with all the powers of a star chamber" is "clearly and unmistakably in violation of the first section of the Bill of Rights, which, above all things, was intended to prevent a star chamber in control of speech and the press."

Utica, N. Y. garage owners are tuning in on police broadcasts in an effort to get some business from accidents. This was revealed as a result of tow cars rushing to scenes of accidents and bidding spiritedly for the right to tow away damaged automobiles. Sometimes the tow drivers engage in hot words with one another because of price-cutting tactics.

Two changes in personnel became effective last Monday at Station WMCA. Stanley H. Chambers resigned as Director of Sales Promotion to become National Advertising and Promotion Director of the Hunter Gwynnbrook Distilling Corporation, of Baltimore, Md. His headquarters will be at 76 Beaver St., the New York office.

Bill Williams, former newspaper reporter, recently on the editorial staff of "Billboard", joined the Press Department of WMCA and the American Broadcasting System.

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7/6/34

NO MORE RADIO COMMISSION MEETINGS

There will be no more meetings of the Federal Radio Commission. All pending matters will be passed along to the Federal Communications Commission which will hold its first session Wednesday morning, July 11th.

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U. S. WILL GIVE AIR FORECASTS FOR AVIATORS

Weather forecasts to aviators will be flashed by radio telephone every four hours over the Department of Commerce airways after July 15th.

Planned for 29 stations, including one here and one at Richmond, Va., the service will be extended to others when practicable. It will supplement hourly radio reports of current airway weather now transmitted throughout the Nation by the Department's stations.

Rex Martin, Assistant Director in charge of Air Navigation, explained that forecasts may now be obtained at airports where there are Department of Commerce communications facilities. However, it has not been feasible heretofore to broadcast them in that it would require a long interruption of the radio range beacon signals upon which airmen rely heavily during poor visibility conditions.

These signals are cut off during voice broadcasts as both are transmitted on the same frequency. Now arrangements are being completed to give the forecasts on another frequency so they will not interfere with the radio beacon.

The forecasts will go on the air six times daily immediately following regular 30-minutes-past-the-hour broadcasts of local weather. When the local weather report has been given, the announcer will notify listeners to turn to another dial for the forecasts. The radio signals will then be resumed.

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RCA CONNECTS N.Y. AND NEW ORLEANS - CHICAGO NEXT

An exchange of greetings between Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, and Mayor T. S. Walmsley, of New Orleans, inaugurated yesterday (Thursday) a direct RCA radiotelegraph communication circuit between the two cities. The New York-New Orleans circuit is the latest link in the domestic radiotelegraph service of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., which already connects New York with Boston, Washington, D. C., and San Francisco.

"New York City, already the largest center of radiotelegraph communications in the world because of its international radiotelegraph connections, is becoming more important in that field with the inauguration of RCA's domestic radiotelegraph circuits", according to an RCA announcement. "A direct radiotelegraphic contact to the international circuits is provided to cities on the domestic system. Collection and delivery service of Western Union offices in the cities included in the domestic radiotelegraph network, in addition to the offices maintained by RCA, are available to the public for the sending of radiograms. Chicago will next be added to the RCA network, and within a short time, Seattle, Detroit and Los Angeles, to be followed later by other important cities."

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\$200 TELEVISION SETS PROMISED BY DeFOREST

Television receivers will be on the market at from \$200 to \$250 next year, Dr. Lee DeForest of Los Angeles, inventor of the radio tube, declared this week in an interview in Montreal.

"There has been a lot of talk", the inventor said, "that television is still five years away. It is nothing of the sort. It has been an engineering possibility for some time and now I think it is commercially possible."

In the sets which would be placed on the market for home use, the pictures would appear on a screen approximately eighteen inches square.

"Television", he declared, "has now been so much improved that I can pick up outdoor scenes in very bright sunlight with automobiles of recognizable design passing as far as 100 feet away. If they are within twenty-five feet of the apparatus they are reproduced faithfully enough to make the license plate legible."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607. The second part of the history is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The third part of the history is the period from the American Revolution to the present. This period is characterized by the development of the United States as a major world power, the expansion of its territory, and the growth of its population.

The fourth part of the history is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the continued growth and development of the United States, and the challenges it faces in the future. The fifth part of the history is the period from the future to the end of the world. This period is characterized by the end of the world, and the beginning of a new era.

REPORT OF BROADCASTING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

July 5 - James F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., WJBK, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts night, 250 watts daytime; WSFA, Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt daytime; KGCU, Mandan Radio Association, Inc., Mandan, N. Dak., license to cover C.P. authorizing removal of transmitter and studio and equipment change; WAAF, Drovers Journal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., license to cover C.P. authorizing rebuilding of station destroyed by fire.

Also, New, Edward Hoffman, St. Paul, Minn., C. P. to erect a new station to be operated on 1310 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; WLBL, State of Wisconsin, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Stevens Point, Wis., modification of license to change hours of operation from daytime to from 8:00 A.M. to local sunset; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nevada, modification of C.P. authorizing removal of station and new equipment requesting authority to move transmitter locally and extend dates of commencement and completion.

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MUSIC PREDOMINATES BRITISH PROGRAMS

The analysis of programs of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the year 1933 is as follows:

	<u>National</u>		<u>Regional</u>	
Music				
Serious	16.6		17.9	
Light	26.		38.2	
Variety	3.1		3.4	
Dance Bands	9.6		11.4	
Gramophone Records.	<u>7.2</u>		<u>7.9</u>	
	62.5			78.8
Drama	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
Talks				
Talks and Readings	7.3		2.5	
Education.	8.0		.5	
News and Commentaries.	<u>7.5</u>	22.8	<u>6.9</u>	9.9
Religion.	<u>4.7</u>	4.7	<u>3.8</u>	3.8
Children's Hour	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.6
Special Transmissions5	.5	.3	.3
Television.	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
	100.00			100.0

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CORRECTION - On page 6 of July 3rd issue, 2nd paragraph - should read "Mr. Payne is a member of the Metropolitan Club, etc."

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate. The concentration of the spores was 10⁴ spores/g (a), 10⁵ spores/g (b), 10⁶ spores/g (c), 10⁷ spores/g (d), 10⁸ spores/g (e), 10⁹ spores/g (f), 10¹⁰ spores/g (g), 10¹¹ spores/g (h), 10¹² spores/g (i), 10¹³ spores/g (j), 10¹⁴ spores/g (k), 10¹⁵ spores/g (l). The substrate was 100 g of the substrate. The concentration of the spores was 10⁴ spores/g (a), 10⁵ spores/g (b), 10⁶ spores/g (c), 10⁷ spores/g (d), 10⁸ spores/g (e), 10⁹ spores/g (f), 10¹⁰ spores/g (g), 10¹¹ spores/g (h), 10¹² spores/g (i), 10¹³ spores/g (j), 10¹⁴ spores/g (k), 10¹⁵ spores/g (l).

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 10, 1934.

New Commission Looks Good From Job Providing Standpoint.....	2
Eastman-Walker Analogy Reported Pleasing To Roosevelt.....	3
Paul B. Klugh Resigns As Zenith V-P.....	5
Educators Seek Reasonable Share Of Channels.....	5
Judge Sykes Doubtless Holding Tongue In Cheek.....	6
Columbia Charts Its Market Coverage.....	7
Bowen Planning GBI Reorganization.....	8
A-K Will Promote "Robot" Model.....	9
Business Letter Notes.....	10
Questions And Answers Explain RCA Intercity Service.....	11
Applications (Broadcasting) Received.....	12

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July 10, 1934.

NEW COMMISSION LOOKS GOOD FROM JOB PROVIDING STANDPOINT

It is predicted that the new Communications Commission organization will be two, maybe three, times as big as the old Radio Commission. The organization will be built up gradually, Commission officials explained warily, depending upon how many people will be needed to carry out the work in hand. Later when Congress adds additional duties, more and more people will have to be taken on.

Enough job seekers have already applied to make up a Commission personnel of almost any size. However, since the bulk of those to be appointed will have to pass Civil Service examinations, the number of eligibles will be greatly reduced. Even so, those seeking positions have been sufficiently large to make life miserable for Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the new Commission, and others who have had to greet them.

The Secretary of the new Commission, the director of each division, of which there are expected to be three, the Chief Engineer and the General Counsel and their assistants are exempt from the Civil Service; also the secretaries to the Commissioners, but outside of that, others taken on must have passed the Civil Service examinations.

Apparently the sky is the limit as to how big the organization may be. As to this the law reads:

"The Communications Commission shall have authority, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service laws and the Classification Act to appoint such other officers, engineers, inspectors, attorneys, examiners and other employees as are necessary in the execution of its functions."

This would seem to make the Commission almost a heaven for political appointees.

The Radio Commission grew until it became an organization employing 116 persons in Washington, and about the same number in the field scattered throughout the United States. The last annual appropriation was approximately \$650,000 so that if the expansion is up to expectations, the Communications Commission will soon be in the \$1,000,000 or more, salary class.

Where the old Radio Commission began its labors "dead broke" due to Congress failing to pass an appropriation, the new Commission will have at least a half a million dollars to draw on from the Radio Commission which it is figured will run

7/10/34

it until Congress convenes in January, at which time there will be plenty more from where the first half-million came from.

Insofar as any actual work is concerned, the members of the new Commission are simply marking time and will continue to do so until sworn in tomorrow (Wednesday morning) when the Commission is formally organized.

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EASTMAN-WALKER ANALOGY REPORTED PLEASING TO ROOSEVELT

Some interesting sidelights on the appointment of Paul Walker, Chairman of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to the Federal Communications Commission are given by Ed Hadley, Washington correspondent of the Daily Oklahoman, who is well acquainted with the new official.

"The expression is understood to have been used at the White House by the Oklahoma delegation in urging Mr. Walker's appointment that 'Walker will become the Joe Eastman (Federal Railway coordinator) of the Communications Commission'", Mr. Hadley said, "and President Roosevelt is reported to have replied, 'that's just the kind of a fellow we need.'"

"Walker's appointment was the direct result of a 'brain-storm' of Representative Wesley E. Disney, of Oklahoma, as Disney himself described it a week ago.

"When he first had the idea, Disney went immediately to the White House and proposed it to the President. He reported that Mr. Roosevelt seemed favorable to the idea and telegraphed Walker that he should come immediately to Washington. The idea of a trip to the Capital coincided exactly with plans Walker had already made, to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission in a railroad rate case in which Oklahoma was interested, and he arrived here early in the week.

"Wednesday, Disney called upon the President again, having obtained the endorsement of every member of the State Congressional delegation for Walker in the meantime, and came from the White House reporting that President Roosevelt was most 'receptive.'

"Then Senator T. P. Gore, of Oklahoma, took a hand in the matter. He telephoned Postmaster James Farley, Administration patronage-dispenser, urging that Walker be appointed, and asked whether Oklahoma was 'on the black list' as might be judged from the fact that the State has received no important positions in the Administration.

"Disney's drive backed by the entire Oklahoma delegation, with Senator Gore's caustic interpolation timed just right, is given full credit for the Walker choice."

Mr. Hadley said that about six months ago, Mr. Walker was discussed for appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission, in a place to be vacated by Ezra Brainerd, Jr., whose term of seven years expires January 1st. W. M. W. Splawn, Texas Democrat, author of the now famous Splawn report, was appointed to the place.

"When President Roosevelt first tried to telephone Mr. Walker Saturday afternoon, the call was placed to locate him in Oklahoma City", Mr. Hadley continued. "There the White House was advised that he was in Washington, and finally located him at the Cosmos Club. He accepted the appointment in a direct telephone conversation with the President late Saturday afternoon."

Referring to the appointment, the Oklahoma City Times said editorially, "Paul Walker has grown considerably over the week-end. Last week he was just a Chairman of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma, sadly out-voted by a majority of two which could be expected to take the play away from him on almost every occasion. This morning Walker is a member of the new Federal Communications Commission. This group will have supervising control over the telegraph, telephone and radio facilities of the nation. His appointment is for a five-year term at a salary of \$9,500 a year. On the State job he has been drawing \$4,000.

"Expert in his knowledge of rates, trained by long experience in the legal end of the Corporation Commission's work, a man of great industry and unquestioned integrity, Walker will be a credit to Oklahoma in his work in Washington."

Whereupon the Times revealed an interesting election situation in Oklahoma, as follows:

"This is the last opportunity we shall have to use our hammer on the other Paul Walker, whose name appears on the ballot you will ponder Tuesday. There is a Paul Walker among the candidates for Corporation Commissioner. He is a shadow name. One of his largest assets is the fact that he has the same name as the present Chairman of the Commission, who has been honored by advancement to the Washington post. All this publicity on the Washington position will confuse many voters when they see Paul Walker's name in connection with the Corporation Commission on the State ballot Tuesday. The Paul Walker who is on this Commission, the Paul Walker who is going to Washington, is not a candidate in this primary. Don't vote for Paul Walker on the theory that you are voting for a man who has been honored for his public service with the Corporation Commission. This guy is trying hard to pull another Will Rogers on the dear people. We hope he misses by a mile."

PAUL B. KLUGH RESIGNS AS ZENITH V-P

Paul B. Klugh has announced his resignation as Vice-President and General Manager of Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago. Mr. Klugh, however, continues as a Director and retains his large stock interest in Zenith but will now devote his attention to several projects in which he and Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith, are jointly interested.

The following officers were elected upon the resignation of Mr. Klugh - Commander McDonald, President, who now assumes the duties of General Manager; Hugh Robertson, Executive Vice-President and Treasurer; E. A. Tracey, Vice-President in Charge of Sales; Arthur Freese, Secretary; R. D. Burnet, Assistant Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary; and Samuel Kaplan, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.

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EDUCATORS SEEK REASONABLE SHARE OF CHANNELS

The following resolution was adopted by the National Education Association which met in Washington last week:

"Legislation should be enacted which will safeguard for the uses of education a reasonable share of the radio broadcasting channels of the United States. State and national school officials should develop the technics for using the radio effectively in education."

Speaking of some of the unsolved problems, Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, Secretary of the National Committee on Education by Radio, addressing the educators, said:

"The problems faced by radio in the United States are much more complicated than those in other countries. Many, if not most of them are still unsolved. In most of the other countries radio is controlled either by government or by some quasi-public authority and it is supported through the sale of listeners' licenses. Education in many countries being centralized, the broadcasting of educational programs has likewise been centralized. In England all school broadcasting is carried on by the British Broadcasting Corporation under an organization known as the Central Council for School Broadcasting. This insures a continuity of programs, the use of the hours found best for the broadcasts, and the elimination of any difficulties concerning the broadcasting of advertising into the schools.

"In the United States the control of education has from the beginning been left to the states. For that reason educational broadcasting has never been centralized. Some broadcasts for schools have been provided by the commercial chains but

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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have not been under the auspices of the responsible educational authorities. Only in a few of the states, such as Ohio, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Oregon, Iowa, Michigan, and Kentucky, have the possibilities of radio for school use been explored. Educators, generally, believe that the responsible state educational authorities must either be permitted to set up adequate broadcasting facilities of their own with sufficient time and power to satisfactorily serve their citizenry or else suitable hours on commercial stations should be set aside and guaranteed as to permanence so that they can accomplish the desired results. When these conditions have been met educators will make a more extensive use of the radio in broadcasts for both school pupils and adults.

"However, even with the more or less formal types of educational radio taken care of, there is another important factor which must be considered. Most of us would probably agree that all radio programs are educational or cultural. That does not mean that they all have positive value. They may be of no value at all or may even be of negative value. For that reason we should all be interested in the whole curriculum of radio, not merely in those programs presented by educational agencies. Radio, like the motion picture, is having a tremendous effect upon the attitudes, the ideals, and the appreciations of all radio listeners.

"If, therefore, radio is to serve the best interests of all the people, old and young, literate and illiterate alike, more attention must be given to eliminating many of the present radio programs. Certainly the false claims of many advertisers and the numerous undesirable programs being broadcast cannot be justified either from the standpoint of public welfare or as making a positive contribution to the raising of cultural standards. These are a few of the problems which we as educators, and others who belong to the so-called "intelligent minority" must aid in solving."

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JUDGE SYKES DOUBTLESS HOLDING TONGUE IN CHEEK

Doubtless Judge E. O. Sykes, new Chairman of the Communications Commission, is holding his tongue in his cheek with regard to the outcome of the race former Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi, is making for the Senate. Bilbo's chief opponent is Senator Hubert D. Stephens, of Mississippi, who is backed by Senator Pat Harrison.

Governor Bilbo appointed Judge Sykes to the Mississippi Supreme Court and Stephens and Pat Harrison were responsible for his appointment to the Radio and Communications Commissions.

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COLUMBIA CHARTS ITS MARKET COVERAGE

The latest study undertaken by the Columbia Broadcasting System, "Markets in Radio Homes", has been attractively printed and illustrated for distribution to the trade. This report is a practical application of Columbia's recent analysis entitled "Vertical Study of Radio Ownership 1930-33."

"We determined the distribution by income levels of various higher-priced commodities", John J. Karol, Director of Market Research for Columbia explained. "Having learned the distribution of radio homes by income levels we were able to provide authentic data regarding the degree of coverage of various markets which radio broadcasting over a Columbia coast-to-coast network provides."

Twenty commodities have been listed by Mr. Karol and the percent of the entire market which, according to his tabulation lies in radio homes reached by Columbia follows:

Women's Shoes over \$10	84.1%
Men's Shoes over \$10	79.9%
Women's shoes under \$10	64.3%
Men's Shoes under \$10	65.5%
Men's Suits over \$50	83.3%
Men's Suits under \$50	63.3%
Watches over \$25	80.0%
Watches under \$25	64.8%
Sterling Silverware	80.4%
Plated Silverware	67.9%
Automobiles over \$3,000	86.3%
Automobiles \$2,000-\$3,000	84.6%
Automobiles \$1,000-\$2,000	76.0%
Automobiles under \$1,000	67.4%
Paints and Varnishes	68.1%
Electric Refrigerators	67.4%
Electric Washing Machines	60.9%
Electric Vacuum Cleaners	63.9%
Cameras (except Box type)	78.1%
Life Insurance	72.8%

The average coverage of these 20 commodity markets by the Columbia network is 71.8%, Mr. Karol's tabulation sets forth. The average coverage of these markets by the other media shown, such as a "typical" weekly magazine, a "typical" monthly magazine, 10 class magazine, is 14.9% - nearly a 5-to-1 differential in favor of radio.

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BOWEN PLANNING GBI REORGANIZATION

A reorganization of Group Broadcasters, Inc., the co-operative organization formed last February to help clear up the transcription field and to present group station selling to advertisers, will take place shortly, according to Billboard Magazine, which continues:

"Expected result will be two organizations where one is now, with Scott Howe Bowen, who was a prime GBI mover and who owns the corporate title, continuing in business under that name, and other members of the organization setting up a new outfit. This decision was reached by the Executive Committee of GBI at a meeting in New York a short time before reports were published that the GBI members were going to finance their own production studios after the failure of a deal for a merger with World Broadcasting Studios.

"The proposed WB-GBI deal was only one of several that didn't happen. Another deal whereby GBI would enter the production phase of transcription broadcasting involved Electrical Research Products, Inc., Western Electric, and a banking group, financing, would obtain a controlling interest in GBI. Latter rejected it because of the controlling interest phase. A stock sale to the affiliated stations, said to have been proposed by Bowen, was likewise rejected. It is claimed that after the stations had first okehed the financing plan they switched after reconsidering.

"It is proposed that the new organization will be further stabilized in the chaotic e. t. field and thereby render a greater and better service to all concerned, advertisers and stations alike. A principal hope of GBI had been to realign transcriptions into three broad fields, production, group and spot sales.

"Financing by GBI of itself for going into production involved Scott Howe Bowen's Byer Studios and equipping that laboratory with Western Electric equipment. Bowen last week moved out of his Chrysler Building suite of offices into Byer labs. Bowen had devoted, since GBI was formed, the greater part of his time to that project. His present plans, he said, were to work under the GBI name instead of as before, Scott Howe Bowen.

"GBI had been holding meetings fairly regularly in the merger connection. Next meeting, it is hoped, will be lined up for Chicago at the end of July. Chicago was selected since most of the confabs have been held in New York.

"Set up of GBI had been John Shepard III (Yankee network), President; Bowen, Sales Manager; Chester Dunham, General Manager; A. A. Cormier, WOR, Chairman of the Executive Committee,

which also included Arthur Church, KMBC, and I. A. Lounsberry, WGR-WKBW. GBI had sold one contract to Chrysler motors and had \$3,000,000 worth of estimates.

"It is generally agreed that when NBC and CBS went into the transcription field, no aid was offered thereby to GBI."

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A-K WILL PROMOTE "ROBOT" MODEL

The Atwater Kent radio organization will introduce a new receiver which tunes from station to station at proper intervals during the day to suit the owner's taste in programs - shuts off at bedtime and turns on again in the morning as an alarm clock.

As explained by Orrin E. Dunlap, in the New York Times, the face of an electric clock is above the tuning dial. Radiating from the rim of the clock are tiny holes. They represent the quarter hour periods and serve as the connection links between the tuning mechanism and the timepiece.

The "robot" tuner has sixteen outlets in the form of miniature telephone switchboard cords, two to each of seven stations, and providing for fourteen different program periods, with two extra cords for intermission periods. The cords are plugged into the holes at the desired program period and the machine then operates automatically shifting from station to station and program to program, stopping itself and starting again exactly as scheduled. If the self-tuning mechanism is not turned on it operates like any other radio receiver.

Fourteen different programs can be pre-selected over a twelve-hour period on seven stations. Only two programs to a station can be pre-selected if the choice is spread across the seven stations.

Mr. Kent addressing his distributor and dealer organization at Atlantic City expressed the conviction that "we are past the bottom and on the way up. It would be very bad for business to improve too rapidly, as this might cause an unpleasantly strong recession. But I don't think it is going to improve rapidly, but rather steadily and soundly. There may be minor set-backs, but the trend is certainly upward."

The Atwater Kent broadcasts under the direction of Josef Pasternak will be resumed in the Fall and it is expected that the company will enlarge its advertising and promotion budget.

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 :::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::
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The recent and substantial reduction secured by the Radio Manufacturers' Association on shipments of tubes has been made national in effect, according to official advices to Vice Chairman O. J. Davies of the RMA Traffic Committee. It is estimated that savings to tube manufacturers will run into many thousands of dollars each year.

The Rev. Giuseppe Gianfranceschi, 59 years old has just died after a long illness, in Rome. He was widely known as director of the Vatican's modern radio station. Father Gianfranceschi also was director of the Vatican's ultra short-wave apparatus installed by Guglielmo Marconi and the first commercial set of its kind in the world.

It would be discouragement enough for an ordinary individual to have his radio stations closed down by the Government of two countries, but old Doc. Brinkley "goat gland" specialist is endeavoring to stage a comeback by running for nomination of Governor of Kansas on the Republican ticket. He was twice unsuccessful as an independent candidate but in one case piled up an amazingly large vote.

John J. Karol, of New York, Director of Market Research for Columbia, has just returned from a six weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast.

WTAR, Norfolk, Va., has been added to the National Broadcasting Company networks.

The Annual Electrical and Radio Show will be held September 19 to 29 at Madison Square Garden.

A facsimile transmitter for WOR is being built by the Freed-Eisemann Radio Corp. at Long Island City. Installation is expected to be made within a few weeks so the station can conduct tests after midnight on its regular wave. Later it is planned to use a short wave under the 10-meter range.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS EXPLAIN RCA INTERCITY SERVICE

Sent with the compliments of William A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., is a readable little primer setting forth in question and answer form details of the new Intercity Radiotelegraph service "Via RCA" in connection with Western Union now available between New York, San Francisco, Washington, Boston, New Orleans and soon to be extended to other cities.

The following questions and answers are typical of many which appear in the book.

"Q. - What, if anything, do the advantages of Radio mean to me?"

"A. - Here are concrete examples of the economy of radiotelegraph service between New York and San Francisco, "Via RCA":

15 Word Fast Messate	15 Word Nite Message
Via Wire \$1.63	Via Wire. \$.72
Via RCA <u>1.20</u>	Via RCA <u>.60</u>
Saving \$.43	Saving \$.12
60 Word Dayletter	100 Word Dayletter
Via Wire \$2.16	Via Wire. \$3.60
Via RCA <u>1.80</u>	Via RCA <u>3.00</u>
Saving \$.36	Saving. \$.60

Similar savings between other RCA points."

"Q. - Why do you quote on a 15 word basis when wire telegraph is on a 10 word basis?"

"A. - RCA believes the 15 word basis is the modern basis for domestic telegraph communication. Business becomes more complicated every day. The 15 word basis provides 50% more opportunity to transmit complete specifications, detailed quotations and other information which is commonly an important element of urgent, telegraph communication. Think of the frequent occasions when you have had either to pay for extra words or leave out some information of importance."

"Q. - Is this new service reliable?"

"A. - Yes - for these reasons: RCA has had fourteen years' experience in the international radiotelegraph field. It operates forty, high speed circuits connection the United States with as many different foreign countries. Many of those circuits are thousands of miles long, yet their operation at speeds up to two hundred words per minute is an every-day occurrence. By the speed and reliability of its service in the international field, as well as by its economy, RCA now handles a substantial part of all transatlantic telegraph traffic and a major portion of the transpacific traffic. If

RCA can do this in the international field, surely it can do it over shorter distances in the domestic field."

"Q. -- Are radiograms broadcast like radio programs?"

"A. -- No; the principle is entirely different. In radio communication the energy from powerful transmitters is concentrated into narrow bands and directed, like searchlight beams, on the distant receiving stations, where similar technic is employed to receive the individual beams to the exclusion of others."

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C O R R E C T I O N

In the June 22nd issue it was inadvertently stated that F. P. Guthrie, District Manager in Washington of the RCA, had successfully passed the test for an amateur's license.

"Where do you get this amateur stuff?" Mr. Guthrie inquires.

And rightly so, because it was a commercial operator's license which Mr. Guthrie, formerly an expert telegrapher, secured. The RCA has been granted a permit to build a point-to-point commercial station in the Capital and the law requires that the one in charge of such a station shall have a commercial operator's license. Mr. Guthrie now has this and is all set to go.

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APPLICATIONS (BROADCASTING) RECEIVED

The Federal Radio Commission has received the following broadcasting applications:

July 5 - Irving D. Sisson, Pittsfield, Mass., C.P. for new station on 950 kc., 1 kw, daytime; transmitter site to be determined at or near Pittsfield, Mass; studio located Park hotel, Pittsfield, Mass.; WNYC, City of N. Y., Dept. of Plant and Structures, New York, ^N. Y. modification of license to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kw; WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, R. I., extension of special experimental authority to use additional power at night and 250 watts (licensed already 250 w. night, 500 daytime) for regular license period 9/1/34 to 3/1/34; KGNF, Great Planes Broadcasting Co., North Platte, Nebr., modification of license to increase power (day) from 500 watts to 1 kw; KVOS, KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash., license to cover C.P. to move transmitter and studio locally.

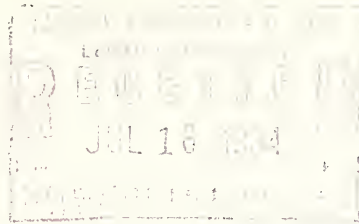
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 13, 1934.

Commission Believed Buckling On Sword For A. T. & T.....	2
Old Commission Sings Quota Swan Song.....	4
✓ Dill Exit Would Mean New Communications Chairman.....	6
Commission Meets Again Tuesday.....	7
✓ Broadcasting Code Still Under Advisement.....	8
Raguet Becomes Assistant Naval Communications Officer.....	8
✓ Federal Trade Commission Summons 12 Radio Advertisers.....	9
Business Letter Notes.....	11
Schuetz N.A.B. Representative Music Code Hearing.....	11
Mackay Radio Gets Site of 1,100 Acres.....	12

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July 13, 1934.

COMMISSION BELIEVED BUCKLING ON SWORD FOR A. T. & T.

The appointment of a man the type of Paul D. P. Spearman as General Counsel by the new Federal Communications Commission, is believed to be the first step in what is predicted will be a very vigorous investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. It is freely prophesied that if and when the Commission's investigation of the Telephone Company gets under way, Mr. Spearman will play a leading part and the merciless cross-examining, for which he is known, may put his opponents sharply on the defensive.

There is a vast difference between Mr. Spearman's annual government salary of \$9,000, and that of the General Counsel of the A. T. & T. who receives something like \$60,000. It was said, however, the acceptance of the position of General Counsel of the Communications Commission by Spearman is a distinct sacrifice and that his private practice paid him several times the salary he will receive from the Commission.

Regardless of the size of his salary, Mr. Spearman is pointed to as one of the most brilliant trial lawyers in Washington, and according to a man well acquainted with his ability, "no one who has been cross-examined by Paul Spearman has yet asked for a return engagement. In my opinion, he is one of the best qualified men in the United States for his new position as General Counsel of the Commission."

Mr. Spearman is 36 years old, a native of Mississippi and came to Washington in January, 1929, to join the Legal Division of the Federal Radio Commission. He left his position with the Mississippi Railroad Commission to accept the position with the Radio Commission. He resigned as Senior Associate General Counsel of the Radio Commission in September, 1931, and reentered the private practice of law in Washington in partnership with Thomas P. Littlepage and John M. Littlepage.

While with the Radio Commission, Mr. Spearman acted as its chief trial counsel and was responsible for the handling of appeal cases. It is said he has tried more radio cases than almost any other man and that no case which he tried as ever been reversed by an appellate court.

While serving as counsel for the Radio Commission he was drafted by the United States Department of Justice to prosecute criminal violations of the Radio Act, having prosecuted the case of United States vs. Fellows at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1930. Fellows was charged with operating an unlicensed broadcast

7/13/34

station, was indicted, convicted and sentenced to serve three years in Leavenworth Penitentiary, but was deported without being required to serve the sentence. This was the first indictment, trial and conviction under the Act. In every case prosecuted by Mr. Spearman, a conviction resulted, one who knows him said.

Mr. Spearman was active in Democratic politics in Mississippi before coming to Washington, having served as Chairman of his County Committee from 1920 to 1924 and as a member of the State Democratic Committee from 1924 to 1932. He actively supported President Roosevelt's nomination and rendered valuable assistance in this direction at the Chicago Convention. After the Convention he gave much of his time to furthering the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the new Commission, a hold-over from the old Radio Commission, at the same time represents the Democratic National Committee in radio matters for which he has been widely criticized.

"Thus", one critic contended, "the ruling party's 'contact man' with the broadcasting companies is the Secretary of the Radio Commission which holds the power of life and death over every broadcasting station in the land.

"If the Secretary of the Interstate Commission were named by the Democratic National Committee to ask free passes for politicians on the railroads, the case would be analogous."

"By his selection of the personnel of the new Communications Commission, President Roosevelt makes it plain that he has no fault to find with the radio censorship that has existed, and wants the present political control continued and extended to telegraph and telephone", the New York Herald-Tribune writes editorially. "He retains the leading members of the old Radio Commission, as a clear indorsement of their policies. He adds no one of distinguished ability and in one of the Republicans named, Mr. George Henry Payne, he has chosen a politician unadorned. The President could scarcely have made his desire clearer to have Mr. Farley retain his supervision of the board through his Mr. Pettey."

Also Pettey, who is only 29 years old, is charged with being the middle man when allegedly at White House suggestion, the Commission changed its vote three times in the Shreveport case. When Louis Howe, Presidential secretary, got the Radio Commission job for Pettey, he is credited with having remarked that the White House thus would be able to keep track of what was going on in the Commission.

7/13/34

Unless the Administration separates Pettey from the National Committee work, he will unquestionably continue to cause bricks to be heaved at the Commission. However, Pettey, who handled the radio arrangements in the Roosevelt campaign, is apparently so strongly entrenched with Farley that he can do no political wrong. Before the political good luck hit him, he was a salesman for RCA Phototone, Inc., later merged into RCA Victor. Pettey sold theatre talking picture outfits for the RCA in Kansas City, Detroit and Washington. Apparently now that he is in political life, this Radio Corporation part of his career has been stricken from the official record available at the Commission.

"Pettey probably doesn't want anyone to know he was ever connected with the trust", someone observed. He was also once a salesman for Metro-Goldwyn.

Mr. Pettey, a native of Kansas City, received his academic training at the University of Kansas. His office at the Commission is usually besieged by visitors political and otherwise and anyone who expects to wait to see Pettey is advised to take his lunch along.

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OLD COMMISSION SINGS QUOTA SWAN SONG

The last official act of the Federal Radio Commission was to give out a summary of broadcasting facilities assigned to zones and States so that the new Commission would know exactly where it stood. The summary follows:

	<u>State</u>	<u>Quota Units</u>		<u>Quota Units</u>
		<u>Due</u>	<u>Assigned</u>	<u>under or over</u>
ZONE 1	Connecticut	4.48	4.14	-0.34
	Delaware	0.67	0.53	-0.14
	D. C.	1.35	1.60	+0.25
	Maine	2.22	2.21	-0.01
	Maryland	4.55	5.55	+1.00
	Massachusetts	11.84	11.46	-0.38
	New Hampshire	1.29	0.93	-0.36
	New Jersey	11.26	9.36	-1.90
	New York	35.07	39.24	+4.17
	Rhode Island	1.91	1.40	-0.51
	Vermont	1.00	0.72	-0.28
	P. R.	4.30	1.10	-3.20
	V. I.	0.06	-	-0.06
	Total	80.00	78.24	-1.76

	State	Quota Units		Quota Units under or over
		Due	Assigned	
ZONE 2	Kentucky	7.50	8.50	+ 1.00
	Michigan	13.89	11.02	- 2.87
	Ohio	19.07	20.94	+ 1.87
	Pennsylvania	27.63	27.41	- 0.22
	Virginia	6.95	10.55	+ 3.60
	West Virginia	4.96	5.83	+ 0.87
	Total	80.00	84.25	+ 4.25
ZONE 3	Alabama	7.37	7.02	- 0.35
	Arkansas	5.16	7.42	+ 2.26
	Florida	4.09	9.00	+ 4.91
	Georgia	8.10	9.11	+ 1.01
	Louisiana	5.85	10.90	+ 5.05
	Mississippi	5.60	3.40	- 2.20
	North Carolina	8.82	10.35	+ 1.53
	Oklahoma	6.67	8.54	+ 1.87
	South Carolina	4.83	3.05	- 1.78
	Tennessee	7.29	13.70	+ 6.41
	Texas	16.22	24.29	+ 8.07
	Total	80.00	106.78	+26.78
ZONE 4	Illinois	22.52	27.98	+ 5.46
	Indiana	9.56	8.97	- 0.59
	Iowa	7.30	12.93	+ 5.63
	Kansas	5.55	6.54	+ 0.99
	Minnesota	7.57	9.35	+ 1.78
	Missouri	10.71	12.79	+ 2.08
	Nebraska	4.06	7.83	+ 3.77
	North Dakota	2.01	3.30	+ 1.29
	South Dakota	2.05	2.89	+ 0.84
	Wisconsin	8.67	8.74	+ 0.07
	Total	80.00	101.32	+21.32
ZONE 5	Arizona	2.83	2.68	- 0.15
	California	36.86	40.87	+ 4.01
	Colorado	6.72	9.59	+ 2.87
	Idaho	2.89	3.25	+ 0.36
	Montana	3.49	4.05	+ 0.56
	Nevada	0.59	0.70	+ 0.11
	New Mexico	2.75	4.03	+ 1.28
	Oregon	6.19	9.91	+ 3.72
	Utah	3.30	6.60	+ 3.30
	Washington	10.15	15.76	+ 5.61
	Wyoming	1.46	0.80	- 0.66
	Alaska	0.38	0.48	+ 0.10
	Hawaii	2.39	1.94	- 0.45
	Total	80.00	100.66	+20.66

7/13/34

DILL EXIT WOULD MEAN NEW COMMUNICATIONS CHAIRMAN

The announcement of Senator Dill at Spokane last week that he will retire at the end of his present term, January 1, 1935 (originally elected in 1922) will mean a new Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which has jurisdiction in the upper branch of Congress over communications.

Senator Dill, who was the co-author of both the Radio and Communications Acts, succeeded Senator Couzens as head of the Interstate Commerce Committee since the advent of the Roosevelt Administration. Ordinarily a change of chairmanship doesn't mean so much but in view of the fact that the Communications Commission is to submit a report to Congress in February and will probably initiate additional legislation, who the new Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee is to be will be of vital importance.

The next man in line to succeed Senator Dill is Senator Ellison D. Smith, veteran legislator from South Carolina. Senator Smith, now 70 years of age, is the second oldest Senator in point of service, being succeeded in length of service only by Senator Borah, of Idaho.

Inasmuch as Senator Smith previously has served as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and now is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, coming from an agricultural state and agriculture being a subject very dear to his heart, the question is raised as to whether or not he would accept the Interstate Chairmanship.

In that case, the second person in line to succeed Senator Dill would be Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana. However, Senator Wheeler is up for re-election this year with the usual chances of his face also being missing next session. If re-elected, and if accepting the Chairmanship, Senator Wheeler, a Progressive, would probably play even a more vigorous role, insofar as the Communications industry is concerned than did Senator Dill.

Senator Wheeler is Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, is ranking member of the Agriculture Committee, the chairmanship to which he would succeed if Senator Smith accepted the Interstate Commerce Committee, and is third in seniority on the Manufactures Committee.

In case Senator Smith declined the Chairmanship, and either Senator Wheeler declined it or was not re-elected, the third man in line would be Senator Rob Wagner, of New York.

Senator Wagner is Chairman of the Public Lands and Surveys Committee, third in line for the Banking and Currency Chairmanship, and fifth on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, would be the fifth to succeed Senator Dill in the Interstate Commerce Chairmanship and Senator Neely, of West Virginia, the sixth.

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COMMISSION MEETS AGAIN TUESDAY

The Federal Communications Commission will hold its second meeting Tuesday morning, July 17th. The regular meeting days have not as yet been decided upon. In fact, little business was transacted at the first session on Wednesday, July 11th, which lasted only about thirty minutes.

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System were given temporary authority to continue sending programs to Canada. The new law, aimed at Dr. Brinkley's station since closed down in Mexico, prohibits broadcasts originating in studios here being sent to foreign countries for the purpose of being rebroadcast in the United States. Brinkley maintained a studio just across the border in Texas where his broadcasts originated.

Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman, said that for the time being the Commission was more or less studying the whole situation as a preliminary step towards organizing the different divisions in charge of the specific work set forth in the Communications Act. These groups will concern themselves with broadcasting, telephone and telegraph but Judge Sykes said he wasn't sure whether those would be two or three divisions and that the number would probably be decided at the next meeting.

The Commission, Judge Sykes said, had authority to regulate rates and he hoped if there were cases where they were too high, they would be lowered. However, such a thing could not be done immediately. As a preliminary step the Commission would first have to call for rates and charges now in vogue by the Communications companies and study them carefully to determine whether they are too high or too low. The matter of evaluations might take months, and maybe years. The opinion was expressed that the first six months' work of the Commission would be preliminary and more or less intangible, perhaps merely an assembling of facts.

Judge Sykes would not commit himself as to any proposed investigation of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company but said the law gave the Communications Commission the authority to investigate this company, as it did others, if the Commission chooses to do so.

7/13/34

The first meeting of the Commission was cut short when an army of photographers and newspaper correspondents swooped down upon them. By the time the snapshotting and interviewing had been concluded, the luncheon hour had arrived and Judge Sykes called it a day by adjourning a week hence in order to give the new Commissioners a chance to "get their feet on the ground" and to accustom themselves to Washington's well known "summer resort" weather.

The Commission has taken over the Radio Commission quarters in the new Post Office Department Building at 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue. The telephone number, District 1654, remains unchanged, the switchboard operator when called responding "Communications".

The old seal of the Radio Commission has been brought up to date by adding telegraph poles and wires and has been adopted as the official Communications Commission seal. It also includes a carrier pigeon so that all forms of communication are taken care of.

All the personnel of the old Commission has been retained on a temporary basis for sixty days' at least.

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BROADCASTING CODE STILL UNDER ADVISEMENT

The NRA has not as yet been heard from with regard to the Broadcasters' Code on the labor and wage provisions.

While there is nothing tangible to base the opinion on, it is felt that there is a general let-down in the NRA during the present transitory state of its affairs.

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RAGUET BECOMES ASSISTANT NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

Commander E. C. Raguet has relieved Commander B. V. McCandlish as Assistant Director of Naval Communications of the Navy Department.

Commander McCandlish first served in the Office of the Superintendent of Naval Radio Service beginning in 1916, as District Communication Office, then again in charge of naval shore radio stations in 1927, and finally in 1932, as Assistant Director.

7/13/34

Commander Raguet served as District Communication Officer, Fifteenth Naval District, beginning in 1915, and again in the Fourteenth Naval District in 1919; Communication and Radio Officer, Destroyer Squadrons, Battle Force in 1921; Communication Officer, Navy Department in 1924; Atlantic Coast Communication Officer in 1925, and as Head of Radio Division, Bureau of Engineering, in 1928.

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION SUMMONS 12 RADIO ADVERTISERS

The Federal Trade Commission has summoned 12 national radio advertisers to appear in Washington next week to justify, if they can, what appears to be false and misleading claims in their advertising.

The names of the advertisers summoned have not been made public. They are the first radio advertisers to come under the provisions of an order recently issued by the Trade Commission.

Beginning July 1, all radio stations were requested to, and are now sending to the Trade Commission copies of all commercial broadcasts. These are being examined by the Special Board of Investigation, and all advertisers that appear to be making false or misleading statements over the air will be notified and proceeded against in the same manner as advertisers using newspapers and magazines to publish their advertisements.

"The spirit of the radio industry, so far expressed, discloses a sincere desire to cooperate with the Commission in eliminating false advertising, and they have every reason to give such cooperation", said E. J. Adams, Chief of the Special Investigation Board of the Trade Commission.

"The Commission thoroughly appreciates this fine understanding and cooperation on the part of the managers of radio broadcasting stations.

"For lack of information, the general public may not appreciate the work done, and being done by the Federal Trade Commission to maintain open channels of competition prevent fraudulent practices, and unfair methods, and protection of the buying public.

"Action by the Commission to put a stop to these offending advertisements over the air will be of great value to all radio station managers, and the industry as a whole.

7/13/34

Unless this false advertising over radio facilities is ended, the value of radio advertising will be utterly destroyed, and the industry as a whole with a few rare exceptions, will suffer a great loss.

"The Federal Trade Commission has power to issue Cease and Desist orders against advertisers that are using unfair methods to induce the public to buy. Such orders are enforceable by the Federal courts.

"In recent years, over 600 radio stations have been organized, and are now in operation. Many advertisers that were refused space in magazines and newspapers have resorted to broadcasting their advertisements over the radio. If the buying public is to be protected, and listener confidence built up or maintained, false advertising on the air must be stopped.

"Thoughtful managers of radio stations realize the value of listener confidence, and only by having this are their facilities of value to advertisers. Competition between radio stations to secure advertising contracts is very keen. The stations need the revenue, and without it cannot survive. Therefore, it puts many managers 'on the spot' when advertising copy must be permitted to go on the air over his station, or refused, and the money he sorely needs, lost."

The Trade Commission hearings, such as the 12 radio advertisers will participate in, result in nearly every case in a stipulation that binds the advertiser to cease and desist making any false or misleading statement, and particularly to stop making the specific representations that are found to be misleading. Upon approval of such stipulations, the matter is closed without prejudice to the right of the Commission to reopen it at any time.

If the advertiser refuses to quit making the false representations found by the Commission to be false or misleading with the capacity and tendency to deceive the buying public, complaints are issued, and the matter is prosecuted in the formal way.

It was explained that less than three per cent of the cases handled by the Special Board of Investigation result in the issue of complaints. The rest are either closed without action, and the data filed for future reference or disposed of by stipulation.

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 ::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES::
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Former Gov. Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island, Republican, and personal friend of President Roosevelt, is one of the most distinguished of the new Communications Commissioners. Although of different height, he reminded one observer of John V. L. Hogan, noted radio engineer.

Fred Weber, Vice-President in Charge of Operations and Station Relations of the American Broadcasting System, has returned to his headquarters in the WMCA Building, New York, from a trip through the Middle West where he contacted stations and agencies on proposed extensions of the new network.

The application of Rev. C. C. Morris, of Ada, Okla., for a 100 watt station, to be operated on 1200 kilocycles, daytime hours, has been granted.

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SCHUETTE N.A.B. REPRESENTATIVE MUSIC CODE HEARING

The Music Publishers Code hearing has been set for Thursday, July 26th at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C. The broadcasters will file proposed amendments to the song plugging provisions of the Code and will be represented by Oswald F. Schuette.

Mr. Schuette also represented the independent aluminum interests in an action which resulted in the decision by which the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York reversed the acquittal of the Mellon aluminum monopoly at New Haven, Conn., last December, and ordered a new trial for the \$9,000,000 triple damage suit brought by the Baush Machine Tool Co., of Springfield, Mass.

"The aluminum decision marks a turning point in the enforcement of the anti-monopoly laws", said Mr. Schuette. "It does not only chart the route for the Government prosecution of this monopoly, as well as of all other violators of the anti-trust laws, but it makes plain and simple the rights which the victims of all trusts have to sue these monopolies for triple damages. No other decision in anti-trust history has swept away at one stroke so many of the technical barriers which monopoly lawyers have built in the lower courts to prevent private litigants from getting the protection which Congress gave them in the Sherman and Clayton laws."

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7/13/34

MACKAY RADIO GETS SITE OF 1,100 ACRES

An 1,100-acre tract, virtually the entire Arbuckle estate at Smithtown, L. I., has been leased by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company for the construction of a new and extensive short-wave wireless centre that eventually will become the "hub" of the organization's transmitting activities on the Atlantic seaboard, it was revealed by Ellery Stone, Vice-President.

It is expected that the new operating site will be "on the air" some time this Fall and gradually take over the operations of the Mackay plant at West Sayville, leased from the United States Navy Department.

"The plot at Smithtown will become the centre of all our transmitting activities on the Atlantic Coast, and will afford us adequate space to increase facilities in the expansion of short-wave domestic and international radio telegraph circuits", said Mr. Stone. "Extensive equipment will be installed. We will utilize high power and all the up-to-date apparatus, controlled by wire from the International Telephone and Telegraph Building, 67 Broad Street, thirty-eight miles from Smithtown.

"Tests are under way to examine the feasibility of installing an ultra-short-wave radio link between our New York operating room or central and the plant at Smithtown, to supplement or replace the wire lines."

The site is ten times as large as the present one at West Sayville.

"The transition from Sayville to Smithtown will require two or three years for completion", said Haraden Pratt, Vice-President and Chief Engineer, who will supervise the construction. "We will erect many short-wave aerials. Our receiving station will be continued at Southampton, L. I."

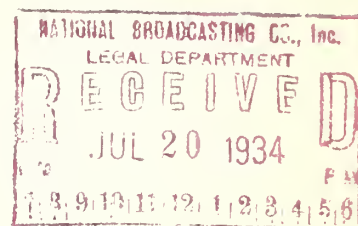
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 17, 1934.

Communications Commission Organizes Three Divisions.....	2
New Divisional Communications Commission Set-Up.....	3
Capital To Have Conscience Voice.....	5
Predice Less Animosity To Commission Than NRA.....	6
Education Gets 50-50 Break, Aylesworth Declares.....	7
Says President Took Farleyesque Commission View.....	8
Business Letter Notes.....	9
Apprehensive Of Too Numerous Administrative Agencies.....	10
Announcer Criticized For Reading Complaint Over Air.....	11
Applications Received By Communications Commission.....	11
Some Recent NBC New And Renewal Accounts.....	12

No. 741

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July 17, 1934.

COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION ORGANIZES THREE DIVISIONS

The Federal Communications Commission organized its Division Tuesday, (July 17) in keeping with the Communications Act. Three divisions composed of three members each were created, with Chairman E. O. Sykes serving on each Division. The divisions and personnel follow:

Division #1 - Broadcasting

Commissioner Hampson Gary - Chairman
Commissioner Thad Brown - Vice Chairman
Commissioner Sykes

Division #2 - Telegraph

Commissioner Irvin Stewart - Chairman
Commissioner George Henry Payne - Vice Chairman
Commissioner Sykes

Division #3 - Telephone

Commissioner Paul Walker - Chairman
Commissioner Norman S. Case - Vice Chairman
Commissioner Sykes

The Broadcast Division will exercise jurisdiction over all matters relating to or connected with broadcasting.

The Telegraph Division will have and exercise jurisdiction over all matters relating to or connected with record communication by wire, radio or cable, and all forms and classes of fixed and mobile radio-telegraph services and amateur services.

The Telephone Division will have jurisdiction over all matters relating to, or connected with telephone communication (other than broadcasting) by wire, radio or cable, including all forms of fixed and mobile radiotelephone service except as otherwise specifically provided for.

The whole Commission will have jurisdiction over all matters not otherwise specifically allocated to a division; over all matters which fall within the jurisdiction of two or more of the divisions established by this order; and over the assignment of bands of frequencies to the various radio services. In any case where a conflict arises as to the jurisdiction of any division or where jurisdiction of any matter or service is not allocated to a division, the Commission will determine whether the whole Commission or a division thereof will have and exercise jurisdiction, and if a division, the one which will have and exercise such jurisdiction.

The Broadcast Division will hold its first meeting Wednesday morning, July 18; the Telegraph Division will meet at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, July 19; the Telephone Division will meet Friday at 10 o'clock, July 20.

Next week the Broadcasting Division will meet at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the Telegraph Division at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, and the Telephone Division on Thursday at 10 o'clock. These will probably be the regular meeting days of the Divisions.

It was reported that the positions of W. D. Terrell, Chief of the Field Division, and Ford Greaves, Assistant Chief Engineer had been reclassified, and that their salaries had been reduced. Terrell, who is the oldest radio man in point of service in the country, having been one of the two original radio inspectors of the United States, is understood to have been reduced from \$8,000 to \$5,600 a year, and Ford Greaves from \$7,500 to \$4,000. The latter is said to be slated for a radio inspectorship at San Francisco. Both are Republicans.

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NEW DIVISIONAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SET-UP

The following radio services and classes of stations were allocated to the three divisions established by the new Communications Commission, as follows:

I. To the Broadcast Division

<u>Service</u>	<u>Class of station</u>
Broadcast	Broadcast
Temporary	Broadcast Pickup
Experimental	Experimental Visual Broadcast Experimental Relay Broadcast Experimental Broadcast General Experimental (1) Special Experimental (1)

- (1) All matters relating to or connected with this class of station concerning the development of apparatus for any service assigned to the Broadcast Division.

2. To the Telegraph Division

Aviation	Aeronautical Aeronautical Point-to-point Airport Aircraft
Aviation Public	Aeronautical Aircraft

7/17/34

2. To the Telegraph Division (Cont'd)

<u>Service</u>	<u>Class of station</u>
Public Coastal	Coastal Telegraph Coastal Harbor (Telegraph) Coastal Telephone (2)
Private Coastal	Coastal Telegraph Coastal Harbor (Telegraph) Coastal Telephone (2)
Experimental	General Experimental (3) Special Experimental (3)
Geophysical	Geophysical
Fixed Public	Point-to-point Telegraph Point-to-point Telephone (2)
Fixed Private	Point-to-point Telegraph
Emergency	Municipal Police State Police Special Emergency Marine Fire
Agriculture	Point-to-point Telegraph
Marine Relay	Marine Relay
Mobile Press	Mobile Press
Fixed Public Press	Point-to-point Telegraph
Amateur	Amateur
Temporary	Motion Picture
Ship	First Class (4) Second Class (4) Third Class (4)

- (2) Stations in Alaska only
- (3) All stations of this class except those assigned by designations (1) and (6) to the Broadcast Division and Telephone Division respectively.
- (4) Except ship telephone stations connecting through coastal telephone stations with the public telephone network.

3. To the Telephone Division

<u>Service</u>	<u>Class of station</u>
Fixed Public	Point-to-point Telephone
Public Coastal	Coastal Telephone (5) Coastal Harbor (Telephone) (5)
Private Coastal	Coastal Telephone (5) Coastal Harbor (Telephone) (5)
Experimental	General Experimental (6) Special Experimental (6)
Ship	First Class (7) Second Class (7) Third Class (7)

- (5) Except stations in Alaska
- (6) All matters relating to or connected with the research, development and operation of public telephone service.
- (7) Ship telephone stations connecting through coastal telephone stations with the public telephone network.

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CAPITAL TO HAVE CONSCIENCE VOICE

In addition to a secret voluntary non-paid force of traffic violation spotters in the National Capital, Major E. W. Brown, Chief of Police, will have as an aide in the safety campaign the so-called "Voice of Conscience". The "voice" will consist of an automobile painted white and equipped with a loud-speaker. It will be manned by two traffic officers who will cruise the streets spotting traffic violators and whispering words of caution or reproof into a microphone. The loud-speaker will send their voices booming down the street so that all persons within a radius of a block or more will hear the warning.

The special car is now being painted at a Detroit motor car factory and is scheduled to be delivered not later than July 25. After the car's arrival, it will have to be equipped with a microphone and loud-speaker, but Major Brown said it probably would make its debut about August 1.

Cincinnati already has started a similar campaign and its "voice of conscience" made an initial appearance on the streets there recently. An Associated Press dispatch said there were many "red faces" as a result of the car's activities.

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PREDICT LESS ANIMOSITY TO COMMISSION THAN NRA

The origin of the mandatory order in the Communications Act to go thoroughly into service contracts is traced to the active interest of Congressional leaders and applies principally to the relationship between the Western Electric Company and the Bell System," according to the New York Times.

"The second report required results from the opposition by telegraph interests to the leased wire and telephone-typewriter services of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, while the third is an outgrowth of opposition, on the part of the Postal Telegraph Company, to the contracts between the Western Union Telegraph Company and numerous railroad companies", the Times goes on.

"Thus the Commission finds itself, to some extent, an arbiter between the competing communications interests, where serious consideration of the problems will be required for equitable solution. While the Commission may not have the final word, its reports will have considerable weight.

"Communications leaders predict that less animosity and a greater spirit of conciliation will be displayed by the wire chiefs in the hearings before the new Commission than appeared when the NRA proposed to dictate a code for the telegraph industry.

"Bringing of the Western Electric contract before the new Commission, together with similar contracts of lesser importance affecting other carriers, also will be a momentous development. The issue has been raised frequently in State telephone rate cases, and in the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. case, which was decided recently against the company by the Supreme Court.

"In that case, however, the United States Supreme Court did not pass on the merits of the Western Electric contract, which had been approved by the lower court in all respects save for one price advance in 1930. When this contract last appeared before the highest court, in a Southwestern Bell Telephone rate case many years ago, it was sustained by the Supreme Court."

"Officials of communications companies do not believe that the Commission will find it possible to reach any definite conclusions within the next six months as to how the Act should be modified.

"In addition, there is a vast amount of routine work and investigations to be conducted, any of which probably will require some months to complete."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent and the establishment of the first colonies.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies and the struggle for independence from Great Britain. The American Revolution was a major event in this period.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period from 1776 to 1865. This period is characterized by the American Civil War and the Reconstruction era. The Civil War was a major event in this period.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1865 to 1914. This period is characterized by the Progressive Era and the early 20th century. The Progressive Era was a major event in this period.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by World War I and World War II. World War II was a major event in this period.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1945 to 1968. This period is characterized by the Cold War and the Vietnam War. The Vietnam War was a major event in this period.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the period from 1968 to 1992. This period is characterized by the Watergate scandal and the end of the Cold War. The Watergate scandal was a major event in this period.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the period from 1992 to the present. This period is characterized by the Clinton administration and the 9/11 attacks. The 9/11 attacks were a major event in this period.

July 17, 1934.

EDUCATION GETS 50-50 BREAK, AYLESWORTH DECLARES

Apparently having in mind that the new law makes it obligatory for the Federal Communications Commission to investigate a proposal that Congress, by law, set aside certain frequencies for the broadcasting of educational, religious and other non-commercial programs, M. H. Aylesworth recently discussed the educational broadcasting situation at considerable length.

"We have over 20% education on our networks, that is, programs that definitely have educational purpose", Mr. Aylesworth explained. "We have 30% more of programs that have educational value. That makes 50%. That leaves 50% for entertainment. Education gets a 50-50 break, therefore, over our networks."

Pointing to various examples of educational value of radio, broadcasting executive warned against attempting to move too swiftly to utilize all the possibilities and observed, "We have got to experiment. In order to learn to swim, we must swim. So in order to learn to broadcast, we must broadcast."

"I have long believed that we have not been utilizing the force of education by radio to its greatest advantage", Mr. Aylesworth said. "There is something to be said for the newness of the medium. For over 200 years there has been going on the development of the technique of teaching in the classroom. Compared to this, our experience with radio has spanned only a few short years. It takes time to even train an individual to use this new medium; how much longer it must take to train whole groups of teachers to make effective use of it. As broadcasters, we invite you to join with us in bringing about the most fruitful use of this new medium. As teachers, you are asked to share this responsibility with us."

"We have put every kind of subject on the air to interest listeners", the NBC executive remarked. "Politics, government, economics, psychology, philosophy, art, literature, music, vocational training, law, home economics, and many others. Efforts have been made to publicize these programs - extensive lists of organizations have cooperated by bringing them to the attention of their membership. Printed bulletins, bibliographies, and reprints of lectures have been made available."

"Thousands have written us their appreciation of these efforts. We consciously tried to do a good educational job with the child and the grown-up - with your help we will do a better job."

"Thousands of school systems receive our daily programs, while more than 50,000 schools, representing over 6,000,000 children listen each week to Walter Damrosch and the NBC music appreciation hour."

7/17/34

"Individual school systems have sought and are using the local facilities of our associated stations in many states and cities. We know the limitations of the radio lesson. We know, however, that it supplements and vitalizes any subject which a teacher is struggling to make interesting to a group of young people. It can supply the intellectual urge to make us go on and study for ourselves, which I suppose is the highest accomplishment of any teacher.

"We have yet only touched upon the significance of this means of mass communication as a boon to mankind. In America we are making it a means of public enlightenment. We are proud to join forces with this association to make that purpose more certain and secure."

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SAYS PRESIDENT TOOK FARLEYESQUE COMMISSION VIEW

Expressing the belief that politics dominated the appointment of the Federal Communications Commission, the New York Herald-Tribune appears convinced that it was done deliberately.

"Thus the Democratic party faces its first election under the New Deal with a deck of cards much to its liking", the newspaper goes on. "Faith in the radio as a means of political argument has dwindled somewhat. The press still remains the main source of political ideas and the center of political debate. But for what it is worth, Mr. Roosevelt retains control of the radio. Just what his commission can do to the newspapers through its control of telegraph wires and the telephone remains to be seen. The threat is there and calls for alert watching.

"That threat will remain as long as the controlling board is kept a political body. We have already expressed our opinion upon this point. We think the issue of such vital concern to the cause of a free press and free political debate that we wish to reiterate our view. It is that only by elevating the Communications Commission to the level of a high and impartial court can the threat of political censorship be ended. We regret that President Roosevelt has taken the Farleyesque view of the issue. He may gain something temporarily in radio effectiveness for the coming New Deal campaign. What he may thus gain will be more than offset, we are confident, by the dangerous threat to American free speech which he now adopts as his considered policy."

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 ::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES::
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Bank loans of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and associated companies were about \$31,000,000 on June 30, comparing with \$34,500,000 at the end of 1933, and \$40,500,000 at the close of 1932. The corporation's banking credit here, which was reduced from \$27,000,000 to \$24,960,000 in 1933, has been further reduced to \$23,920,000 as of June 30, and the due date has been extended to Feb. 1, 1935.

"Roxy" (S. L. Rothafel", radio pioneer will make his debut over the Columbia network starting September 15, in his first sponsored series of programs. He will be heard from 8:00- to 8:45 P.M., EDT, each Saturday. The programs will be sponsored by Fletcher's Castoria.

A. L. Alexander, chief announcer of WMCA, of the American Broadcasting System, is on his first vacation in ten years of radio broadcasting. He and Mrs. Alexander are in the White Mountains in New Hampshire.

The Rodin Publishing Company, 200 West 57th St., New York City, will make its bow in the publishing field when it will issue its first book, "So-o-o-o You're Going on the Air!" by Robert West, director of the newly formed Radio Arts Guild of America and associate director of the League for Public Discussion. The Rodin Publishing Company intends to specialize on the subject of radio and broadcasting.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reports for the six months ended June 30, net income of \$61,999,195, equivalent to \$3.32 a share on the outstanding capital stock. This compares with \$66,224,134, or \$3.55 a share for the first six months of 1933.

John S. Young, only NBC announcer with an LL.D. degree, has been invited to lecture at Oxford University. Young, who, for the past academic year, has been a lecturer on radio at New York University, sailed last week for England. The announcer will then go to Oxford where he will engage in research and where he will deliver several talks about American broadcasting.

The NBC announcer was invited to Oxford by Sir Henry Penson, K.B.E., LL.D., Warden of the King's English.

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APPREHENSIVE OF TOO NUMEROUS ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

The judicial branch of the Government is being "rapidly and seriously undermined" by increasing powers delegated by Congress to the growing number of administrative agencies, a special committee of the American Bar Association, headed by Louis G. Caldwell, former General Counsel of the Federal Radio Commission declared. Among the additional members are Felix Frankfurter, of Cambridge, Mass., and others.

"Federal administrative agencies exercising judicial, in combination with legislative and executive powers, are obliterating essential lines of our Government structure", the report said, "and for the original classic simplicity, are substituting a labyrinth in which the rights of individuals, while preserved in form, can easily be nullified in practice."

Presenting tentative conclusions to be considered at the Association's annual meeting in Milwaukee next month, the committee recommended divorcing the judicial functions of administrative agencies from their legislative and executive functions, the abolition of so-called independent commissions and simplification of the procedure and practice of such agencies and corporations as, for example, the 17 created under Title I of the NIRA alone.

"It becomes hopeless for the average citizen to attempt to understand his Government", the committee found.

Creation of a "Federal administrative court" was proposed.

In its conclusion, the report stated:

"Administrative tribunals with judicial power are courts in fact; without adequate judicial review of their decisions they are, potentially at least, courts controlled by the Executive or by the Legislature.

"To the extent that courts are permitted to fall under such control poignant lessons of history have been forgotten, and a fundamental condition to the administration of justice, i.e., the principle of judicial independence, has been sacrificed."

The tremendous volume of administrative orders issued in the past year by NRA and the other new agencies far exceeds all the Federal statutes since 1789 and makes the presumption that every citizen knows the law "more than violent", the report stated.

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ANNOUNCER CRITICIZED FOR READING COMPLAINT OVER AIR

As a result of a WJSV announcer in Washington reading a letter of complaint over the air, which he had received from a listener, a listener in wrath wrote the following letter to the Washington Post:

"I have always been under the impression that radio stations welcomed criticism from listeners, but I would be very reluctant to address WJSV of this city, after the dose handed out to one of that station's listeners who recently criticized the manner and attitude of one of its announcers, Arch McDonald.

"The letter was read over the air by McDonald and was ridiculed by him. Mr. McDonald, in addressing the radio audience, stated 'Ladies and gentlemen and Mr. Van Sant.', indicating that the writer of the critical note was no gentleman.

"This is not the first blunder that can be charged to this funny sports announcer, and as the writer of the letter referred to stated, 'this fellow, McDonald, should be curbed or Station WJSV will lose many friends.'"

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

July 16 - WHDH, Matheson Radio Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., modification of license to increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited with power of 1 KW until sunset at Denver and 500 watts thereafter; WCNW, Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of C.P. as modified, authorizing move of transmitter, installation of new equipment and increase in daytime power requesting changes in equipment and extension of commencement and completion dates; Dudley J. Connolly, Chattanooga, Tenn. C.P. to erect a new station to be operated on 1420 kilocycles, 100 watts, unlimited time; WSFA, Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., modification of license to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement (corrections made); Lakeland Broadcasting Co., Lakeland, Fla., C.P. to erect a new station to be operated on 1200 kilocycles, 100 watts, unlimited time; Carolina Radio, Inc., Anderson, S. C., C.P. to erect a new station to be operated on 1200 kilocycles, 100 watts, unlimited time.

Also, WREC, WREC, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., extension of special experimental authorization to operate with power of 1 KW night, 2½ KW daytime, for period 9/1/34 to 3/1/34; WTRC, The Truth Publishing Co., Inc., Elkhart, Ind., consent to voluntary assignment of license to Truth Radio Corp.; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., modification of C.P. authorizing installation of new equipment, move of transmitter and increase in daytime power to 500 watts.

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7/17/34

SOME RECENT NBC NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS

RENEWAL - Northam Warren Corp (Cutex and/or Odorono), 191 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.; AGENCY - J. Walter Thompson Co., New York City; Started June 22, 1934; Fridays 9:00-9:30 PM EDT; Networ - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WHAM KDKA WGAR WCKY WLS KWK KWCR WREN KOIL KSO CFCF WSYR WSM WSB WAPI WSMB WKY WFAA WOAI KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KOA KDYL; Program - "Let's Listen to Harris" - Phil Harris and his orchestra, Leah Ray, Commercial talk given by "The Fashion Reporter";

RENEWAL - Pacific Coast Borax Co. (20 Mule Team Borax), 51 Madison Ave., New York City; Agency - McCann-Erickson, Inc., Madison Ave., New York City; Started July 5, 1934, Thursdays, 9:00-9:30 P.M. EDT; NETWORK - WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WLW WLS KWK WREN KWCR KOIL KWO WMAL WSYR; Program - "Death Valley Days" - Dramatization of Pioneer life in Death Valley, Cal.

NEW - A C Spark Plug Co., Flint, Mich.; Agency - Campbell Ewald Co., Detroit, Mich; Started June 23, 1934, Saturdays, 10:00-10:15 PM EDT; Network - WEAJ WTIC WTAG WEEI WJAR WCSH WFI WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WLW WKBF WMAQ KSD WHO WOW WOC WDAF CRCT CFCF WTMJ KSTP WEBC WDAY WRVA WWNC WFLA WSM WMC WSB WAPI WSMB WSOC WKY KTHS WBAP KPRC WOAI KOA KDYL KGYL KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KTAR; Program - "Raymond Knight and his Orchestra".

RENEWAL - Bristol-Myers (Drugs), 75 West St., New York City Agency - Benton & Bowles, New York City; Started July 4, 1934; Wednesdays 9:00-10:00 P.M. EDT, 12:00-1:00 midnight, EDT; Network - 9-10 WEAJ WTIC WWJ WEEI WJAR WTAG WCSH WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WLW WMAQ KSD (WOC WHO 9:30-10) WOW WDAF WTMJ KSTP WEBC WRVA WPTF WIS WJAX WIOD WSM WMC WSB WSMB KVOO WKY (WFAA 9-9:30) KPRC WOAI KTBS; 12-1:00 KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KOA KDYL; Program - "Hour of Smiles", large musical, Fred Allen, Lennie Hayton's orchestra, guest stars.

NEW - The Studebaker Sales Corp. of America, South Bend, Ind., Agency - Roche, Williams & Cunningham, Inc., Chicago, Ill; Started July 9, 1934; Mondays 8:00-8:30 PM EDT, 1:00-1:30 AM EDT; Network - 8:00 WEAJ WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI-WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO WOC WOW WDAH; 1- KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KOA KDYL; Program - "Studebaker Champions" - Richard Himber and orchestra.

NEW - Malted Cereals Co. (Maltex) Burlington, Vermont; Agency - Samuel C. Croot, Co., New York City; Starts Sept. 2, 1934, Sundays 5:00-5:30 P.M. EDT; Network - WEAJ WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI-WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ; Program - "Little Known Facts about Well Known People", Dale Carnegie.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by Englishmen who had come to America in search of a better life. They were at first dependent on England for everything they needed, but as they grew in number and power, they began to assert their independence. This led to a series of conflicts with England, which culminated in the American Revolution.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the nation. After the Revolution, the colonies united to form a new nation. The new nation was at first a weak and divided one, but it grew in strength and unity as it expanded its territory and developed its economy. This led to a series of conflicts with other nations, which culminated in the War of 1812.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the nation's development. As the nation grew in size and power, it began to develop a distinct identity. This led to a series of conflicts with other nations, which culminated in the Civil War. The Civil War was a turning point in the nation's history, as it established the United States as a single, unified nation.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the nation's progress. After the Civil War, the nation began to develop rapidly. It expanded its territory, developed its economy, and improved its education system. This led to a series of conflicts with other nations, which culminated in the Spanish-American War.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the nation's future. The nation is now a powerful and influential one, and it is likely to continue to grow in size and power. This will lead to a series of conflicts with other nations, which will culminate in the World War.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the nation's present. The nation is now a powerful and influential one, and it is likely to continue to grow in size and power. This will lead to a series of conflicts with other nations, which will culminate in the World War.

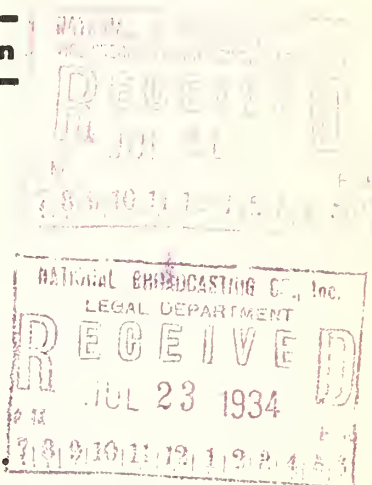
The seventh part of the history of the United States is the history of the nation's future. The nation is now a powerful and influential one, and it is likely to continue to grow in size and power. This will lead to a series of conflicts with other nations, which will culminate in the World War.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 20, 1934.

Communications Chairman Disavows Press Censorship.....	2
Radio Wholesale Trade Submits Code Budget.....	6
Would Permit Massachusetts Station To Move.....	6
To Seek Complete Information On The Telegraph Business.....	7
New Commission Acts Upon Middle Western Applications.....	8
Broadcasting Division Organizes.....	9
Commission Girds Itself For Telephone Investigation.....	10
Starbeck Suit Filed.....	11
Business Letter Notes.....	12

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1911

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

1	THE JOURNAL OF THE
2	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
3	1911
4	CONTENTS
5	THE JOURNAL OF THE
6	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
7	1911
8	CONTENTS
9	THE JOURNAL OF THE
10	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
11	1911
12	CONTENTS
13	THE JOURNAL OF THE
14	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
15	1911
16	CONTENTS
17	THE JOURNAL OF THE
18	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
19	1911
20	CONTENTS
21	THE JOURNAL OF THE
22	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
23	1911
24	CONTENTS
25	THE JOURNAL OF THE
26	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
27	1911
28	CONTENTS
29	THE JOURNAL OF THE
30	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
31	1911
32	CONTENTS
33	THE JOURNAL OF THE
34	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
35	1911
36	CONTENTS
37	THE JOURNAL OF THE
38	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
39	1911
40	CONTENTS
41	THE JOURNAL OF THE
42	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
43	1911
44	CONTENTS
45	THE JOURNAL OF THE
46	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
47	1911
48	CONTENTS
49	THE JOURNAL OF THE
50	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
51	1911
52	CONTENTS
53	THE JOURNAL OF THE
54	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
55	1911
56	CONTENTS
57	THE JOURNAL OF THE
58	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
59	1911
60	CONTENTS
61	THE JOURNAL OF THE
62	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
63	1911
64	CONTENTS
65	THE JOURNAL OF THE
66	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
67	1911
68	CONTENTS
69	THE JOURNAL OF THE
70	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
71	1911
72	CONTENTS
73	THE JOURNAL OF THE
74	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
75	1911
76	CONTENTS
77	THE JOURNAL OF THE
78	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
79	1911
80	CONTENTS
81	THE JOURNAL OF THE
82	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
83	1911
84	CONTENTS
85	THE JOURNAL OF THE
86	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
87	1911
88	CONTENTS
89	THE JOURNAL OF THE
90	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
91	1911
92	CONTENTS
93	THE JOURNAL OF THE
94	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
95	1911
96	CONTENTS
97	THE JOURNAL OF THE
98	ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
99	1911
100	CONTENTS

July 20, 1934.

COMMUNICATIONS CHAIRMAN DISAVOWS PRESS CENSORSHIP

Speaking at the first public gathering attended by members of the Federal Communications Commission, Chairman E. O. Sykes vigorously denied that there had ever been any intention of either the old Radio Commission or the new Communications Commission to exercise a censorship on the newspapers.

"There never has been any desire to do this", Judge Sykes continued, "and there never will be. There is nothing in the Communications Act to warrant the censorship accusation and if there were, I can assure you the Commission would have no idea of exercising it.

"It all seems very remote and I have never understood what the basis of the censorship charges were or why there should have been so much excitement about it."

The occasion for the gathering which Judge Sykes addressed was an "initiation dinner" at the Burning Tree Country Club in Washington last Tuesday given to the new Communications Commission and dedicated to "Ye Goode Olde Public Interest, Convenience And/Or Necessity."

The attendance was made up largely of newspapermen, lawyers who practice before the Commission, and Washington representatives of communications organizations. Martin Codel and Sol Taishoff, editors of Broadcasting, were Chairmen of the Arrangements Committee.

In addition to Judge Sykes, all the other Commissioners were present - Col. Thad Brown, of Ohio; Paul A. Walker, of Oklahoma; former Gov. Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island; Dr. Irvin Stewart, of Texas; George Henry Payne, of New York, and Hampson Gary, of Texas. Also former Radio Commissioners James H. Hanley, Harold A. Lafount and Judge Ira E. Robinson. Another guest was M. H. McIntyre, one of President Roosevelt's secretaries.

The menu (a la Kilocycle) was as follows:

Antenna Celery	Dill-Rayburn Pickles	Olives New Deal
	* * *	
Fried Maryland Chicken aux Allocation		
Synchronized Potatoes		Corn aux Static
	* * *	
Lettuce and Tomato Salad		
Network Dressing		
	* * *	
Ice Cream Deviation		
Cakes Farley		
	* * *	
Mocha Heterodyne		

Mint Juleps (500,000 Watts)
 Suterne (10 Microvolts per meter)
 Champagne (Cross-talk)

William Hard, broadcaster of political events and well-known Washington correspondent, as toastmaster injected a Gridiron dinner spirit into the affair by good-naturedly razzing each of the Commissioners as he introduced them. A typical introduction was that of Commissioner Payne, somewhat along this line:

"George Henry Payne began his preparation for a Communications Commissionership by taking a special course in the New York College of Pharmacy. He succeeded so well in that he became a student in the New York Law University. The law profession proved so promising that Mr. Payne became the proprietor of a small newspaper at Long Branch.

"This was so successful that he got a job as an editorial writer on the New York Commercial Advertiser. Our hero was so successful in that position that he became musical and dramatic critic on the New York Evening Telegram. Mr. Payne was so successful as a dramatic critic on the Telegram that he became a political writer on the New York Evening Post. This qualified him to become a lecturer on history at Cooper Union.

"Mr. Payne then decided to enter politics and was one of the campaign managers for President Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, and floor manager for Gen. Leonard Wood in 1920. He was a candidate for the New York Assembly in 1908, a candidate for U. S. Senator in the primaries against James S. Wadsworth and wound up as a member of the New York City Tax Commission.

"I now introduce to you Mr. George Henry Payne, pharmacist, lawyer, newspaper publisher, editorial writer, musical and dramatic critic, political writer, lecturer, presidential campaign manager, N. Y. Assembly candidate, U. S. Senate candidate, New York Tax Commissioner, and a Republican member of the Federal Communications Commission appointed by the Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Mr. Payne, who is a medium-sized chubby man, has the appearance and manner of speech of what is known as a typical "New Yorker" and wears a moustache and a goatee, seemed about as pleased at the introduction as if he had been dropped from the top of the Empire State Building. Payne, nevertheless, proved well able to take care of himself and lost no time going back at the toastmaster.

"I am only prevented from responding properly by the fact that I am limited to a tomato juice diet", Mr. Payne said, "while Bill Hard is drinking cocktails. However, I may have something to say when the tomato juice ban is lifted. I was surprised to be called upon to speak because when I heard that Hard was to be the toastmaster, I assumed that, as usual, he would do all the talking."

Mr. Payne became so realistic in what appeared to be sarcastic remarks about Mr. Hard that many began to believe that he had taken personal offense at Hard's remarks. What most of those present did not know was that the two men were old friends and their performance was only part of the show.

Hampson Gary, who has the polish which only the diplomatic service can give, and who would be rated a first class after dinner speaker in any company, fared considerably better than his colleague. Nevertheless he remarked, "I never had an introduction quite like that before and don't know yet whether you are serious or whether you are kidding me."

Introducing Commissioner Irvin Stewart, late of the Treaty Division of the State Department, Mr. Hard said, "Dr. Stewart has been a technical advisor at all of the recent international radio conference. A technical advisor at an international conference, I might explain, is a "man whose advice nobody takes."

Dr. Stewart, who is a finished product of the State Department, is soft-spoken and quite youthful in appearance, and was on his feet less than a minute. Commissioner Case, tall, with iron-gray moustache and easily the most distinguished in appearance of any of the new group deftly applied the subject of Communications to telling the diners what Margot Asquith, wife of the former British premier, told Jean Harlow in Hollywood. Whether the former Governor of Rhode Island picked this up by shortwave or permanent wave, he didn't say.

Mr. Hard, introducing Commissioner Walker, small in stature, rather pale and who appears to be regarded as the deep stuff man and the unknown quantity of the new crowd, said:

"As you well understand, there are no politics in connection with the Communications Commission, so since Mr. Walker is to be the head of a division - the telephone division - I need hardly tell you that he is a Democrat."

7/20/34

Just before Judge Sykes was introduced, Mr. Hard remarked that having introduced the newer members of the Commission, he would now present the older ones, Chairman Sykes and Colonel Brown. Whereupon former Commissioner Judge Robinson stopped the show by remarking in a stage whisper, "I've heard them", and then proceeded to walk out.

Commissioner Thad Brown was described by Hard as "a regular and irregular Ohio Republican, a Theodore Roosevelt 'Bull Mooser', originally appointed by Herbert Hoover and reappointed to serve on Frank Roosevelt's Democratic Commission."

"Teddy Roosevelt is my political idol", Colonel Brown replied. "He is the only one I ever had and if he were living today, he would still be my idol."

Paul Spearman, new General Counsel, like Judge Sykes, a native of Mississippi, brought forth the last shaft of the toastmaster who said:

"Two on the Commission are from Mississippi, two are from Texas, and one is from Oklahoma - anything west or north-west of a line drawn from Oklahoma to Ohio in communications doesn't seem to count in the New Deal."

The only one closely connected with the new regime not called upon to make a speech was Herbert Pettey, Secretary of the Communications Commission. Pettey, whose principal job seems to be dispensing political patronage for Farley, and who was described by one correspondent as a "facile denier", evidently isn't expected to make speeches.

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OHIO CORPORATION GETS PICKUP STATION PERMIT

A license for a construction permit for broadcast pick-up station WNER, at Russells Point, Ohio, on a frequency of 2060 kilocycles with 100 watts power has been granted to E. S. Howlett, of the Associated Radiocasting Corporation.

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RADIO WHOLESALE TRADE SUBMITS CODE BUDGET

The Divisional Code Authority for the Radio Wholesaling Trade, a division of the Wholesaling or Distributing Trade, has made application to the Administrator for approval of its budget for 1934, and of the basis of contribution by members of the trade, to the expenses of administering the Code for the period from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935.

The total amount of the budget for the period is \$79,994.

The Code Authority has likewise submitted an application for the termination of the exemption conferred whereby members of its trade whose principal line of business is embraced in a trade or industry subject to a Code other than the Code for the trade were exempted from obligation to contribute to the expense of Code administration for the trade.

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WOULD PERMIT MASSACHUSETTS STATION TO MOVE

It has been recommended to the Federal Communications Commission by Examiner Ralph L. Walker that Albert S. Moffat be authorized to move Station WLEY from its present location at Lexington, Mass., to Lowell, Mass., without change of operating assignment.

Examiner Walker's conclusion in the case follows:

"Lexington, Massachusetts, the present location of Station WLEY, now receives consistently satisfactory service from several stations located elsewhere, while Lowell, Mass., and vicinity, does not receive consistently satisfactory service from any existing station. It appears, therefore, that there is a greater need for the services of WLEY in Lowell than in Lexington. From a commercial viewpoint, Lowell affords greater opportunity for the successful operation of Station WLEY. The applicant is qualified in all respects to construct and operate the station at the new location and to render the service needed in that area.

"While under average conditions it would be expected that the operation of WLEY at Lowell would result in objectionable interference with other stations, it appears from the evidence that actual conditions of propagation are less than average and that Station WLEY can be operated in the proposed location without causing objectionable interference to existing stations.

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7/20/34

TO SEEK COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS

At its first meeting last Thursday morning, the Telegraph Division of the Communications Commission composed of Commissioners Irvin Stewart, Chairman, George Henry Payne and Judge E. O. Sykes, canvassed the duties with which it is charged under the Act with a view to determining the order in which it will take up various matters assigned to it.

The Commissioners decided that under the Act, communication companies are required to file with the Commission schedules of charges and information relating to charges within a reasonable time to be designated by the Commission.

Paul Spearman, General Counsel, has been instructed to study the question of the type of information which the companies should file with the Commission in connection with the schedules of charges.

The Division will seek complete information on the telegraph business in all its phases, for use as a basis upon which to lay out its future course of action.

The following new shortwave applications were granted:

Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., construction permit, frequencies 2930, 6615 kc., 400 watts; Town of Harrison, N. Y., Harrison, N. Y., construction permit 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-40000, 401000 kc., and above, 50 watts; Same, Portable-Mobile, 4 applications, same except 9 watts power; City of Atlantic City, N. J., construction permit, frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 401000 kc. and above, 50 watts; Same - Portable-Mobile, 2 applications, same except 4.5 watts power; Durward J. Tucker, Dallas, Texas, construction permit 33100, 35600, 37600, 41000 kc., 40 watts.

Also, Borough of Kenilworth, Police Dept., Mobile, construction permit 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., power .5 watts; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Portable-Mobile, license to use transmitter now in operation under W10XAV, 62000 kc., 500 w.; Same - Portable-Mobile, license to use transmitter, now in operation under W10XAT, 62000 kc., 500 watts; Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Portable-Mobile, principally in State of New Jersey, license 51400, 75000 kc., 1 KW; City of Fairmont, W. Va., construction permit 2490 kc., 30 watts; City of Pomona, Calif., construction permit 1712 kc., 50 watts;

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NEW COMMISSION ACTS UPON MIDDLE WESTERN APPLICATIONS

Transacting its first regular business, the Communications Commission disposed of the applications of several Middle Western stations. The application of WHBY, Green Bay, Wis., 100 watt station to change operating assignment to 1360 kilocycles and increase power to 1,000 watts, unlimited time, was denied. Also the application of Station WBOW, Terre Haute, Ind., asking for 1000 watts daytime and 500 watts nighttime was denied. These stations asked for the facilities of Station WGES, Oak Leaves, Chicago, together with those formerly used by Station WJKS (now WIND, of Gary), as did WSBT, South Bend, Ind., which also asked for a renewal of license. The South Bend applications were granted with modifications.

Station WFBM, of Indianapolis, which heretofore had been operating on specified hours, was granted unlimited time. The application of Station WGES, Chicago, to continue operation upon its present assignment, three-sevenths time, was granted. The applications of John L. Hopkins, to construct a new station at Hammond, Ind., and WSBC, Chicago, for authority to move their station to Hannond, were dismissed.

Grounds for the Commission's decisions was set forth as follows:

That WHBY, Inc., provides a meritorious local broadcast service in the operation of Station WHBY, Green Bay, Wis., but that this applicant has not made as effective use from a technical standpoint of the present frequency and power assignment of WHBY as might be made; that the proposed change in the operating assignment of Station WHBY would cause increased and objectionable interference in the reception of other broadcast stations, particularly Station WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y.

That no such need for the additional facilities applied for has been shown as would warrant the deletion of Station WGES.

That Banks of Wabash, Inc., (WBOW), Terre Haute, Ind., provides a good local type of broadcast service but that it does not appear that this applicant has adequate financial ability to make proper use of the additional facilities applied for and that no such showing has been made in support of this application as would warrant the deletion of Station WGES.

That the Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., (WGES), Chicago, Ill., provides a broadcast service which serves the interests of the public of its service area and that this applicant is able and qualified to continue the service of Station WGES in an acceptable manner.

That the South Bend Tribune (WSBT) and the Indianapolis Power & Light Co. (WFBM) render meritorious regional broadcast service in the South Bend and Indianapolis areas, respectively,

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The first article discusses the importance of maintaining accurate medical records. It emphasizes that these records are essential for patient care, legal protection, and research. The author suggests that medical professionals should adopt a systematic approach to record-keeping, ensuring that all relevant information is captured and organized effectively.

2. The second article explores the role of the physician in the modern healthcare system. It highlights the challenges faced by doctors, such as increasing patient expectations, technological advancements, and administrative burdens. The author argues that physicians must adapt to these changes by embracing a more collaborative and patient-centered approach to medicine.

3. The third article focuses on the ethical dimensions of medical practice. It examines issues such as informed consent, confidentiality, and the allocation of scarce resources. The author stresses that medical professionals have a moral obligation to act in the best interests of their patients and society as a whole.

4. The fourth article addresses the topic of medical education. It discusses the evolving needs of medical students and residents, and the role of medical schools in preparing them for the challenges of the future. The author advocates for a curriculum that emphasizes clinical skills, critical thinking, and communication abilities.

5. The fifth article provides an overview of the current state of medical research. It highlights recent breakthroughs in various fields, such as genetics, immunology, and neuroscience. The author also discusses the challenges of translating research findings into clinical practice and the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration.

6. The sixth article examines the impact of public health policies on the population. It discusses the role of government in promoting health and preventing disease, and the importance of community-based interventions. The author suggests that public health efforts should be tailored to the specific needs and cultural values of different communities.

7. The seventh article discusses the role of the medical profession in addressing social inequalities. It highlights the disparities in healthcare access and outcomes for different socioeconomic groups, and the responsibility of medical professionals to work towards reducing these disparities. The author suggests that medical professionals should advocate for policies and practices that promote health equity.

8. The eighth article provides a historical perspective on the development of the medical profession. It traces the roots of modern medicine to ancient civilizations and discusses the evolution of medical thought and practice over time. The author suggests that understanding the history of medicine can provide valuable insights into the current challenges and opportunities of the profession.

9. The ninth article discusses the role of the medical profession in the future. It explores emerging trends, such as the integration of artificial intelligence and telemedicine, and the potential for these technologies to transform healthcare. The author suggests that medical professionals should embrace these changes and work to ensure that they are used in a way that benefits patients and society.

10. The tenth article provides a concluding summary of the key points discussed in the journal. It emphasizes the importance of ongoing learning and professional development for medical professionals, and the need for a commitment to excellence in patient care and research.

and that each of these applicants is well qualified to continue the service of its station upon either the present or proposed operating assignment in a proper and efficient manner; that the operation of Station WSBT upon the frequency of 1360 kilocycles, hours not assigned Station WGES, as proposed herein, would serve to substantially increase the service area and materially improve the service of the station to the convenience and interest of the population of the second largest metropolitan area of the State of Indiana.

That the granting of a license for the full time operation of Station WRBM, Indianapolis, would enable the licensee thereof to render a more complete service and to render a greater public service generally than it has heretofore been able to render on account of the limitation upon the station's hours of operation; that the full time operation of Station WFBM would serve the interests of residents of the largest community and most populous area of the State of Indiana.

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BROADCASTING DIVISION ORGANIZES

The Broadcasting Division of the Communications Commission did little more than to organize at its first meeting last Wednesday (July 18). It is composed of Hampson Gary, Chairman, who is understood simply to be filling the position until Representative Prall is appointed to the place when his Congressional term expires January 1st, Col. Thad Brown, Vice-Chairman, and Judge E. O. Sykes. No light was thrown on who was to be selected as Director of Broadcasting.

"I believe Farley is still out of town", one man remarked when the question was brought up.

With regard to announcing additional personnel of the Commission itself, it was said that there would be no blanket or sweeping changes but that the appointments would be announced as decisions were reached from time to time.

Paul Spearman, General Counsel, said the names of none of his assistants had as yet been decided upon.

There appears to be some question as to whether or not Dr. C. B. Jolliffe will be reappointed as Chief Engineer of the Commission. His friends confidently predict that he will pull through but the Commissioners in whose hands his fate rests are silent with regard to the matter. There seems to be a feeling that Dr. Jolliffe, because of his outstanding technical qualifications, will be taken care of, but exactly how, no one appears to be certain.

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COMMISSION GIRDS ITSELF FOR TELEPHONE INVESTIGATION

The Telephone Division, composed of Commissioners Walker, Chairman, Case and Sykes, held its first meeting today (Friday) and took the following action:

Order No. 1

Pursuant to section 203(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (approved June 19, 1934), IT IS ORDERED that every telephone carrier subject to this Act, shall, on or before September 1, 1934, file with the Commission, schedules showing:

- (a) all charges for itself and its connecting carriers for interstate and foreign telephone communication
 - (1) between different points on its own system, or
 - (2) between points on its own system and points on the system of its connecting carriers, or
 - (3) between points on its own system and points on the system of any other carrier subject to this Act, when a through route has been established, whether such charges are joint or separate.

and showing the

- (b) classifications
- (c) practices, and
- (d) regulations affecting such charges.

Order No. 2

Pursuant to section 211(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (approved June 19, 1934), IT IS ORDERED that every telephone carrier subject to this Act shall, on or before September 1, 1934, file with the Commission verified copies in duplicate of

- 1. contracts
- 2. agreements, or
- 3. arrangements

with other carriers, or with common carriers not subject to the provisions of this Act, in relation to any traffic affected by the provisions of this Act, to which it may be a party.

Order No. 3

Pursuant to Section 215 of the Communications Act of 1934, (approved June 19, 1934), IT IS ORDERED that every telephone carrier subject to this Act, shall on or before September 1, 1934, file with the Commission a verified statement in duplicate showing

- (1) the names of all persons or corporations in which such carrier may own stock or in which such carrier has any interest whatsoever because of common or interlocking directorates, officers, or otherwise;

- (2) names and addresses of all officers and directors of said telephone carrier and of any person corporation in which such carrier may have any interest whatsoever as defined in paragraph (1) of this order;
- (3) the outstanding capital stock of all other corporations in which such carrier may be interested through stock ownership, common officers or interlocking directorates, or otherwise, or over which such carrier may have or exercise any control whatsoever so far as said corporation or corporations (in which such carrier may be interested) may be engaged in the manufacture or furnishing of apparatus, equipment or supplies used or useful in the operation, maintenance or improvement of telephone systems or any experimental research or investigation work looking to or contemplating the development or improvement of equipment or apparatus used or useful in the operation, maintenance or improvement of any telephone system which may be subject to the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934.

The Telephone Division granted the following applications:

KQH, RCA Communications, Inc., Kahuku, T. H., modification of license to change frequency from 15985 to 14920 kc.; W2XAC, New York Telephone Co., New York City, general experimental license, frequencies 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 50 watts power, for period ending June 1, 1935; W1XH, New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Boston, Mass., construction permit to change transmitter locally in Boston.

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STARBECK SUIT FILED

William D. L. Starbeck filed suit for divorce in Reno, according to an Associated Press Dispatch, against Mrs. Frances Sayre Starbeck, New York social registerite, charging separation for more than five years.

The Starbecks married August 28, 1926, in New York City, the papers said. Mrs. Starbeck now makes her home in New Canaan, Conn.

The name William D. L. Starbeck is not known in Washington, but W. D. L. Starbuck, was a former Radio Commissioner from New York, who failed of reappointment.

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::::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES::::
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To the line of Arcturus tubes have been added the special Majestic spray-shield types. These tubes come equipped with a glove-fitting metal shield, soldered in place with proper ground connection, and are identical in characteristics and interchangeable with the spray-shield tubes.

Canadian Marconi Company (Controlled by Canmar Investment Co., Ltd.) - For 1933: Net loss \$173,524, against \$188,086 loss last year.

An application of Station WJEJ, of Hagerstown, Md. to increase its daytime power to 250 watts and to give the station unlimited hours of operation with a nighttime power of 50 watts has been turned down.

The resignation of Eugene V. R. Thayer as a Director of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., an office he has held since 1910, was accepted at the regular meeting of the Board in New York on Wednesday. Mr. Thayer, who recently became a partner in Herrick, Berg & Co., resigned because of the company's policy not to include members of Stock Exchange firms on its Board.

James H. Hanley, Federal Radio Commissioner, who it had been expected would be appointed to the Federal Communications Commission, has decided to remain in Washington. He will practice law with the firm of Mason, Spalding and McAtee and will specialize in radio, telephone and telegraph.

Apparently an effort will be made to revive the National Radio Editors' Association at the Cincinnati meeting of the National Broadcasters' Association September 17. E. L. Bragdon, Radio Editor of the New York Sun is President, and Darrell V. Martin, of Pittsburgh, is Secretary.

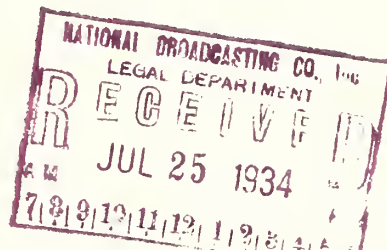
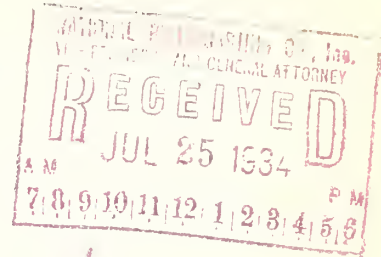
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 24, 1934.

Broadcast Advertising Gains Substantially.....	2
Capt. Sparks Leads Fight For Radio Manufacturers' Code.....	3
World Has 42,540,239 Radio Sets; 18,500,000 In U. S.....	7
Commission Personnel Changes May Go Over Until August.....	8
Broadcasting Division Acts On Routine Matters Only.....	8
Ground Broken For New WOR 50 KW Plant.....	9
Urges Synchronized Broadcasting.....	9
Big Roundup For Ranch House Studios Dedication.....	10
Provide Printing System For Police Radio.....	11
May Ask Code Authority To Stop Song Plugging Graft.....	12

No. 743

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BROADCAST ADVERTISING GAINS SUBSTANTIALLY

Gross sales of time over broadcasting stations and networks during May just reported on by the National Association of Broadcasters, amounted to \$6,922,395, a gain of 3.8% over the April level and closely approximating the March high point. Seasonal trends were in part offset by a cyclical upswing in various parts of the industry. National network declines were less than the usual amount to be expected at this time of the year. Individual stations revenues increased 9.7% partly due to seasonal and partly to cyclical reasons. Local station advertising rose 21.3%.

All sections of the country experienced gains in volume of non-network business, the heaviest increases occurring in the East and Middle West. Stations in the 5,000 watt and over class experienced an 11.7% increase in revenues, all other stations gaining except those in the 100 watt class. Electrical transcription volume dropped 15.9% due to national spot declines, while live talent volume rose 25.3%, marked gains occurring on both the national spot and local fields. This trend seems to indicate that the truly national users of spot broadcasting, who most consistently employ electrical transcriptions, are beginning to withdraw for the summer season.

Marked gains were experienced in a number of fields of sponsorship. Heaviest gains included a 23.1% rise in beverage advertising, an 18.8% increase in department and general store advertising, and marked rises in the automotive, accessory, soap and household supply and amusement fields. The automotive rise was due to a 60.7% in national spot business in this field. Amusement advertising, almost exclusively local rose 66.4% as compared with April. The May advertising follows:

National networks	\$3,728,481.00
Regional networks	44,559.00
Individual stations	<u>3,149,090.00</u>

Total \$6,922,395.00

Season tendencies are in evidence, though they are partly offset by a general seasonal upswing. The national network decline is considerably less than normal for May. On the other hand the 9.7% increase in individual station non-network revenue is probably considerably more than normal, station revenue seemingly tending to rise during May due to seasonal reasons. The individual station rise has been due to a 21.3% increase in local radio advertising sponsorship as compared with April. Regional network volume decrease approximately 28% due mainly to seasonal forces. National network volume during May is especially encouraging being 2.6% ahead of May 1932, and 64.0% higher than May, 1933.

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CAPT. SPARKS LEADS FIGHT FOR RADIO MANUFACTURERS' CODE

With the same assurance with which he commands his famous company of Zouaves, Capt. William Sparks, of Jackson, Mich., led a spirited fight for a separate Code for the Radio Manufacturers at the public hearing in Washington yesterday (Monday, July 23). Captain Sparks, dressed in a white linen suit, the only person in the room who kept his coat on during one of the Capital's hottest days, sat calmly in the thick of the fray, listening intently and seldom taking his eyes from his opponents.

At present the radio manufacturers are operating under the Electrical Code, the same as that governing the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. In the effort to withdraw from the Electrical Code, Captain Sparks, as Chairman of the RMA Code Committee, met with opposition from representatives of the Electrical Manufacturers' Association so strong at the hearing that at times the exchanges became highly acrimonious.

Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the RMA, and John W. Van Allen, General Counsel of the Association, likewise participated in the fireworks. A flareup between Mr. Van Allen and Frances E. Neagle, counsel for NEMA, caused by Judge Neagle turning on the former with, "Will counsel please quite interrupting me?" had to be calmed down by Deputy Administrator Cowling.

Among those in attendance representing the radio industry were A. S. Wells, Chicago, of the Wells-Gardner Company; Arthur Moss, New York, Electrad Company; Leslie F. Muter, President of the RMA; Arthur T. Murray, Springfield, Mass., United American Bosch Company; H. E. Ellig, Cincinnati, Crosley Radio Corporation; H. H. Eby, Philadelphia, Eby Company; George B. Deming, Philadelphia, Philco; and Fred D. Williams, Indianapolis, past President RMA.

A number of telegrams addressed to Col. J. G. Cowling, Deputy Administrator, who presided at the hearing, were received from concerns favoring a separate Code for the radio industry. Among these were Atwater Kent, American Electric Metal Corporation, Hammerlin Mfg. Co., Pilot Radio Corporation, Ferguson Radio Corporation, Fairbanks Morse Home Appliance Division, R. K. Laboratories, Stewart-Warner, and the Continental Carbon Co.

The meeting was recessed subject to the call of the Administrator at about five o'clock in the afternoon, after having continued all day. No one would venture a guess as to when the NRA officials might reach a decision but the general opinion seemed to be that it would be at least two weeks and maybe considerably longer.

One got the idea, listening to the testimony, that the Electrical manufacturers were trying to use the Code Administration as a lever to increase their membership. At any rate,

there were echoes of old differences which the two associations seemed to have had. Captain Sparks was heard to remark, "This is really a divorce trial." The analogy was completed by Mr. Geddes, who said, "RMA wants a divorce from NEMA and they will not give it to us."

Captain Sparks said that RMA membership numbers 110 companies and there are approximately 100 or more (mostly small) non-member concerns. By volume of sales the membership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association represents at least eighty to eighty-five per cent or more of domestic manufacturers of various radio and television products. Annual sales volume (retail value) of the industry's products in 1933 were over \$200,000,000. Between 40,000 and 50,000 persons are now employed in the industry.

The Jackson radio manufacturer took issue with NEMA by declaring that several years ago the organization voluntarily and entirely withdrew from the radio industry and has carried on no radio activities or services to members until it secured authority under the Code.

"The Radio Division of the NEMA was formally abolished about four or five years ago after negotiations between committees of NEMA and RMA", Captain Sparks continued. "Its original Radio Division never had more than twenty-five or thirty members as against a peak of 340 members in the RMA during the prosperous era of a few years ago. The only service ever instituted and not completed by the Radio Division of NEMA was partial work on radio standards, an unsuccessful attempt to secure industry statistics and an unsuccessful attempt to hold radio trade show exhibitions. The existence of the Radio Division was such a point of conflict between NEMA and RMA that in the interest of harmony between the electrical and radio industries and after negotiations of the joint committees, the NEMA Board of Governors abolished the NEMA Radio Division and entirely withdrew NEMA from all interests or activities in the radio industry, since left entirely to the jurisdiction and service of the RMA."

"We cannot now be said to be a self-governing industry because the Code Authority of the Electrical Manufacturing industry is the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association upon whose board the radio industry has no representatives nor do we have any voice in our own destination, nor vote in connection with any Code matters or its administration, the final authority resting with an Association with which we have no problems in common, nor would it be possible for the radio industry when combined with such large and diverse products as represented in the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, to be any more than a small minority with no final authority in the determination of its own self-government. We would be but one of many (approximately 160) sections and groups."

Captain Sparks said that of 460 Codes, less than 30 were under 40 hours, yet the radio industry has to compete with this condition.

Mr. Cowling had read into the record a letter from former Deputy Administrator Allen in which he flatly denied ever having threatened the industry with an 18 or 21 hour week or that he ever used any "undue" influence to persuade them to place themselves under the Electrical Code, as Captain Sparks charged.

"The Radio Manufacturing Industry", said W. J. Donald, Executive Secretary of the Electrical Code, "and the definition proposed by the Association in a code which they propose to submit, providing they secure exemption from the Electrical Code, would make their Code a horizontal one, which would cut across the electrical manufacturing industry and also the furniture manufacturing industry in particular and a number of other codes such as metal stamping, screws, molded products, etc."

Mr. Donald said a substantial number of radio manufacturers would be adversely affected having to operate under two codes. He said the Radio Manufacturers' Association devoted itself almost entirely to trade shows and manufacturers exhibits.

"The RMA is not an industry", Mr. Donald declared, "but an aggregation of employers trying to take jurisdiction over products of the electrical and furniture industries. It takes more than a group of employers to constitute an industry. Without the cooperation of the electrical industry, the so-called radio industry could not exist."

Mr. Donald said the present Electrical Code was less expensive for the radio manufacturers than a separate Code would be. He criticized the "Buy RMA" campaign.

Judge Neagle, for NEMA, opened by attacking the annual sales volume of the industry, set at \$200,000,000 by the members of the Association. That, he said, was the retail volume and computed the sales volume of the manufacturers as about \$61,000,000.

He charged more than once that the statements in the proponent brief were misleading and said once, "RMA should be ashamed of itself for making such statements."

Judge Neagle submitted that 60 percent of everything in a radio set is electrical.

"All the RMA is, is an assembler of products", Judge Neagle went on. "Of the 30 members of the RMA Board, 23 are small or medium sized manufacturers. The difficulty is not with the Electrical Code but with RMA's desire to get out from under."

"RMA is not in any sense representative of the parts going to make up a radio set. NEMA, on the other hand, is representative of the parts which go to make up a set."

To the latter Judge Van Allen, for RMA, shot back:

7/24/34

"I assume the NRA Board hearing this case is not so stupid as to know what Atwater Kent makes, what Crosley makes, and what RCA Victor makes!"

"If RMA became a subdivision of NEMA, what autonomy could you give it", Deputy Administrator Cowling inquired.

"There is no method to provide for membership by associations", Judge Neagle replied. "A section of NEMA is largely autonomous and largely operates as a trade association.

David A. Trilling, of Philadelphia, President of the Radio Wholesalers, urged that the exemption be granted RMA for the sake of the whole industry.

Joseph G. Mitton and Samuel Nesin, speaking for organized labor in the industry, also urged approval of the exemption request, basing their pleas on the wage provisions of the Electrical Code, and making it evident that they hoped for better minimum wage provisions from a code to be submitted by the radio manufacturers if their exemption request is granted.

W. C. Holden, speaking for the Metal Trades Division of the American Federation of Labor, urged a separate code on the grounds that such an all-embracing code as that for the electrical industry did not provide for adequate protection for labor in any subdivisions which might be formed.

Mr. Geddes, in response to questions by the Deputy Administrator, estimated that the difference in cost of code administration to his industry as a separate entity or as part of the electrical industry was the difference between \$45,000 and from \$100,000 and \$150,000.

A. T. Murray, administrative officer for the radio group, told Mr. Cowling that he had been one of those at first in favor of placing the industry under the Electrical Code, but that the past nine months have shown him his mistake. Speaking of the cost of code administration, he stated emphatically that there would have to be rank extravagance if the annual cost of administering a code for the radio manufacturing industry was to exceed \$5,000.

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WORLD HAS 42,540,239 RADIO SETS; 18,500,000 IN U. S.

The United States far outdistances any other world political subdivision in the number of radio broadcasting stations and radio receiving sets being credited with 585 of the world's 1,497 medium wave stations and 18,500,000 of the estimated 42,540,239 radio receiving sets throughout the world, according to a study by Lawrence D. Batson, Electrical Equipment Division, Department of Commerce.

The regional distribution of radio receiving sets throughout the world shows North America first-ranking with a total of 19,769,045. Europe is second-ranking with 18,594,605 sets and is followed in order by Asia, 1,982,712; South America, 909,867; Oceania, 639,338; Europe-Asia (Russia and Turkey) 605,500; and Africa, 93,072.

The United Kingdom with 6,124,000 radio receiving sets ranks second to the United States and is followed by Germany with 5,424,755; Japan, 1,739,160; France, 1,554,295; Canada, 1,100,000; Spain, 700,000; Sweden, 666,368; Czechoslovakia, 620,000; Argentina, 600,000; Russia, 600,000; Denmark, 551,681; Austria, 507,459; and Australia, 500,341.

Medium wave broadcasting stations are shown by the study to number 805 in North America; 215 in Europe, 199 in South Africa; 115 in Asia; 94 in Oceania; 52 in Europe-Asia; and 17 in Africa.

Canada is showing ranking next to the United States in the number of stations operated with 75 being credited to the province. China is shown with 72 stations and is followed in order by Mexico, 64; Australia, 61; Chile, 57; Russia, 52; Cuba, 49; Brazil, 42; Argentina, 40; Uruguay, 35; New Zealand, 32; France, 29; Sweden, 28; and Germany, 26.

The study records the existence of 140 short wave broadcasting stations throughout the world.

Figures for radio receiving sets used in the study are trade estimates and are believed to represent a possible minimum. Mr. Batson stated that it is believed impossible to arrive at a strictly accurate figure for receiving sets because of the use of many unlicensed, and consequently unrecorded, receiving sets in those countries where a listeners' license is required.

Exports of radio equipment from the United States during 1933 were valued at \$16,125,729, Commerce Department statistics show.

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COMMISSION PERSONNEL CHANGES MAY GO OVER UNTIL AUGUST

Due to the fact that Commissioner Paul Walker has gone to his home in Oklahoma and probably because of the absence from the city of Postmaster General Farley, who generally approves patronage positions, it is believed that further major changes in personnel at the Federal Communications Commission will not be made before August 15th.

This will no doubt include the appointment of aides by Paul Spearman, General Counsel, Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, and the position of Director of the Broadcasting Division. Also the question as to whether or not Dr. C. B. Jolliffe will be appointed to Chief Engineer of the Commission still remains in status quo. Regardless of the political angle, it is not believed any important appointments will be acted upon during the absence of Commissioner Walker.

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BROADCASTING DIVISION ACTS ON ROUTINE MATTERS ONLY

No matters of policy were taken up by the Broadcasting Division of the Federal Communications Commission at its meeting Tuesday. The Division confined itself entirely to the consideration of routine applications and took the following action:

Applications Granted

WLBL, State of Wisconsin, Dept. of Agr. & Markets, Stevens Point, Wis., modification of license to change hours of operation from 6 A.M. to 12 M. to: 8 A.M. to 12 M.; KGNE, Great Plains Broadcasting Co., N. Platte, Neb., authority to install automatic frequency control equipment; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., (New), Pittsburgh, Pa., C.P. and license (Spec. experimental), 60000 kc., 150 watts.

Action On Examiners' Reports

New, E. L. Landsberg & K. V. Martin, Las Vegas, Nevada, denied C.P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nev., granted renewal of license to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, specified hours, Examiner Walker sustained; New, Frank Wilburn, Prescott, Ariz., denied C.P. for new station to operate on 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities of KPJM), sustaining Examiner Walker; KPJM, d/b as Scott & Sturm, Prescott, Ariz., renewal of license granted, 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time, Examiner Walker sustained.

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GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW WOR 50 KW PLANT

Ground was broken for the new WOR 50,000-watt transmitter at Carteret, N. J., yesterday, July 23. Employing a crew of sixty mechanics and technicians in its construction under direction of J. R. Poppelle, Chief Engineer of WOR, the plant will be ready to go on the air toward the end of November. Engineering surveys concluded after months of research indicate that the \$300,000 station will have three times greater coverage of large population areas.

The site adjacent to the Rahway River, is twelve miles from Newark, and eighteen miles from Columbus Circle, N. Y.

The building, a one-story structure 60 foot by 66 feet, will house in addition the 5,000-watt set now in use, for auxiliary purposes, airway radio-beacons and a short-wave transmitter.

Two radio towers, each 385 feet high, form what is known as a "three array" antenna system, a new development having its first application in other than short-wave transmission at this time. One tower is located in Carteret and the other in Woodbridge. They will be equipped with special lights approved by the Department of Commerce to guide aviators. On the roof of the building is to be an electric sign, visible for miles, also to guide fliers, bearing the letters, "WOR, Carteret, N. J.", and an arrow pointing due north.

The entire plant, including aerial and ground installations, will occupy thirty-four acres. The network of ground wires also will cover ten acres, part of which will be laid in the Rahway River.

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URGES SYNCHRONIZED BROADCASTING

Expressing the hope that the new Communications Commission will be more receptive to new ideas and technical developments than was the old FRC, O. H. Caldwell, former Radio Commissioner advocates the synchronization of broadcasting stations.

"Today equipment is all ready, complete experiments have been made, and several successful individual installations are in use", Mr. Caldwell said. "Synchronizing is now a demonstrated fact.

"Synchronizing, indeed, seems the only ultimate avenue for solution of a whole group of problems that are facing broadcasting. Here are some of the needs for which synchronizing

supplies prompt answers:

"Wider channels (15 to 20 kc.) for high-fidelity broadcasting; Efficient use of broadcast channels; Channels to meet demands of Canada, Mexico and Cuba; Common-frequency broadcasting by chain stations with high fidelity; Positions in the spectrum for stations requiring good local coverage; Higher wattage on channels, but distributed among synchronized transmitters.

"In fact, all the present 'headaches' of broadcasting seem to find their solution in this panacea of synchronizing, intelligently applied."

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BIG ROUNDUP FOR RANCH HOUSE STUDIOS DEDICATION

Styled the "First Roundup", 4,000 persons helped dedicate the new Ranch House studios of Station KRGV, at Weslaco, Texas. The station crew was in appropriate regalia, with a "chuck wagon" and all of the things to make a true Western setting. Needless to add, this included six shooters, chaps, spurs, 2-gallon hats, lassos, and everything necessary for riding herd.

"Great interest has been displayed in the station since the move, and a nice increase in business has already been evidenced, to say nothing of the clearly improved financial condition this move placed us in", M. S. Niles, President of KRGV writes, sounding an optimistic note. "Barring any more catastrophies, such as floods and hurricanes, and with the gradually improving economic conditions, we feel that KRGV will again come into its own now as it is in smooth water.

"At the present time, the cotton crop of the Lower Rio Grande Valley looks the most promising of any we have had in eight years, and if we can escape any heavy rains from the next four to six weeks, this crop will tide us over nicely through the Summer."

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The studio building of STAR, Norfolk, Va., was all ready for NBC even before the station became associated with the networks. Door panels and elevator boys' uniforms alike were adorned with NBC monograms. Advance information of the coming network affiliation was not the cause, however. It was due to the fact that the new studios of WTAR are located in the National Bank of Commerce building in Norfolk.

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7/24/34

PROVIDE PRINTING SYSTEM FOR POLICE RADIO

At a meeting of the Radio Club of America in New York, the first public disclosure of a simple automatic printer for police radio service was made by W. H. G. Finch.

Mr. Finch's work has developed out of his extended research into printing telegraph systems for the daily newspapers which have in successful operation a number of radio circuits on a basis providing competition with existing wire circuits, transmitting daily thousands of words of press matter.

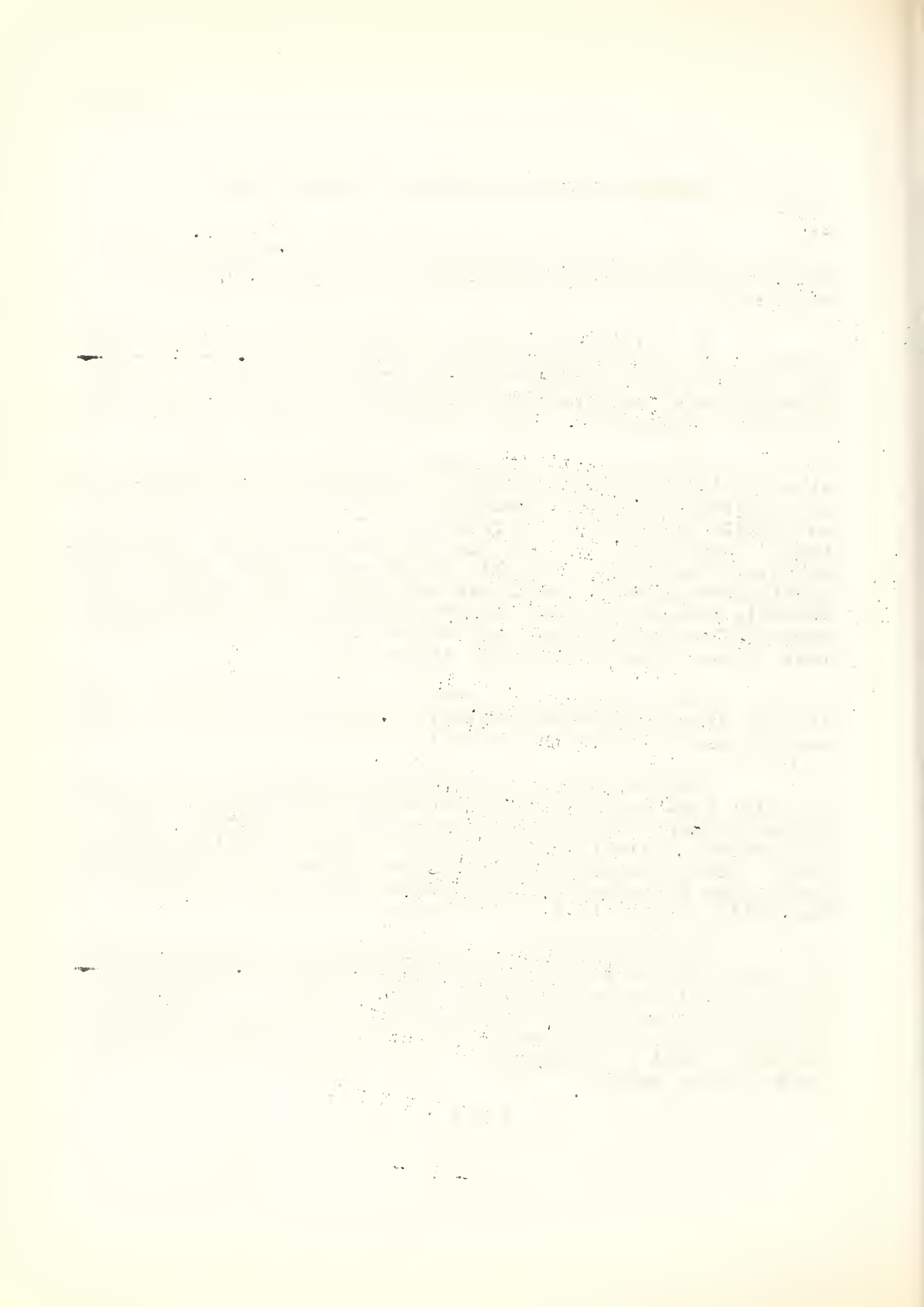
The device of particular interest to police, or other mobile services, because it provides a permanent record, is a printer weighing 8 pounds, operating from the 6-volt automobile car battery, printing 35-40 words per minute on a tape. Thus the officer in the car need not worry about local audible interference; and his memory need not be taxed or handicapped by other local circumstances. This device, when properly actuated by the distant transmitter, will print out the message from headquarters and retain it as permanent proof that it was actually received in the car.

This printed tape record, proceeding behind a simple lens or other projection system, is magnified so that it can be easily read by those in the police car.

Signals from the transmitter, which need be no more powerful than present voice-modulated apparatus, may be coded automatically, changed from day to day if desirable, and decoded automatically at the receiver in the mobile installation. Others listening in could not unravel any of the messages from headquarters, insuring secrecy with advantages to the police system that are obvious.

The applications, as an automatic printer, to the dissemination of weather reports to aircraft in flight, or to inter-vessel communication in a fleet, such as the fishing fleet off Grand Banks, or among Naval vessels or Army networks -- in other words to all mobile or stationary points to which teletype might be employed are but natural extensions of the police radio usage.

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7/24/34

MAY ASK CODE AUTHORITY TO STOP SONG PLUGGING GRAFT

The Music Publishers' Protective Association has carried its campaign against song plugging bribery to the band leaders themselves, Variety asserts.

"John G. Paine, Chairman of the MPPA Board, has notified some 15 bandmen that unless they cease the practice of insisting on gratuities for playing a tune over the air, complaints against them will be filed with the Radio Code Authority and stations through which they clear their programs", the theatrical magazine goes on.

"In his letter to these leaders, Paine declared that unless he was immediately assured, in writing, that they were prepared to cooperate with the publishers toward the elimination of bribery practices, he would take whatever enforcement steps he deemed necessary under clause 4a of the trade practice provisions of the Radio Code. This clause stipulates that 'no broadcaster or network shall accept or knowingly permit any performer, singer, musician, or orchestra leader to accept any money, gift, bonus, refund, rebate, royalty service, favor or any other thing of value from any music publishers, composer, author, copyright owner, or the agents or assignees of any such persons, for performing, or having performed, any musical or other composition for any broadcaster or network when purpose is to induce such persons to sing, play or perform, or to have sung, played or performed such works.'"

Still aiming to curb song plugging, the Music Code to be considered at the hearing July 26, would prohibit series of hotly-argued trade practices over which wide disagreement developed last year. Proposed agreement would bar publishers from paying for plugging; purchasing of benefit tickets or advertising for purpose of influencing performers to plug songs; publishing special arrangements without written okay of copyright owners; paying royalties to performers who are not bona fide composers, arrangers or writers; publishing books, pamphlets or sheets of songs or lyrics without special permission of various copyright holders, and from abusing privilege of sampling.

Two code authorities would be established to heal the breach between major factions, each having five members. A co-ordinating committee would be composed of two members from standard and two from popular divisions with a fifth member named by this group, forming a super-code authority.

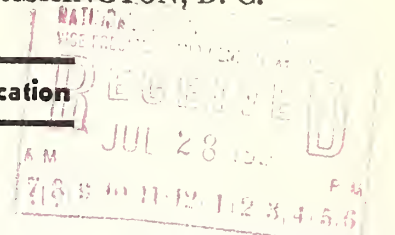
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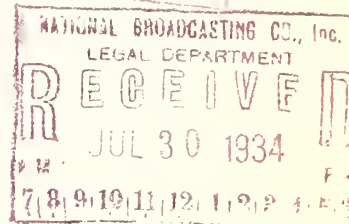
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INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 27, 1934.



Commission Orders Telegraph Companies To Submit Data.....	2
Charges Music Publishers' Code Entrenches Monopoly.....	3
Radio Sales Put At 4,550,000 Sets.....	5
Commissioners Appoint Secretaries.....	6
Open Meeting To Discuss Code At Cincinnati.....	7
Believed Ford Will Fight License Denial.....	7
General Hammond Radio Wholesaling Code Authority.....	8
Gas Station Radios For Motorists' Weather Information.....	8
Favors Newport Station If Providence Station Changed.....	9
Business Letter Notes.....	10
Telephone Division Marks Time Awaiting Data.....	11
Televisions Without Lenses Visible Three Sides Promised.....	11

No. 744

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July 27, 1934.

COMMISSION ORDERS TELEGRAPH COMPANIES TO SUBMIT DATA

The first Federal move toward regulation of the record wire industry was ordered Wednesday by the new Communications Commission in instructions sent all telegraph companies, radio as well as wire.

Following the lead of the commission's telephone unit, the Telegraph division ordered telegraph companies by September 15 to submit copies of contracts with other carriers, and a cross section of their corporate and stock connections.

Preliminary to the commission's study of merger possibilities in the telegraph field, involving Western Union, now controlling 75 per cent of the telegraph business, and Postal Telegraph, 24 per cent, the division asked full information of the record wire financial set-up. The International Telephone & Telegraph Co. was among those queried.

Commissioner Irvin Stewart, chairman of the telegraph division of the commission called on the telegraph companies operating by radio, landlines and cables to list the names of all persons or corporations in which such carrier may own stock or in which such carrier has any interest whatsoever because of common or interlocking directorates, officers, or other wise; the total capital stock of each such corporation and the amount held by or on behalf of such carrier; and the names of such common or interlocking directors or officers and the positions held by them. Also the names and addresses of all officers and directors of said telegraph carrier and of any person or corporation in which such carrier may have any interest whatsoever; together with a statement of the manner and extent of such interest.

The order likewise called for the outstanding capital stock of all corporations in which such carrier may be interested through stock ownership, common officers or interlocking directorates, or otherwise, or over which such carrier may have or exercise any control whatsoever so far as said corporation or corporations (in which such carrier may be interested) may be engaged in the manufacture or furnishing of apparatus, equipment or supplies used or useful in the operation, maintenance, or improvement of telegraph systems or any experimental research or investigation work looking to or contemplating the development or improvement of equipment or apparatus used or useful in the operation, maintenance or improvement of any telegraph system which may be subject to the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, together with a statement of the manner and extent of such interest or control.

Also the names and addresses of the 30 largest holders of each class of stock of such carrier and the amount of stock held by each; if such carrier is a subsidiary corporation, the name and address of the controlling or parent corporation, and if the controlling or parent corporation in turn is a subsidiary, the name and address of each corporation to and including that having final control.

And finally the names and addresses of all persons or corporations under direct or indirect common control with such carrier, and the name and address of each person or corporation possessing such direct or indirect common control.

The telegraph division granted the following new radio telegraph applications:

City of Jersey City, Dept. of Public Safety Portable-Mobile (12 applications) construction permit (Exp. Gen. Exp.) frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 401000 kc., and above, power 4.5 watts; City of Wheaton, Wheaton, Ill., C.P. (Gen. Exp.) 40100 kc., 50 watts; Same - Portable-Mobile (2 appls). same except 5 watts power; City of Springfield, Ohio, Police Dept., C.P. frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 401000, 86000-400000, 401000 kc. and above, 50 watts; Same - Portable-Mobile (10 appls), same except 9 watts; Radiophone Corp. of America Portable, C.P. 1614, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100, 31600, 40600 kc., 100 watts.

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CHARGES MUSIC PUBLISHERS' CODE ENTRENCHES MONOPOLY

Charging that the Music Publishers' Code was written "to entrench the monopoly of the Music Publishers' Protective Association and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers", Oswald F. Schuette, copyright advisor of the National Association of Broadcasters, presented the objections of the broadcasting industry to that code at the public NRA hearing before Deputy John E. Williams yesterday (Thursday, July 26).

Mr. Schuette offered a series of amendments to the code. One of these would take from the Board of Directors of the Music Publishers' Protective Association - which presented the code - the right to name the code authority for the popular music publishing industry. Another would forbid copyright contracts designed to hinder broadcasts of the works of independent composers and would prevent the beneficiaries of such contracts from participating in the code authority or in its selection.

Another amendment provided that the immunity from the operation of the anti-trust laws, granted by Section 5 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, shall not be applicable to any practices of the Music Publishers' Protective Association or the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers now under investigation by the government.

It is the policy of the Department of the Interior to maintain the public lands in a state of natural preservation, and to protect the same from any and all unauthorized uses. The Department is also authorized to lease the same for the purpose of grazing, mining, or other lawful uses, and to regulate the same in accordance with the public interest.

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The amendments which Mr. Schuette follow:

On page 4, Article VI, amend Section 1(b) by striking out the provision that the code authority shall be elected by the Board of Directors of the Music Publishers Protective Association and substitute therefor the names of five members of the popular music publishing industry who shall be truly representative of the membership of that industry and not more than two of whom shall be members of the Music Publishers Protective Association. Also strike out the words at the end of this section "within thirty days after the effective date of this code." The code authority should take charge at once.

Also on page 4, Article VI, amend Section 1(a) by striking out the words "to be selected by the Board of Directors of the Music Publishers Association of the United States" and substitute therefor the names of five members of the standard music publishing industry who shall be truly representative of the membership of such industry and not more than two of whom shall be members of the Music Publishers Association of the United States. Also strike out the words "within thirty days after the effective date of this code."

Amend Section 2, of Article VI on page 4, by increasing the number of administration members from one to three (necessary to protect the public, competitors and consumers against this monopoly power.) Also strike out all of Section 3. There is no need for any interim code authority - and if there were, this power should not be entrusted to committees of the MPPA or the MPA.

On page 9, at the end of Section 4, of Article VIII, put a semicolon and add the following language: "Nor shall any member of the industry grant a license for the public performance of copyrighted works, under terms, conditions, or agreements, the effect of which is to deny to other copyright owners the equal opportunity to obtain the public performance of their works through the facilities of such talking machine company, radio broadcasting or television station, electrical transcription company, motion picture company, or place of public entertainment."

Also on page 9, at the end of Section 5, put a semicolon and add the following language: "nor shall any license for public performance of copyrighted music be so worded as to exact or collect a royalty for the use of music not controlled by the licensor."

Add a new section to Article VI on page 4, as follows: "No members of the industry shall be eligible for election as a member of either of the foregoing code authorities, or of the Music Publishers Coordinating Committee hereinafter provided for in Article VII or to participate in the election of a member, stockholder, associate, or participant, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, in any corporation, club, partnership or association composed of copyright owners and/or composers and/or publishers of music, the purpose, effect or result of which is to engage in any of the practices condemned in Article VIII."

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On page 11, at the end of Article XI, add the following sentence: "The immunity from the operation of the anti-trust laws, granted by Section 5 of the National Industrial Recovery Act, shall not be applicable to any practices of the Music Publishers Protective Association or the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers now under investigation by any governmental agency."

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RADIO SALES PUT AT 4,550,000 SETS

Interest in radios now has reached the highest pitch in several years, and some retailers describe current demand as measuring up to that when satisfactory sets were first so widely distributed back in 1924, according to Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc.

"Instead of the usual summer lull, the trend of sales continues steadily upward, although at a slower rate than during the first six months of the year."

"For wholesale and retail volume during that period rose 50 to 75 per cent above the level reached during the comparative months of 1933, and with some of the large distributors the increase ran as high as 100 to 150 per cent for several of the Nationally known sets."

"This substantial gain is not attributable to the stimulus of low prices, as these have held steady, but almost entirely to the widening popularity of the radio, aided by the constant improvement in the entertainment provided by broadcasting companies, the achievement of manufacturers in bringing the short-wave sets within the reach of the average buyer, and the possibility of enjoying satisfactory programs throughout the entire 24 hours of the day."

"Based on the advanced inquiries for new merchandise, volume during the second six months of the current year will run ahead of the comparative figures for 1933 by 25 to 40 per cent, despite the smaller returns from the drought-stricken areas, as retailers in all parts of the country are expecting demand to swing abruptly upward as soon as the new models will have been displayed."

"This will bring sales for 1934 to a conservatively estimated total of 4,500,000 sets as compared with the record of the peak year of 1929, when 4,438,000 sets were sold, with a retail value of \$592,068,000 less tubes. Sales of automobile radio sets alone are expected to run to 750,000 units."

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THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
NAVY
DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the subject mentioned in the inclosed copy of the same.

I am sorry to hear that you are unable to attend the meeting of the Board of Naval Commissioners on the 10th inst. and I am sure that your absence will be regretted.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours,
J. D. LONG

7/27/34

COMMISSIONERS APPOINT SECRETARIES

Secretaries were appointed by three Communications Commissioners this week, Brown, Payne, and Case. Each secretary is to receive a salary of \$4,000. Colonel Brown's secretary is Joseph E. Keller, 27 years old, a lawyer of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Payne will have as secretary, Abraham Miller, formerly of the Treasury Department, and Henry M. Barry, formerly secretary to Senator Bingham will serve as Governor Case's secretary.

Mr. Keller graduated at the University of Dayton Prep School, in 1924, and secured an A.B. degree at the University of Dayton, 1928 and LL.B. degree in 1930, from the same university. He was admitted to practice of law in Ohio in 1930 and in Federal Courts in 1933. Mr. Keller was a law instructor for four years at University of Dayton Law School, and was associated in an editorial capacity for eight years with Dayton Daily News, Dayton Herald and Dayton Journal. He was acting judge of the Oakwood Court, Oakwood, Dayton, Ohio, and served as Editor of the University of Dayton News, two years, and Associate Editor, The Exponent Magazine, University of Dayton, and acted as publicity director, University of Dayton for four years.

Mr. Miller taught Economics, History and English in private preparatory schools in New York City.

From 1908 to 1934, except during a period of about three years, he held administrative positions in the Bureau of Internal Revenue and in other bureaus of the Treasury Department. While in the U. S. Government service, he trained and directed many men and reorganized a number of divisions. He directed successfully numerous important investigations for the Government. He has had much investigative experience.

Mr. Barry was born in Vermont. He graduated from Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., and Brown University (A.B. 1894 and A.M., 1895); engaged in newspaper work in Providence, R. I., chiefly on Providence Journal; Secretary to Mayor Henry Fletcher of Providence, 1909-1912; Clerk of State Harbor Improvement Commission; Secretary to United States Senator LeBaron B. Colt of Rhode Island, 1913-1925; Secretary to United States Senator Hiram Bingham, Conn., 1925-1933; clerk of various Senatorial standing committees and certain special Congressional commissions, including Insular Reorganization, District of Columbia Airport, Aircraft in National Defense, etc.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These settlers were men and women of many different backgrounds, but they all shared a common goal: to build a new life in a new land. They faced many challenges, from harsh weather to hostile Native Americans. But they persevered, and over time, a new nation was born.

The early years of the United States were marked by a spirit of adventure and exploration. Men like Christopher Columbus and John Cabot had already discovered the New World, but it was not until the late 15th and early 16th centuries that large numbers of Europeans began to settle there. They brought with them the tools and knowledge of their home countries, and they began to build a society that was uniquely American. The United States grew from a small collection of colonies into a powerful nation, one that would eventually lead the world in many ways.

The United States has always been a land of opportunity. People from all over the world have come to this country in search of a better life. They have found it here, and they have built a nation that is the envy of the world. The United States is a place where dreams can come true, where hard work is rewarded, and where everyone has a chance to succeed. This is the story of the United States, a story of hope and achievement.

The United States is a country of many firsts. It was the first to declare its independence from a European power. It was the first to establish a democratic government. It was the first to send men to the moon. And it is the first to have a president who was elected by the people. The United States is a country that has always been at the forefront of progress and innovation. It is a country that has always been a source of inspiration and hope for people all over the world.

The United States is a country that has always been a source of pride and honor. It is a country that has always been a source of strength and courage. It is a country that has always been a source of love and compassion. The United States is a country that has always been a source of life and hope. This is the story of the United States, a story of a nation that has always been the best of the world.

OPEN MEETING TO DISCUSS CODE AT CINCINNATI

What will virtually amount to adding an additional day to the National Association of Broadcasters' convention at Cincinnati, September 16-19, will be an open meeting of the Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry, Thursday morning, September 20th. As explained by James W. Baldwin, Executive officer, it was decided to hold the meeting at the conclusion of the NAB gathering so as to make it possible for a maximum attendance at a minimum inconvenience to industry members.

The meeting, which will be opened by the Chairman, John Shepard, 3rd, will be conducted under the following rules:

The meeting will be open to any member of the Radio Broadcasting Industry who is complying with all of the provisions contained in the Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry. This includes the payment of at least the first three quarterly instalments of the assessments levied by the Code Authority to defray the costs of administration.

Also, each member qualified to participate shall be entitled to one vote. Proxies will not be allowed.

A member in good standing may, in writing, designate a regular staff employee to represent him and his vote shall bind such member, and a member desiring to make a motion or to offer a resolution shall be required to submit a copy of the same to the Presiding Officer in order to gain recognition.

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BELIEVED FORD WILL FIGHT LICENSE DENIAL

Following the denial of the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission of the applications of the Ford Motor Co. for renewal of licenses of three special experimental radio stations, W8XE and W8XC, at Dearborn, Mich. and W9XH, at Lansing, Ill., it is expected Mr. Ford will carry the case into the courts.

The Telegraph Division followed recommendations of Examiner Ralph L. Walker, who reported the Government departments were faced with an acute shortage of frequencies in the band between 200 kilocycles and those well over 400 kilocycles. The three Ford stations are in the 389-kilocycle class.

Walker added: "Station W8XE during its period of transmission blankets the reception of communications on the frequency used by vessels on the Great Lakes for distressed traffic. The

importance of these communications cannot be overestimated. They involve safety of life as well as property.

"The experimental work now being carried on through the medium of Station W8XC to test the durability of equipment, may be accomplished by using a dummy antenna and without actual transmission. Station W9XH, has not been in operation for a period of months. When used, its activities were substantially the same as those of Station W8XC."

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GENERAL HAMMOND RADIO WHOLESALING CODE AUTHORITY

Gen. Thomas S. Hammond, at present with the Whiting Corporation, Harvey, Ill., has been appointed Administration Member of the Divisional Code Authority for the radio wholesaling trade.

General Hammon has been a member of the NRA Regional Labor Board in Chicago, and was chief of the NRA Blue Eagle Division from July until November, 1933. He is a former president of the Illinois Manufacturing Association, commands the 66th Infantry Brigade, 33rd Division, Illinois National Guard, and was graduated from Michigan University where he was an All-American football player.

The Radio Wholesaling trade has submitted an amendment to its code that would make mandatory on members of the industry contributions to the costs of administering the code.

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GAS STATION RADIOS FOR MOTORISTS' WEATHER INFORMATION

Intermediate wave radio receivers at filling stations and other points along highways to obtain weather information for motorists were suggested by the Bureau of Air Commerce. Every hour from the sixty-eight airways broadcast stations scattered throughout the United States along the Federal Airways System weather reports are sent out on the air to assist flyers, and small receiving sets with a range of from 200 to 400 kilocycles could make this information available to motorists.

This service, if organized, could be made available to the transient motorist in the form of small bulletin boards to be placed in conspicuous places in service stations, bus stations, and local automobile clubs and associations on heavily traveled highways where an attendant could post the weather broadcasts as soon as they were sent out on the air. This would be of particular importance in the more rugged and mountainous sections of the country, where a fog may mean delay, a heavy rain a washout, and a snow an impassable section of roadway.

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FAVORS NEWPORT STATION IF PROVIDENCE STATION CHANGED

Examiner George H. Hill has recommended to the Federal Communications Commission that the application of S. George Webb, for a construction permit for a 100 watt station, nighttime, and 250 watts daytime, on 1200 kilocycles be granted if, and when, Station WPRO, at Providence, R. I. is given the regular assignment to operate on the 630 kilocycle frequency, and when Station WORC is given the regular assignment to operate on the 1280 kilocycles frequency. Otherwise the application should be denied.

The conclusions of Examiner Hill were: The applicant, S. George Webb, is legally qualified and has sufficient financial backing to construct and operate the proposed station. There is adequate local talent available to serve the needs of the proposed station. The Newport area is now inadequately served by existing radio stations. No objectionable interference would result from the granting of the application, provided Station WPRO is regularly assigned to the frequency 630 kilocycles and Station WORC is regularly assigned to the 1280 kilocycle frequency, but should Station WPRO operate on the frequency of 1210 kilocycles serious interference would result.

It was set forth in the report that the applicant, S. George Webb, is the public relations manager of the Newport Electric Corporation, in charge of publicity work for that concern. In the event of the granting of the application, the applicant proposes to form a corporation in order to finance and operate the proposed station. The applicant would purchase stock of the corporation to the amount of \$5,000, and Ralph S. Hollis, Henry Horgan and Glen A. Bissell would each subscribe to a like amount of this stock. In addition to this \$20,000, the President of the Newport Electric Corporation, William P. Sheffield, has assured the applicant the sum of \$20,000 would be procured and made available for the construction and operation of the station immediately upon the granting of the application.

Mr. Sheffield is an attorney-at-law and identified with a number of business enterprises. The applicant testified that while Mr. Sheffield was a man of large means, he could not give a definite statement of his net worth, but he testified that Mr. Sheffield was amply able to put up the \$20,000, which he had agreed to make available for the construction and operation of the proposed station and that the Newport Electric Corporation would not in any way be identified with the construction and operation of the proposed station.

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7/26/34

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:::::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::::
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George B. Storer, President of the American Broadcasting System, has announced the appointment of Burt McMurtrie as Director of Program Operations of the ABS network, effective August 5.

Mr. McMurtrie was formerly director of the Commercial Program Department of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

William F. Melia has also joined the staff of the American Broadcasting System-WMCA network. His activities will include remote controls and special events. With WMCA since 1929, Mr. Melia transferred to another New York station earlier this year. He will continue to announce only one program, "The Radio Party", on WMCA locally.

A lease has been signed which will provide Station KDKA, Pittsburgh with completely modern new studios and offices, which will occupy the entire third floor of the Grant Building in that city.

"The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and the National Broadcasting Company are cooperating to make the new KDKA studios one of the finest broadcasting plants in America", said Richard Patterson, Jr. of NBC. "The present plans call for six studios, each of the largest of which will be adequate to accommodate a huge symphony orchestra. Two other studios will be large enough for small musical ensembles; another will be designed primarily for speakers, and the sixth for electrical transcriptions"

Because the local Kuomintang considers that radio broadcasting of songs and entertainment programs "has a tendency to subvert the thoughts of the people", the Bureau of Education has decided to organize a censorship committee in Shanghai.

The foreign-owned broadcasting stations situated in the International Settlement and the French Concession will not come under the new regulations.

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TELEPHONE DIVISION MARKS TIME AWAITING DATA

Due to the absence from Washington of Chairman Paul Walker, who has returned to Oklahoma to pack up and to bring his family to Washington, there was no meeting Thursday of the Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission.

Commissioner Case, Vice-Chairman of the Commission said that nothing of a pressing nature pended before the Telephone Division at this time and therefore no meeting was held.

It was said in another quarter that the Telephone Division would be apt to mark time until returns began coming in from the telephone companies who have been ordered to submit data with regard to rates, contracts, agreements, and so on.

Telephone companies have been given until Sept. 1st to furnish this information.

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TELEVISION WITHOUT LENSES VISIBLE THREE SIDES PROMISED

Television images, visible in a lighted room, and capable of being viewed simultaneously by an audience of several dozen persons through a system of wide-angle projection achieved without lenses or prisms, were shown Wednesday in New York by the National Television Corporation at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue.

The apparatus was developed under the direction of Arno Zillger, Chief Engineer, and John W. McKay, Vice-President of National Television. The receiver will be ready for manufacturing this Fall. Mr. McKay said, "provided suitable television broadcast programs are available on the air."

Two models will be made, one a small cabinet for use on the living-room table, incorporating both receiver and picture mechanism. The other a large floor-type machine of the console variety. Space will be available in the large model for installation of a sound receiver.

The entire radio receiver and picture-producing mechanism is housed in a space 13 by 15 by 22 inches. The unit produced black and white pictures about six inches square. Operation is from ordinary home-lighting alternating current power and the entire set consumes about as much current as an ordinary electric lamp.

A novel picture illuminating lamp, from the rays of which the images are created, is part of the picture machine. The bulb is actuated by the output tube of the ordinary short-wave receiver.

Instead of coming through a scanning disk, the rays of the "picture lamp" play against a revolving "mirror drum", made of small metal reflecting surfaces assembled in the form of a spiral. The eye reconstructs the intercepted view when the observer gazes at the rapidly turning drum. No lenses or prisms are used. Pictures can be seen from three sides of the device. This permits a large group to view the picture without looking over the shoulders of others. Only two control knobs are used.

The concern also has developed compact sound-sight transmitting equipment for use by broadcasting stations, capable of sending out aural-visual programs either from direct studio pick-up or motion-picture films.

Assuming that practical receiving sets for television can be retailed at \$300 a set, at least 700,000 sets would have to be sold to the public at an initial investment of \$210,000,000 before the nucleus of television broadcasting as an industry would be laid.

This declaration has been made by Alfred J. McCosker, head of WOR, Newark, and President of the National Association of Broadcasters, in a reply to a questionnaire submitted by Leon Litt, television researcher, who has been checking official opinion as to the claimed possibility of practical television late in 1935.

McCosker's estimates are that 80 transmitting stations would have to be established to service a television-equipped public and that the capital investment required for these transmitters would be \$40,000,000, while the programming of these outlets would cost \$58,000,000 annually. WOR alone, if operating on a television basis, would have to prepare 21,000 shows of 15 and 30-minute duration per annum.

Thus McCosker's estimates of the preliminary financial investment confronting television can be summed up:

Sets	\$210,000,000
Stations	40,000,000
Programs	<u>58,000,000</u>
	\$368,000,000

It is stated that broadcasting today operates on capitalization of about \$25,000,000.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the solutions of the differential equations of the second order. It is shown that the solutions of the differential equations of the second order are of great importance in the theory of the differential equations of the second order.

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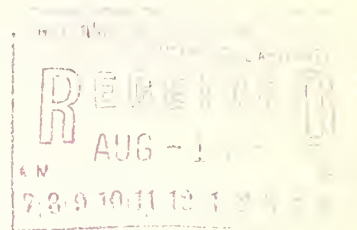
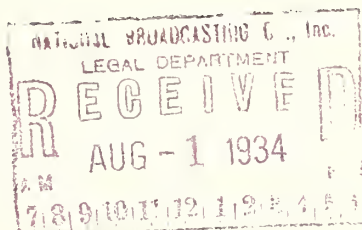
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF JULY 31, 1934.

	Page
Commission to Hear Ohio-Mich Stations Applications .	1
Education & Religious Stations Hearing Oct 1	1
WJSV Announcer Believes Critic Poison Pen Writer . .	2
Believes New Amateur Regulation Unenforceable . . .	3
Entire Commission May Consider Appeal Case Only . .	5
Charging Radio Talk Banned, Candidate Sues	5
Another Shake-up in Commission Office Arrangement.	6
Reduced Rates Granted to Cincinnati Convention . .	7
RCA Public Relations Expert Turns Military Writer .	7
Geographic Official Praise radio's Part in Strato- sphere 1	8
Business Letter Notes	9
New Gilliam Virginia Station Call Letters WSWA . . .	10
Declares Dill Means Business and Will Not Run . . .	10
Texas Editors Bar Election Broadcasts	10
Bogus John B. Kennedy Presents Himself	11
Mutual Broadcasting Chain for Chicago Area?	11

No. 745.

[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]

COMMISSION TO HEAR OHIO-MICHIGAN STATIONS APPLICATIONS

The applications of several Ohio and a Michigan station to change their frequencies have been deemed of such importance that the entire Communications Commission will hear the arguments September 24th.

The stations seeking relocation are: WKBN Youngstown, which asks to change its frequency from 570 to 610 kilocycles, with 500 watts power nighttime and 1000 watts daytime, WAIU Columbus, from 640 Kilocycles to 570 kilocycles with increase of power from 500 to 750 watts night, 1,000 watts daytime to share with WUSU, Columbus; and WJAY, Cleveland from 610 to 640 Kilocycles with increase in power of 500 watts to 1,000 watts and specified hours.

In connection with the proposed shift WXYZ, the Kunsky Trendle Broadcasting of Detroit has applied for a new station to operate on 640 kilocycles, 10,000 watts, and the Portland Broadcasting System of Portland, Me. has applied for a new station to operate on 640 kilocycles with 500 watts power.

After disposing of the above matter the Broadcasting Division granted the following applications:

Beard's Temple of Music, Jonesboro, Ark. Granted Mod. of CP to extend completion Date to October 1, 1934. Montgomery, Ala. Montgomery Broadcasting Co. Inc., Granted Auth to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement. Orlando, Fla. Orlando Broadcasting Co., Granted Spec Temp Auth to operate with additional power of 750 watts at night for a period ending 3 AM Sept 1. Joplin, Mo. Joplin Broadcasting Co. granted Spec Temp Perm to operate from 9:30 PM to 12 midnight CST August 7th. Iowa City, Ia granted Spec Temp Auth to operate from 9:30 PM to midnight CST Aug 3rd.

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EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS STATIONS HEARING OCT 1

The Broadcasting Division of the Federal Communications Commission has set Monday October 1st for a hearing in the question of allocating fixed percentages of broadcasting facilities to religious, educational and other types of non-profit stations. Written notice of those who intend to appear must be furnished to the Commission by September 20.

The Commission is required to submit its recommendations to Congress in this matter February 1st.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

July 31, 1934.

WJSV ANNOUNCER BELIEVES CRITIC POISON PEN WRITER

Always desirous of stating the facts and never of intentionally doing an injustice to anyone, it is a pleasure to present here a self-explanatory letter received from Arch McDonald, announcer of station WJSV in Washington.

"In your Radio News Service of July 17th, you reprinted a letter written to the Washington Post by an unsigned listener and published by that paper a few days earlier." Mr. McDonald writes, "I feel that the re-publication of the Post letter was unfair to me since I was not asked to present my side of the controversy at the time; the letter merely being reprinted without comment."

"I have been adverse to criticism over the air and have tried to benefit by the suggestions offered. On the other hand, I have never read over the air, one single communication in which I was praised by a listener and I think you will agree that every person in radio gets one of these letters occasionally.

"The writer of the letter referred to, made a false statement when he said, - - 'The letter was read over the air by McDonald and was ridiculed by him. Mr. McDonald, in addressing the radio audience, stated 'Ladies and gentlemen and Mr. Van Sant,' indicating that the writer of the critical note was no gentleman.'

"What actually happened was this. I read the letter of criticism and then followed it with this lone comment. 'Ladies and gentlemen and especially Mr. Van Sant. Whether this man is right or wrong, I'll have to admit he certainly got me TOLD.' - and this statement can be verified by any person who was listening to the baseball broadcast that afternoon.

"May I also add that this letter was not the only one sent by this person who signed the name Van Sant. This station, myself personally and two newspapers, all received letters of the same nature but signed with different names. We compared five of these letters and found that every one was written on the same stationery, using the same phrases, misspelling the words and signed in the same handwriting and typed on the same typewriter.

"What malice or hate this anonymous poison pen writer has against me, I do not know. But I do know this. I have always shot straight from the shoulder, done my own thinking and conducted my broadcasts without fear or favor, simply 'calling them as I see them', - to use a baseball expression. This I shall continue to do and I have no fear of the outcome. May I thank you in advance for the same courtesy extended the other letter, in the presentation of my side of this matter?"

July 31, 1934.

BELIEVES NEW AMATEUR REGULATION UNENFORCEABLE.

It is the belief of Col. Clair Foster, W6HM, prominent West Coast amateur radio operator that the Communications Commission's regulation that copies of amateur radio operators messages must be made and filed would be held "unreasonable" by the courts and therefore unenforceable.

The new regulation, a part of Rule 386, reads as follows: "Message traffic handled. If record communications are handled in the regular message form a copy of each message sent and received shall be entered in the log or retained in file for at least one year."

"Some amateurs handle many hundreds of messages a month for the public," Colonel Foster declared. "Of course all on their own time and at their own expense. I myself have handled as high as 687 separate radiograms in one month, many of them of over 100 words; and mine are all trans-Pacific. We have no time to be making and preserving copies of messages. If we do that then we simply must cut down the service and handle only about half as many."

"Many amateurs will stop their service altogether rather than conform to this new pronouncement. And that is the purpose of this commercially inspired regulation. There is no earthly reason for applying commercial practice to an amateur service that is costing the beneficiaries not one penny."

Colonel Foster, who has been at odds with the American Radio Relay League, a national amateur organization sharply criticizes Kenneth B. Warner, secretary and general manager of the organization, in the July issue of Radio Magazine published in San Francisco.

Mr. Warner was hired as a Secretary of the American Radio Relay League in April 1919, at \$30 a week, plus a bonus of 25 cents on each yearly dues from members, plus again 25 per cent of the net monthly profits of QST, the ARRL Magazine."

Colonel Foster writes, "At that time the members were licensed amateurs, in accordance with the fundamental purpose of the ARRL - a league of transmitting amateurs. There were subscribers to QST who were not members, including commercial radio people and other non-amateurs. From these subscribers, of course, there were no "yearly dues" on which Warner could levy. At that time the "net monthly profits" of QST were little or nothing. Nevertheless, Warner's extra money above his salary up to November 1 of that year amounted to \$898. Keep in mind

UNIT 1

1. The first part of the unit is a short story about a man who is very poor and has to work very hard to make money. He has a family of four and they are all very hungry. One day he finds a bag of money on the street and he is very happy. He takes the money home and hides it under his bed. The next day he goes to work and he finds that the money is gone. He is very sad and he goes to the police. The police say that they have found the money and they give it back to him. He is very happy and he goes home with the money.

2. The second part of the unit is a short story about a man who is very rich and has a lot of money. He has a big house and a big car. He has a family of four and they are all very happy. One day he goes to the bank and he finds that his money is gone. He is very sad and he goes to the police. The police say that they have found the money and they give it back to him. He is very happy and he goes home with the money.

3. The third part of the unit is a short story about a man who is very poor and has to work very hard to make money. He has a family of four and they are all very hungry. One day he finds a bag of money on the street and he is very happy. He takes the money home and hides it under his bed. The next day he goes to work and he finds that the money is gone. He is very sad and he goes to the police. The police say that they have found the money and they give it back to him. He is very happy and he goes home with the money.

4. The fourth part of the unit is a short story about a man who is very rich and has a lot of money. He has a big house and a big car. He has a family of four and they are all very happy. One day he goes to the bank and he finds that his money is gone. He is very sad and he goes to the police. The police say that they have found the money and they give it back to him. He is very happy and he goes home with the money.

that at this time all of the ARRL's assets, including QST, were the property solely of the amateurs. By the beginning of 1920 Warner had a plan under way for switching things around so that everybody who subscribed to QST should become thereby a "member" of the ARRL and the subscription money of each should become "yearly dues" and thus subject to the yearly levy under the wording of Warner's contract.

"Then the switch made subscription money "yearly dues" and the scheme worked so well that Warner took from the treasury in 1920 in addition to his salary, \$3,715. And it worked so well that the next year, 1921, he took out, in addition to his salary, \$5,972. And it worked so well that in the following year, 1922, in addition to his salary, he took out \$10,255. And it worked so well that the next year, 1923, he took out, in addition to his salary, \$10,322. And it worked so well that in the first six months of the next year, 1924, in addition to his salary, he took out \$5,699.

The new deal, effective July 1, 1924, prescribed a salary of \$600 a month plus 10% of the net profits of the whole organization.

"Warner's additional perquisites for the first half of 1924 were \$5,699. His commissions for the second half under the new arrangement were \$1,035. His total salary and all, for the year amount to \$11,114.

The next two years there were no profits, so Warner had to struggle along on \$600 a month. But in 1927 he drew down a total of \$9,364 and in 1928 a total of \$9,978.

"At the 1929 meeting of the board Director Babcock moved to give Warner a straight salary to begin January 1 of that year with no commissions. Counsellor Segal, who was then a director, jumped up and moved to amend by striking out the \$10,000 and making it \$12,000. Nobody bit, so it had to stay at \$10,000 for that year. At the 1930 meeting somebody moved to make it \$11,000, together with a boost of \$500 a month for A.A. Hebert, Treasurer of the ARRL. The depression was well under way and thousands of fine radio men with families were walking the streets with no jobs at all, so Paul Segal, Counsel of the organization, no doubt felt that Hebert could make out on \$500 a month; but he moved to amend by giving Warner \$12,000.

"Throughout the past four blighting years, 1930-1933, most of those fine radio men with families are still hunting jobs while during that time Warner drew out of the ARRL treasury just \$44,206.03! I hate to make myself niggardly by mentioning those 3 cents but I must do so in the name of accuracy."

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July 31, 1934.

ENTIRE COMMISSION MAY CONSIDER APPEAL CASES ONLY

Although the divisions are now scheduled for regular meetings, the Broadcasting division, Tuesday, the Telegraph division Wednesday, and the Telephone division, Thursday, there have thus far been two meetings of the entire Communications Commission and these were largely for the purposes of organization.

Evidently, at present at least, it is the intention of only assembling the full Commission in the case an applicant desires to appeal from the decision of a division chairman. As yet no case considered by the new divisions has reached the point of an appeal and until then it is believed the Commission as a whole will not be called together unless other matters demand its attention.

Commissioner Paul Walker, Chairman of the Telephone division, is still in Oklahoma and is not expected to return to Washington until about August 15th.

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CHARGING RADIO TALK BANNED, CANDIDATE SUES

Charging censorship of a campaign speech, Paul Stewart, publisher of the Antlers (Okla) American, state senator and candidate for corporation commissioner, Monday filed suit in district court in Oklahoma City for \$30,022.40 damages.

Stewart made WKY Radiophone Co., Mistletoe Express Service and the Oklahoma Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily Oklahoman and Times, joint defendants.

The suit resulted from action of WKY authorities Saturday night in requesting Stewart to delete portions of a radio address scheduled for 9 P.M. When Stewart refused to make changes, station officials gave him a refund on his contract for the fifteen minute broadcast.

He charged in his suit that WKY "unwarrantly, without justification or any lawful authority" sought to strike from his speech "certain references to the Oklahoma Publishing Company."

In publishing a statement by Stewart as a "Letter to the Editor", the Oklahoman Monday said Stewart was "asked to delete certain phrases regarding his opponent held to be libelous," and that when he refused, WKY refunded his money. Stewart declared this as untrue. He said the objectionable phrases concerning his opponent were cut out and that the station's real objection was to his reference to the Oklahoma Publishing Company.

He said the dispute was over this paragraph:

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It also mentions the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

15. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the results of the various investigations and the conclusions drawn from them. It also mentions the progress of the work during the year and the general situation of the country.

"The Oklahoma Publishing Company, a foreign Corporation, which owns WKY, the Oklahoma Farmers-Stockman, the Daily Oklahoman, the Times, and the Mistletoe Express, have opposed me through their newspapers in their editorials. A few years ago the Federal Trade Commission made the utilities go out of the newspaper business and it is my humble judgment that the Oklahoma legislature and the state corporation commission should make the newspaper go out of the utility business. I pledge an earnest effort to this end."

His suit asked for \$2,240 which he said paid for newspaper advertising to advertise the speech. He asked \$5,000 for "irreparable damage" for "being deprived of his right of public address," and charged that "multiplied thousands of people who would have listened were deprived of their right of hearing his remarks."

He asked \$25,000 punitive damages "on account of the unwarranted, unjustified, unlawful and malicious acts of said defendants."

"I have no statement to make," Edgar T. Bell WKY radio station manager and business manager, Oklahoman and Times, told Editor & Publisher when asked for a statement on the Stewart suit.

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ANOTHER SHAKEUP IN COMMISSION OFFICE ARRANGEMENT

Just about the time visitors were beginning to be able to find their way about the Federal Communication's Offices, in the immense new Post Office Building, without the aid of a guide there has been another shakeup in the location of the Commission offices. The Legal Division has been moved to Room 5321, the Engineering Division to Room 7213, and the Press Division to Room 4207. Commissioner Case has been moved to Room 6241, but the offices of the other Commissioners are unchanged, Judge Sykes in 6207, Colonel Brown 6209, Dr. Stewart 6235, Mr. Walker 6235, Mr. Gary 7240, and Mr. Payne 7241.

The new arrangement scatters the Commissioners over four floors, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, with the License Division in the Interstate Commerce Building, which may be reached from a hallway of the Post Office Department building on the seventh floor. It is a very inefficient arrangement as some of the offices in addition to being on different floors are almost a city block apart.

The latest story having to do with the size of the two-block square Post Office Department building is about a stenographer who went out to lunch, couldn't find her way back to the office, and finally went across Pennsylvania Avenue to a pay telephone and called up her division chief for instructions

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that
the within and foregoing is a true and correct
copy of the original as the same appears
on the records of the Department of the Interior
at Washington, D. C.

WITNESSED my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior
at Washington, D. C. this 10th day of April, 1900.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Secretary of the Interior.
By _____, Assistant Secretary of the Interior.
Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Land Management.

RECORDED & INDEXED

FILED IN _____

APR 11 1900
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The following is a list of the lands
which have been surveyed and
classified as to their
value and use, and which
are now being offered for sale
at public auction, to-wit:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

THESE LANDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-WIT:
ON _____
AT _____
AND AT _____
ON _____
AT _____
AND AT _____

how to locate her office. To add to complications on one of Washington's hottest days, the air-cooling system failed to work, for a time the water supply was cut off and to complete the jinx the elevators began to act up.

The air-cooling failure caused particular discomfort because the building is not ventilated like buildings which are not air-cooled and employees sweltered. It is reported that it costs the Government \$900 a day to operate this system.

One of the elevators which jammed caught Judge E.O. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission half-way up as he was ascending to his office on the sixth floor.

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REDUCED RATES GRANTED TO CINCINNATI CONVENTION

A record attendance at the National Association of Broadcasters Convention has been assured by the railroads granting a reduced rate, according to Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the Association.

"We had about 300 at St Louis in 1932, about 350 at White Sulphur Springs in 1933" Mr. Loucks said, "but inasmuch as Cincinnati is in the center of the heaviest station population in the United States, with the South, East and middle West to draw from, I believe the attendance in the Ohio City in 1934 will be close to 500."

It is believed that the new WLW 500,000 watt station will be a drawing card for many broadcasters who will feel that it is worth a trip to Cincinnati to see this station alone.

The 50,000 watt WLW transmitter which we once thought was a giant looks like a midget" Mr. Loucks declared, "I really believe you could put old WLW transmitter in one of the panels of the new station."

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R. C. A. PUBLIC RELATIONS EXPERT TURNS MILITARY WRITER

In last Sunday's Washington Post appeared the first of a series of vividly descriptive and historically accurate articles on military engagements in which the city of Washington was the prize to be won or lost. The writer was none other than Glenn I. Tucker, director of Public Relations of the Radio Corporation of America.

1947

1947

July 31, 1934.

Mr. Tucker was formerly with the New York World and his hobby is military strategy and history.

Tucker's initial article dealt with 1814 when following the Battle of Bladensburg the National Capital was defenseless. He told how the victorious British swarmed into the City and pillaged and fired its public buildings. Also how scarcely two hours before Dolly Madison had fled to the protecting hills of Virginia, and in the deserted White House, Admiral Cockburn dined sumptuously by the flickering lights of the blazing City.

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GEOGRAPHIC OFFICIAL PRAISES RADIO'S PART IN STRATOSPHERE

Regarding the radio broadcast of the National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps Stratosphere Flight, Dr. John Oliver LaGorce, vice president of the National Geographic Society said to-day:

"The short-wave radio broadcast arranged by the National Broadcasting Company for the National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps Stratosphere Flight was one of the most noteworthy examples of radio engineering it has been my good fortune to hear."

"Officials of the Geographic and Army Air Corps were afforded the unusual privilege of hearing the entire handling of the broadcast through special lines, which were run by the NBC into the auditorium of the National Geographic Society and into offices of the Chief of the Army Air Corps in Washington. In Rapid City, representatives of The Society, The Army Air Corps and the wives of Major Kepner and Captain Anderson were able to listen in by means of a similar hookup.

"I am sure that radio communication with the stratosphere flyers was of value to them because they were constantly able to obtain accurate weather reports and the velocity of ground wind along their course. They were also in a position to consult their superiors in the Army Air Corps office, and to ask for advice or aid, if needed.

"Personally I have never heard a more intensely dramatic broadcast than that last three-quarters of an hour when the flyers were in trouble and none of us on the ground knew what might happen. No professional "thriller program" ever was able to achieve a greater measure of agonizing suspense.

"The cheer that greeted the brief announcement that the flyers had jumped and were safe was a genuine expression of the joy we all felt that the drama had ended happily for the three men concerned."

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::::: BUSINESS LETTER NOTES :::::
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A public hearing on a code of fair competition proposed by the advertising agency trade will be conducted in the Hall of Nations of the Washington Hotel, Tuesday November 7. William P. Farnsworth, Acting Division Administrator will be in charge.

The proposed code has been submitted by the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Gen. Warner L. Wilkerson of the Confederate Army, a resident of this city more than 65 years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs William D. Terrell of Livingston Heights, Va., where he had lived since becoming ill three months ago. Mrs Terrell is the wife of the Chief of the Field Division of the Communication's Commission.

General Wilkerson was 88 years old. As a boy of 14 he ran away from home enlisting as a private, served during the entire Civil War and subsequently arose to the command of General.

WDAE, the Tampa Daily Times radio station has completed the installation of new equipment and is operating on the increased power recently granted. The station now has 2,500 watts during the day and 1,000 at night

Appeals have been filed in the D.C. Court of Appeals by T.G. Roberts against a grant to KWKH, Shreveport, La., allowing it to change its frequency from 850 to 1100 kilocycles and against granting Station WWL, New Orleans, La., unlimited time on 850 kilocycles.

Mr. Roberts was at one time interested in KWKH, but since no longer connected with the station, it is likely that the Commission will ask that the Appeals be dismissed.

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1. The first part of the document

is the title page

which contains the title

and the author's name

2. The second part

is the abstract or summary

which gives a brief overview of the main points of the document

3. The third part

is the introduction

which sets the context

and states the objectives

4. The fourth part

is the main body of the document

which contains the main text

and the results of the study

5. The fifth part

is the conclusion

which summarizes the findings

and makes recommendations

6. The sixth part

is the references

which list the sources used

7. The seventh part

is the appendix

which contains additional information

8. The eighth part

is the index

which lists the topics and page numbers

9. The ninth part

is the bibliography

which lists the sources used

10. The tenth part

is the glossary

which defines the terms used

11. The eleventh part

is the list of figures

which lists the figures and tables

12. The twelfth part

is the list of tables

which lists the tables and figures

13. The thirteenth part

is the list of references

which lists the sources used

14. The fourteenth part

is the list of appendices

which lists the appendices and figures

15. The fifteenth part

is the list of indices

which lists the indices and figures

16. The sixteenth part

is the list of glossaries

which lists the glossaries and figures

The President is very persuasive in such matters and should he really want Senator Dill to run again he may, of course, do so. I am confident, however, if Senator Dill follows his own inclinations he will not seek re-election."

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BOGUS JOHN B. KENNEDY PRESENT HIMSELF

The NBC Press Department has sent the following:

CONFIDENTIAL NOTICE TO RADIO EDITORS:

"We are informed that an individual representing himself as "John B. Kennedy of Collier's editorial staff" has victimized a writer in an Ohio City by passing a worthless check. This man talks familiarly about well known newspaper and radio people, and claims to be writing a series of articles on midwestern cities on which he is consulting newspaper men and historical authorities in these cities. He has no connection whatever with John B. Kennedy, former editor of Collier's, and now special news commentator for the National Broadcasting Company. This notice is given you for your information and assistance in apprehending the imposter."

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MUTUAL BROADCASTING CHAIN FOR CHICAGO AREA?

In announcing its decision not to affiliate with the new American Broadcasting System network at the present time, the management of WGN revealed that a number of advertisers, as well as several outside radio stations, have sought to get WGN to join in a mutual chain broadcasting operation. Such an arrangement has good program possibilities, with resultant low costs for advertisers, it was stated. This plan of mutual operation is in the foreground for further consideration.

"The only thing WGN can be interested in from a chain standpoint," the management said, "is in additional sustaining and a few commercial programs of exceptional quality. Extensive chain programming will not offer to WGN at this time as much as it is able to make from its own programming activities. WGN is not opposed to good net-work broadcasts, but during its past affiliations with both of the major net-works they have always wanted to give WGN more programs than it wished to take."

Frederick H. Weber, formerly stations relations director for NBC, is vice-president in charge of operations and station relations of the new network.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
PASSED ON THE 12TH MARCH 1881
RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE
CROWN IN THE DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH-WEST

CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER

STATEMENT OF THE LANDS

STATEMENT OF THE LANDS IN THE DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH-WEST

The following statement of the lands in the district of the South-West, as far as they are known to be in the possession of the Crown, is given in accordance with the resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 12th March 1881, relative to the lands belonging to the Crown in the district of the South-West.

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July 31, 1934.

NEW GILLIAM VIRGINIA STATION CALL LETTERS WSWA

The new daytime station authorized by the old Radio Commission to be operated by M.K. Gilliam at Staunton, Virginia, will be known as WSWA. It will operate on 500 watts on a frequency of 550 kilocycles. Mr. Gilliam, formerly part owner of WMCA, New York, now resides in Washington.

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TEXAS EDITORS BAR ELECTION BROADCASTS

The Texas Election Bureau, operated by the Texas Managing Editors Association for more than twenty years as a cooperative agency for gathering election returns for newspaper use, has announced that hereafter returns supplied by it may not be broadcast or placed on bulletin board in or outside of Texas.

The announcement of the bureau, which was incorporated on July 10, said:

"In the past few years election news gathered by the bureau has been used so largely by persons who contributed nothing to the expense as to destroy its value to the papers which do contribute.

"This election news has been obtained from bulletin boards and from broadcasts. Attorneys advise that when news is broadcast or put on bulletin boards it becomes public property. Hence, to protect its rights in this news, the bureau has prohibited the use of its returns on bulletin boards, and incorporated so that it may assert in court its property right in whatever news it supplies to its members.

"The ban on broadcasts and bulletin boards is merely a move to preserve the only agency we have for gathering returns at all on election night."

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DECLARES DILL MEANS BUSINESS AND WILL NOT RUN

Notwithstanding the report that Senator Dill of Washington, co-author of the Communications Act, might decide to seek re-election despite his declaration that he would retire, a friend of the Senator's in the Capitol said he felt certain Mr. Dill would not make the race.

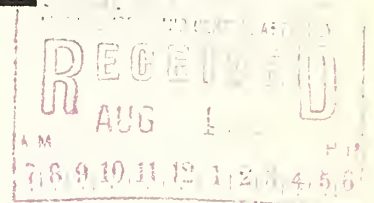
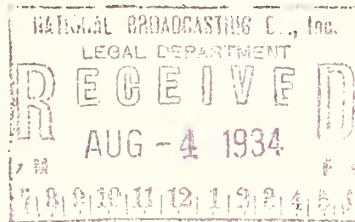
"While Senator Dill has until August 11 to formally file his intentions, I am of the opinion that he will not run again despite considerable pressure which is being brought to bear upon him to do so," this friend said. "It is expected that Senator Dill will discuss the situation with President Roosevelt, while the latter is on the west coast and of course

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 3, 1934.

Broadcasters Buckle on Swords for Educational Hearing . .	2
Insurance Premium collected through coin-operates radio. .	4
CBS New Accounts and Renewals	4
CBS adds to Its Staff	5
Court Holds Ken-Rad Must Pay to RCA Licensees	5
Business Letter Notes	6
Federal Gold Price Leak Probe Started by Telegraph Div . .	7
Telephone Division Seeks Additional Data	7
Mackay Radio Appoints Marine Supt; & Wash Mgr	8
RMA Takes Up Cudgel Against Spain's Discrimination	8
Voice of Safety to Warn Capital Traffic	9
Do Radio Stars Earn Their Pay?	9
Prall, Commissioner (Communications) in Auto Accident. . .	12
Norman Baker Tries to Come Back	12

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[Handwritten signatures and scribbles at the bottom of the page]

August 3, 1934.

BROADCASTERS BUCKLE ON SWORDS FOR EDUCATIONAL HEARING

Commerical broadcasters are not under-estimating the fight they will have to make Monday October 1st, when the Broadcasting Division of the Federal Communications Commission will give them their chance to be heard in the Commission's study of the proposal that Congress by statute shall allocate fixed percentages of radio broadcasting facilities to particular kinds of non-profit radio programs.

"This action initiates the most important survey of broadcasting yet undertaken," Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters declared, calling the commercial broadcasters to arms.

"It opens the door to every person and group of persons who have from time to time opposed commercial broadcasting and gives them an opportunity to make public record of their objections.

"Upon the report made by the Commission, Congress in the next session undoubtedly will formulate a permanent policy with respect to the licensing of broadcast stations.

"The National Association of Broadcasters will act as the coordinating agency through which the broadcasters will present their side of the case. But every station, large and small, network and non-network, must cooperate closely with the Association in assembling the vast amount of data which must be presented.

"The National Association of Broadcasters as a body is opposed to the parceling of channels to special groups and will present facts to substantiate this position.

"This important hearing, which may last from four to eight weeks, calls for prompt action on the part of the Association and the Association must have the unstinted support of every station interested in the perpetuation of the American system of broadcasting. To collect the vast amount of data necessary to coordinate the presentation of this data, and to meet the challenge which is thrown out to all broadcasters by it will demand the closest cooperation from each and every broadcaster who is interested in a fair and adequate presentation of the broadcasters' case."

The commercial broadcasters are naturally aroused over any plan to increase the "non-profit time on the air as this would necessarily mean the taking away of some of the facilities of the commercial stations. Also the broadcasters, in principal, are opposed to Congress taking a hand in allocating radio facilities. This would make radio more of a political football than ever and would virtually amount to Congress becoming a super- Communications Commission.

Indirectly responsible for the Commission's present investigation is Rev. John B. Harvey, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, owners of station WLWL in New York. Father Harvey after being turned down by the Federal Radio Commission for additional broadcasting hours for his station went on the warpath. He declared that WPG, a commercial station at Atlantic City was on the air 110½ hours a week while WLWL, because it was obliged to share the same channel, was only allowed to broadcast 15½ hours a week.

The Paulist Father asserted that the commercial broadcasts have corralled 97½ per cent of the broadcasting facilities of the United States. His contention was that educational stations should have at least one quarter of the country's broadcasting facilities.

"How has education fared at the hands of the Federal Radio Commission?" "Most ignominiously!" Father Harvey declared dramatically when testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. "At one time there were in the United States 105 stations classified as educational. Today there are but 30. What has become of the other 75 and why?"

Following the priest's appearance in Washington thousands of telegrams and letters poured in to Congress from all parts of the country, resulting in several bills being introduced in the Senate and House that 25 per cent of all broadcasting facilities be allocated to cultural, educational, religious, labor and other non-profit making stations, notably one by Senator Robert Wagner, Democrat, New York, and Senator Hatfield, Republican of West Virginia.

Later the Wagner-Hatfield bill was incorporated as an amendment to the Communications Act. When the amendment came up for consideration in the Senate, Senator Fess, Republican of Ohio said; "Everyone must be impressed with the pollution of the air for commercial purposes until it is actually nauseating. The practice is to turn off the radio about as quickly as one gets to it, because so much of the matter broadcast is offensive.

"Senator Wagner will probably recall that sometime ago I offered an amendment to the Radio Act allocating not less than 15 per cent of the time for educational purposes. I never could get any reaction in favor of it.

As soon as it was offered the stations began a propaganda against it; just why I do not know, and the same thing would be true here."

Despite this severe criticism of the broadcasters Senator Fess nevertheless voted against the 25 per cent amendment. It was beaten in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 23. Subsequently, in conference a clause was inserted in the Communications Act calling for a study of the entire non-profit radio programs situation by the Commission, stipulating that a report with recommendations should be made to Congress not later than February 1st.

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INSURANCE PREMIUM COLLECTED THROUGH COIN-OPERATED RADIO

Insurance premiums and money to pay for a radio set are collected by a Paris, France, company through the use of a slot attachment, according to Radio World.

Intended to appeal to listeners who have young children for whom they desire to make provision, the scheme calls for supplying each client with a radio receiving set which can be operated only by the insertion of a coin.

For every franc put into the slot, the set works for 24 hours, it is explained. At the end of the month the money is collected by the company and placed to the policyholder's credit against the annual premium and the cost of the radio set. After 18 months the set becomes the property of the holder, provided payments have been met regularly, and a reduction is made in the amount which must be inserted to maintain the insurance.

Larger sets to operate with two or three francs are also available, it is stated, so that larger payments may be made.

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CBS NEW ACCOUNTS AND RENEWALS

RENEWAL -Wasey Products Inc.,New York(Kremel Hair Tonic and other Wasey Products)Starts - September 10,1934, Tues to Fri Incl. 12 noon to 12:15 P.M. EDST- Sunday 7:00 EDST(PM) 24 stations -Program "The Voice of Experience."

RENEWAL - American Home Products-A.S.Doyle Floor Wax starts Sept 30,1934-Sunday 2:30-5:00 PM-47 stations.Program - "Lazy Dan, The Minstrel Man with Irving Kaufman".

NEW - MacFadden Publications, Inc(True Detective Mysteries) Starts September 5,1934-Wednesday 10:30 to 11:00 PM Program True Detective Mysteries' Crusade Against Crime. Agency-Ruthrauff & Ryan,Inc.

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8/3/34.

A. B. S. ADDS TO ITS STAFF

Numerous additions to the staff of the American Broadcasting System by George B. Storer, president of the new network, have been made, which include - Hampton G. Wall, Toledo attorney, general counsel. Mr. Wall has been a member of the law firm of Fraser, Hiett, Wall and Effler of Toledo. He will have his offices in New York.

Philip F. Whitten has been made sales director of WMCA. Mr. Whitten entered commercial broadcasting in 1931 as an account executive of the Columbia Broadcasting System. In March 1933 he resigned from CBS to become sales manager of WINS.

WMCA is the New York key station of the A.B.S. Karl Knipe, former sales manager of CBS is director of sales of ABS

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COURT HOLDS KEN-RAD MUST PAY TO RCA LICENSEES

Judge Dawson, sitting in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Kentucky, has handed down a decision in the case of the Radio Corporation of America against the Ken-Rad Corporation, holding that, under a tube license agreement between the parties, the Ken-Rad Corporation, as licensee, must pay royalties on sales of tubes to all other licensees of the Radio Corporation of America, with the sole exception of sales to tube licensees licensed to make and sell radio tubes under license agreements similar to the one involved in the litigation.

In his opinion Judge Dawson stated that no ambiguity existed in the contract with reference to the obligation of the Ken-Rad Corporation to pay royalties on sales to licensees of the Radio Corporation of America. "I do not see", said Judge Dawson, "how it is possible for any one to misunderstand or to have any doubt of the meaning of Section 4 of Article 3, if it is read in connection with the entire contract and the subject matter of that contract is kept in mind. The words "licensee" and "Licensees", used in that section, to my mind so clearly refer to licensees licensed to make and sell radio tubes under the patents referred to in the contract that it is difficult for me to understand how any other construction of the language used can be seriously contended for."

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Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company has concluded negotiations with "Radio Austria" for the opening of 24 hour service handling all classes of relegraph traffic between the United States and Austria through the radio stations at Sayville, L.I. and Vienna. This is the only direct radio circuit between the United States and Austria, a Mackay announcement states.

Carlton Smith for NBC and Bob Trout, Columbia, White House announcers went to the Pacific Coast to join President Roosevelt. The plan is for Columbia to pick up the Glacier Park speech for NBC and NBC to handle the Green Bay job for Columbia.

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia, is believed to be in the midst of negotiations with local station owners for an outlet to be brought or leased by CBS, the Los Angeles correspondent of Billboard reports.

"Rumor ties him up with Earle A. Anthony, owner of KFI and also interested in another station. Anthony's differences with National Broadcasting Company may have something to do with this particular angle, but the fact that Paley is after a Coast-owned CBS outlet appears to be quite definite."

The detailed tabulation just made by Lawrence D. Batson of the Electrical Division of the Department of Commerce showing the number of receiving sets in use in various countries of the world, and the number of broadcasting stations of each of the principal wavelength divisions, is now available in multigraph form.

"I am Milton Biow," said a voice over the telephone to Miss Alice Wood, hostess at the desk of the main studio floor of the NBC headquarters in Radio City. "My agency handles the Philip Morris program. Will you please prepare the clients room for me and my party? We are on the way over." Miss Wood blinked and looked around. There was Milton Biow, whose agency does have the Philip Morris advertising account, standing a few feet from her desk. She turned the call over to him. The voice on the wire repeated the request. "I'm sure there must be some mistake -I'm Milton Biow and I'm already here." "Are you sure?" the caller demanded. "Well I always have been, up to the present anyway." "My error," the strange voice answered weakly and hung up.

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8/3/34.

FEDERAL GOLD PRICE LEAK PROBE STARTED BY TELEGRAPH DIVISION

The Federal Communications Commission last Wednesday launched an investigation into every phase of telegraph company operation, looking into the record of alleged monopolistic practices and probing into the long unsolved mystery of how speculators learned gold price quotations ahead of Treasury announcements.

The commission also began inquiries to determine what, if any, use was made of telegraph facilities by financial speculators in mysterious advance reports dispatched out of Washington last winter on Treasury gold price quotations.

One order of the commission called on telegraph companies to furnish full data on rates. Annexed to the order were 45 questions, asking information on classes of service, special handling of messages and extra charges.

The commission sought to discover if either Western Union or Postal Telegraph has contracts for exclusive rights to send out service on ball games. It was curious to learn whether big wire customers are perferred service, and whether attractive offers are made to get business.

By Oct 1, the telegraph companies must send the FCC copies of all their contracts, particularly those that may have to do with arrangements with railroads and other concerns for exclusive service privileges.

Another item was whether legitimate cash business is being diverted over sub-leased wires that amount to private systems. The FCC wanted to know whether such leased facilities are used for the business intended, or if everybody with access to the wires may use them for private telegrams.

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TELEPHONE DIVISION SEEKS ADDITIONAL DATA

The regular meeting of the Telephone Division of the FCC Thursday was not held because of the absence from the city of Commissioner Walker who is in Oklahoma. The day before the Division held a short meeting presided over by Commissioner Case at which the following General Order (No.4.) was adopted:

"That every carrier subject to the Communications Act, engaged principally in wire telegraph by October 1, shall file with the Commission, a verified report in duplicate showing the method by which and the extent to which it is furnishing interstate or foreign wire telephone service.

8/3/34

"The Report shall indicate clearly among other things the types and classes of wire telephone service rendered by such carrier; the condition upon which the service is offered; the rates charged and whether such rates are the same as, or higher or lower than rates of competing telephone carriers for similar services; the facilities offered; the total income derived from such service and from each class of such service for each year beginning in 1925 and the ratio of such revenues to the total revenues of the carrier for each year reported; and where such service is offered on a subscription or contract basis, the number of subscribers or persons contracting for each class of service for each year beginning with 1925.

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MACKAY RADIO APPOINTS MARINE SUPT; AND WASHINGTON MANAGER

Mackay Radio announces the appointment of Mr. Arthur F. Wallis as Marine Superintendent of its Atlantic Division succeeding Mr. E. J. Girard who is appointed District Manager at Washington, D. C. in charge of Mackay Radio's new stations and offices there.

Mr. Wallis installed and operated some of the Navy's first radio equipment and served as radio operator and chief operator on shipboard and at shore stations in the Navy until 1910, and returned to the Navy as Communication Officer in the War, attached to Third Naval District in New York, serving as radio censor, traffic officer and officer in charge of aircraft radio.

Mr. Wallis resigned his commission in 1921 and joined the Independent Wireless Telegraph Company. In 1925 he entered the employ of the Tropical Radio Telegraph Company and went to Mackay Radio from that company in the Spring of 1934.

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RMA TAKES UP CUDGEL AGAINST SPAIN'S DISCRIMINATION

Following the report that Holland was endeavoring to negotiate a treaty with Spain whereby Dutch interests would be allowed to export 70% of the receiving sets into that Country and the rest of the World only 30%, Bond Geddes, executive vice president of the Radio Manufacturers Association has filed a stiff protest with Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of Commerce Roper.

Mr. Roper acted immediately by cable advising commercial attaches in both countries of the displeasure of the United States. Secretary Hull has promised to take similar action.

8/3/34

VOICE OF SAFETY TO WARN CAPITAL TRAFFIC

"The gentleman with the purple spats and orange tie will kindly step back to the curb until traffic passes. Thank you."

It is the courteous "Voice of Safety" speaking and the scene is apt to be most anywhere downtown in the National Capital after 10 a.m. Wednesday. The described gentleman must do as he is told, or else - - . This or something like it will be in order as the second step in Washington's new traffic safety campaign is taken. The white automobile, spic and span with black lettering - "Voice of Safety" will make it's official debut at ceremonies near the Capitol Plaza.

From a loud-speaker on the automobile police will issue polite warnings and instructions to motorists and pedestrians.

Captain Milton D. Smith, second in command of the Traffic Bureau, recommended four of his policemen as alternating crews for the car. The men work in 8-hour shifts, patrolling downtown streets 16 hours a day.

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DO RADIO STARS EARN THEIR PAY?

"Every penny the sponsors spend on radio programs and the cost runs into millions of dollars a year, must come back and show a profit. Yet stars are hired at salaries which are stated to range from \$1,000 to \$7,500 for a single broadcast, and "time" on a major network costs as high as \$15,000 an hour," Robert Eichberg writes in "Radio Stars". Add these together, then add the cost of an orchestra and other artists in the show. Put the broadcast on two networks instead of one, and it can run into as much as \$50,000 a performance, more than it costs to stage many Broadway shows for an entire run," the writer continues.

"How can the sponsors afford it? Salaries paid radio artists are said to be \$100,000 a year for "Amos 'n' Andy", \$3,500 a performance for Rudy Vallee, \$7,500 each for Eddie Cantor, Ed Wynn and Will Rogers, \$5,000 for Al Jolson and equally astounding fees for other stars.

"Surely these entertainers must be super-salesmen of the air if their broadcasts are to pay for themselves. Of course, they make us listeners more familiar with the names of the products they advertise, but do they bring new customers into the sponsor's retail outlets?

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"Let's look at some confidential figures and find out. Here, for example, is Ed Wynn, who heads a show on 54 stations of the red network at 9:30 E.D.S.T. Tuesday nights. Wynn is said to get \$7,500 for his appearance, to which must be added fees paid to Graham McNamee, the Fire Chief Band, Don Vorhees, and the male quartet. Then on top of that add about \$7,700, the cost of time on the network for one-half hour. Texaco has to sell quite a few gallons of gasoline to write off the weekly cost of that show which runs into about \$20,000.

"Well what results do they get?

"Remember that silly little fireman's hat Wynn wears when he poses for publicity pictures? That "kady" gives the key to an analysis of Texaco gas sales which are directly attributable to Wynn's broadcast, for during his program it was announced that you could get a copy of the foolish fedora by going to any Texaco filling station and asking for it.

"Optimistically the sponsors ordered 1,000,000 hats for sale to their dealers. Bango! In a few days the hats were all gone, and they ordered that many more to satisfy the demand; 2,000,000 hats, surely that was enough. But was it? Not on your life. They had to buy 1,000,000 more!

"Three million - count 'em, 3,000,000 - hats costing the service stations 7 cents each were demanded by auto-owning, gasoline-buying radio listeners. And each hat given away meant a sale of Fire Chief gas, many to new customers at least some of whom, it is hoped, remain users.

Ed Wynn himself says, "I spent 29 years plugging the name 'The Perfect Fool.' Now, in a few short weeks, it's of no use. I am now 'The Fire Chief' and not even my best friends will call me anything else."

"Why he is so popular that when ex-President Hoover over-lapped Wynn's time with a campaign talk in one of the hottest political battles of history of the United States, some 6,000 people telephoned the network and complained about it.

"That'll do for the Chief. Let's look back a year or two at the Stebbins Boys, who as aerial representatives of Swift & Co., put on a sketch in which they were supposed to be editors of a small-town newspaper. On three nights they announced that anyone writing to them would be given free copy of the paper. Then the fun began.

The first day there were only about 2,000 letters and everybody was disappointed. The next day 28,000 were received and the third day an additional 35,000. Then came the week-end, and Monday found 157,000 more letters from subscribers until finally at the end of a week their paper had a circulation of nearly 350,000 which is bigger than that of most newspapers in the large cities, or of the national magazines.

"John and Esley Stebbins, in case you have forgotten were the characters played by Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly, both veterans of the legitimate stage. Allen jumped from stock to Broadway where he played character parts; Fennelly played Hamlet on the road, touring and playing New York alternately for some 15 years. Their radio acting, however, won them more fame on the legitimate stage than did all the years they trod the boards, for the acme was reached when the curtain line of a melodrama hit was, "Now my dear sir, you may go home to your radio and listen to the Stebbins Boys."

"Was Swift & Co.'s advertising manager, pleased with their work? He said, "In 8 weeks they made Brookfield Butter over 50 percent better known in 28 major cities."

"That's a bold comment, but now let's see some figures on a proven check-up of directly traceable sales as made by that pair of supersalesman, Freeman Gosden and Charles J. Correll, better known as "Amos 'n' Andy" - so much better in fact that I could not recall their real names.

"When I phoned NBC neither could the man who answered the 'phone in the press department; he had to look them up.

"But you can bet the Pepsodent people know those names, know them with a touch of awe and reverence, for they sold 2,000,000 tubes of tooth paste through a single brief campaign. Before and after the darky dialogue sketch, the announcer said that any listener sending in two cartons in which Pepsodent toothpaste was packed would be given a free bottle of mouth wash. The announcement was contained for a limited time or until 1,000,000 bottles of mouth wash had been requested. These requests were accompanied by cartons representing \$500,000 worth of tooth paste.

"In a recent magazine article a writer kids radio advertisers who say that your purchases of a product make their programs possible, urge you to continue buying. The effectiveness of such appeal was demonstrated by another Pepsodent Show, The Rise of the Goldbergs.

"You may recall when an announcement was once made during their program to the effect that "Although this program is presented for your entertainment, we cannot continue it unless it is making new users for Pepsodent Tooth Paste and antiseptic. If you want it continued, write us a note on the back of a Pepsodent carton." As an added inducement a bathroom tumbler was offered to all carton senders.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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PRALL, COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONER DESIGNATE IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Considerable concern was felt in Communications' circles as to the extent of the injuries of Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, who along with Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, was injured when their car was crowded off the road by a truck at Westport, N.Y. They were en-route to the Seigneur Club at Lucerne, Quebec.

Dr. H.J. Harriss attending them said, the day following the accident: "Both men are comfortable and cheerful and have recovered from the shock that accompanied their injuries. They will remain here for the next few days, after which Representative Prall will be sent to a New York hospital for treatment of the double compound fracture of the lower right leg. After a few days rest I anticipate that Senator Wagner will be able to leave of his own accord with complete discharge."

Senator Wagner, driving, in attempting to pass one truck on a mountain curve turned off the highway to avoid hitting another truck coming from an opposite direction. His car dropped 20 feet but didn't turn over.

Representative Prall, who is 64 years old, upon his defeat for renomination was appointed to the Federal Radio Commission by President Roosevelt but never took his seat. The assumption is that Mr. Prall, a personal friend of the President will be appointed to the Federal Communications Commission to succeed Commissioner Hampson Gary when his (Prall's) term in Congress expires January 1st. Owing to the fact that Representative Prall was a member of the House at the time the Communications Act was passed, he cannot serve on the Commission during his present term of Congress.

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NORMAN BAKER TRIES TO COMEBACK

Norman Baker of Iowa whose station KTNT was closed down upon complaint of medical authorities and charged by the Radio Commission as being "inimical to public health", filed an application for a new station at Muscatine with 5 K.W. power on 1170 kilocycles frequency, limited time.

The application was returned to Baker by the Communications Commission as not being properly filled out.

"The State of Iowa is overquota and even if it weren't Baker wouldn't have a chance to get another station. Since the State is overquota he must now apply for the facilities of some Iowa station." a Commission official observed. "Norman is just taking a flier with the new crowd in the hope of coming back, but it will not do him any good as the older ones around here know him. Also there is the record of his previous case."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. 8 1934

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 7, 1934.

	Page
Broadcasting Division Plans Little Besides Survey	2
Judge Sykes Explains Communications Act	3
Washington Plans Two More "Voice of Safety" Cars	3
Do Radio Stars Earn Their Pay?(Continued from last issue.)	5
Finch Talked of as Telegraph Div Director	7
Boston and Providence Cases Set for Hearing	7
Radio Making Progresses in South Africa	7
Admiral McNamee to Open Mackay Washington Service	8
Commodore Stanley Hubbard Escorts President Roosevelt ..	8
Sarnoff Praises Marconi's Micro-Wave Harbor Beacon	8
Picture People Join Broadcasters in Fight on Composers ..	9
Broadcasting Division Acts Upon Numerous Applications....	9
Business Letter Notes	12

No. 747.

August 7, 1934.

BROADCASTING DIVISION PLANS LITTLE BESIDES SURVEY

Hampson Gary, chairman of the radio division of the Communications Commission, said that aside from the routine activities carried on by the Radio Commission the radio division of the new Commission, which amounts to about the same as the old Commission, has no radical plans in mind at the present time. Judging from what Mr. Gary said the division will confine itself principally to "keeping on, keeping on" until it receives further instructions from Congress when that body meets next January.

The principal new work of the Commission, Mr. Gary said, will be the survey in preparation for the recommendation to Congress as to whether or not the legislative body shall stipulate a fixed percentage of broadcasting facilities to educational, religious and other non-profit making programs or radio stations.

"I find my work interesting and indeed fascinating", said Mr. Gary. "It is my intention to make a complete survey of the broadcasting field with the hope of being able to suggest ways and means to iron out some of the rough spots now present. My first concern, of course, under the law, and following my own impulses, is for the listeners.

"My colleagues are a unit on this subject and it is most gratifying to note their enthusiastic cooperation in all matters tending to improve the service to listeners throughout the country."

While viewing the broadcast structure from a national viewpoint as paramount, Mr. Gary declared there are problems confronting listeners in his home state of Texas which do not prevail elsewhere because of the vast territory embraced within the borders of that state.

"The quota system heretofore applied", he said, "works an injustice to those living in Texas and in some of the other sections of our great country. People living in sparsely settled sections of the country are the ones to whom radio should prove the greatest boon and blessing. Residents of congested sections have all sorts of other diversions and entertainment and means for keeping posted on the affairs of the nation and the world. Those living in the rural

8/7/34

sections depend largely on radio to keep them in direct touch with the outside world."

Mr. Gary said he intends to make a careful study of synchronization as it may offer possibilities for the solution of some problems confronting rural listeners in Texas and elsewhere. He is watching with keen interest experiments now being conducted whereby KRLD at Dallas, and WTIC, Hartford, Conn., operate full time simultaneously on the same frequency - 1040 kc, and other experiments being conducted on the same channels by stations operating simultaneously part time.

He pointed out several stations are also being operated successfully on a common frequency, full time, by means of matched crystals.

"Engineers tell me", he said, "that the real tests of synchronization will come this winter when propagation of signals will be at its best. It is my hope that these tests will prove satisfactory, for then we can find room for more stations and can provide full time operation for other stations now obliged to split time, thus providing radio programs to many communities now served only a few hours each day.

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JUDGE SYKES EXPLAINS COMMUNICATIONS ACT

Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission discussed briefly some of the most important provisions of the Communications Act in a radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System last Friday night. Judge Sykes spoke through Station WJSV in Washington.

The Chairman expressed no opinions with regard to the merits of the Act, but merely explained for the benefit of the average listener what the Communications Act provided for.

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WASHINGTON PLANS TWO MORE "VOICE OF SAFETY" CARS

The "Voice of Safety" police automobile, which began cruising the streets with a loud-speaker warning to careless motorists and pedestrians, has proved efficient enough to warrant two additional machines, in the opinion of Police Chief E.W. Brown.

8/7/34

The regulation patrol cars of the Traffic Bureau are to be equipped in the near future with loud speakers. These will lecture on the enforcement of traffic regulations while proceeding about routine police duty.

Sergt Walter H. Thomas, assistant traffic director of the safety campaign, estimated that the observance drive now on in the Capital was saving the motoring public between \$150 and \$200 a day in fines.

Two more vocal cars, Sergt Thomas said, should cut down the traffic penalty bill to reasonable proportions. The Police Department would be happy to deprive the District of this source of revenue if it would make Washington's well-known reckless drivers "safety conscious," Sergt Thomas declared.

There were some amusing incidents when the "Voice of Safety" (an automobile painted white equipped with a loud speaker and manned by two Washington traffic policemen) cruised about the City.

An ice cream vendor, pushing a two-wheeled cart in quest of business, was walking blissfully along in the street some yards from the curb. "The ice cream man will please keep over to the right!" the Voice announced in stentorian tones. The ice cream man moved over, stopped and scratched his forehead. It was obvious he had never heard about the Voice of Safety until that moment, and he was perplexed. "Stop back of the cross walk while waiting for the green light," the Voice warned a truck driver who had edged across the white line. The driver grinned sheepishly and made a gesture of compliance.

"Boy, get up on the sidewalk!" - - this to a dirty faced urchin on Pennsylvania Avenue. The boy got up, his eyes wide as he looked around to make sure the remarks were not directed to some one else.

A pedestrian was walking across the avenue at Sixth Street. He was brought to an abrupt halt by the voice "You're walking against the red light - that's very dangerous," the man was told. He laughed good-naturedly and waved his acknowledgment.

"Come on, Virginia, move along there," the voice said referring to a car with a Virginia license. "You're parked double - move on please." "Don't park abreast, please." The lady from Virginia - please don't park there - thank you."

8/7/34

No one seemed offended, all seemed to take the admonishing in good grace - but nearly every one was embarrassed.

"It's working fine, so far," a municipal officer remarked. "But wait until the Voice of Safety accosts the wife of some congressman or other official - I fear the worst!"

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DO RADIO STARS EARN THEIR PAY (Continued)

Amos and Andy offered to swop photos of themselves for Pepsodent cartons and got 75,000 takers in a week, Robert Eichberg wrote in "Radio Stars".

"Add it up", Mr. Eichberg continues, "right here we have a total of 2,895,000 cartons, not letters, but cartons, each representing a 25-cent sale, sent in by listeners replying to only three ideas. Do a little multiplication and then decide whether or not the Pepsodent programs earn their pay.

"Then take the Kraft Musical Revue which featured Al Jolson and Paul Whiteman in a presentation running for 2 hours in New York and 1 hour in New England. We are told that each of these stars rates \$5,000 a show and, with the station time and all, it cost Miracle Whip Salad Dressing a pretty penny. Well, was it worth the money?

"Let John H. Platt, Kraft's advertising manager tell you, as he told Sales Management, "Inside of 3 weeks from the first announcement, 85 percent of the distributors in the territory stocked Miracle Whip. In 6 weeks it was in first place in sales throughout New York and New England." True, newspapers and other media were used in this campaign, but radio gets a big share of the credit.

"Irene Wicker, - that's not a mistake in her first name, a numerologist told her to spell it that way - is one of radio's best saleswomen. As "Kellogg's Singing Lady", heard over the blue network late every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday, she has been directly responsible for 38 women getting steady jobs. No Irene didn't hire them, but their work is to take care of her fan mail, and it keeps them mighty busy. You see, the Singing Lady offered to send her song book to people mailing her tops from Kellogg packages, and about 14,000 a day take advantage of the offer. So Irene is responsible for nearly 100,000 sales of Kellogg products every week.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
530 SOUTH EAST ASIAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

1972

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1972

TO THE DIRECTOR
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

RE: [Illegible text]

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[Illegible text]

"Cities Service spends about \$300,000 a year on broadcasting and has been on NBC over 7 years. Its program features Jessica Dragonette. Now \$300,000 is a lot of money, but through radio broadcast advertising in one month they sold over 20,000 shares of common stock and one order for 50,000 barrels of oil. Down in Dallas, Tex., a salesman closed a contract for 9,000 gallons of Koolmotor gasoline monthly, as a result of radio; these are only a few examples. So, you see, they get their \$300,000 back.

"The Carnation Milk Co. put on a contest for a slogan during their weekly half hour over 37 NBC stations, and, during the 13 weeks the contest lasted, received 659,270 slogans, most of them written on labels taken from the cans.

"Graham-Paige motor cars once put the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on the CBS chain in a series of weekly half-hours. A copy of a poem by Edgar A. Guest was offered anyone visiting the showrooms. About 50,000 people a week took advantage of the offer, and Graham-Paige had to increase their factory production schedules about 50 percent to meet the resulting demand for their cars.

"Walter Winchell clicked big on the same network when he broadcast for La Gerardine, a hair lotion selling for one and two dollars a bottle in competition with other products, many at 10 cents. Before Winchell took the air "Gerry" wasn't sold in drug stores. When he finished not only did they have complete distribution, but sales had increased 250 percent before the broadcast had been running 2 months. He's doing another grand job on Jergen's Lotion right now.

"The networks always point with pride to sponsors who have been on the air continuously over a long period of time. "Would they", station officials ask, "have stayed on so long if their programs didn't pay?" To which we can only answer, "No one can fathom the mind of a radio sponsor. Let's see some figures."

"In response they trotted out a handsome set of statistics on the A. and P. Gypsies, whom Harry Horlick had on NBC continuously since 1924, save for a 2-months' vacation in 1927. They've played 66 solid months on the air since 1927, which is a longer run than even Abie's Irish Rose. They're credited with increasing the chain store's sales 173 percent.

"And now to take a peek at inexpensive broadcast. Ida Bailey Allen, as you know, broadcasts at a time of day when charges for time are low. Likewise she appears under the joint sponsorship of several trade-marked brands, which further reduces the cost for each of her sponsors.

"One of them who makes a product retailing for 15 cents, had 7,000 handy little kitchen appliances left over from a former premium stunt and asked Mrs Allen to give them away over the air. So she offered one to anybody sending in 10 flaps torn from the product, thus proving actual sales of \$1.50 for each request. Suddenly the advertiser found that all the appliances had been given away. Still package tops poured in, until more than 200,000 had been received. The cash return, as proven by package tops, was \$304,500 from just that two-line announcement."

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FINCH TALKED OF AS TELEGRAPH DIVISION DIRECTOR

W.H.G. Finch, head of the International News (Hearst) Service radio department is being prominently mentioned as the Director of the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission.

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BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE CASES SET FOR HEARING

Applications of stations in Boston and Providence have been set for hearings by the Broadcasting Division of the Radio Commission. The dates will be announced later.

Station WHDH, Matheson Radio Co., of Boston has applied for a modification of license to increase hours of operation from daytime to unlimited time using 500 watts night, 1,000 watts daytime until sunset at Denver. This will be heard by the entire Commission, along with an application by WNAC, Boston.

WJAR, The Outlet Co., Providence, has applied for modification of license to increase power from 250 watts night, 500 watts daytime, to 1,000 watts day and night.

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RADIO MAKING PROGRESSES IN SOUTH AFRICA

When the Grahamtown radio station is opened some time this year in the Union of South Africa, that country will have complete radio coverage with satisfactory reception, according to Acting Commercial Attache E.B. Lawson, Johannesburg, in a report to the Commerce Department.

According to current estimates, the report states, there will be over 100,000 licensed receiving sets in the Union by February of next year.

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road. The road is very
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very old and the surface is
very rough. The road is
very dangerous and the
traffic is very heavy.

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ADMIRAL McNAMEE TO OPEN MACKAY WASHINGTON SERVICE

Admiral Luke McNamee, president of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company of California will inaugurate the first commercial radio telegraph service between Washington and other cities, Wednesday August 8.

That they may witness the opening and meet Admiral McNamee, invitations to a luncheon at the Mayflower have been extended to Communications officials and others of prominence at the Capital. Arrangements for the luncheon are in the hands of Frank C. Page, of New York, vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

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COMMODORE STANLEY HUBBARD ESCORTS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Several prominently identified with radio have been among those to extend a welcome to President Roosevelt on his trip from the West Coast. Senator Dill greeted him at Spokane and many are of the opinion that the President may have urged the Washington Senator to reconsider and to run again, as the latter has until Saturday(August 11) to definitely file his intentions.

Stanley E. Hubbard vice president and general manager of KSTP, St Paul noted yachtman in those quarters, will act as commodore of the flotilla of 25 yachts which will escort President Roosevelt from Wabasha(Minn.) to Winono, Wednesday afternoon, (August 8.)

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SARNOFF PRAISES MARCONI'S MICRO-WAVE HARBOR BEACON

Returning from two months abroad David Sarnoff president of the Radio Corporation of America said he had a conference in London with Senator Guglielmo Marconi and learned at first hand of the inventor's plan to pilot ships into port and their berths in the docks by the use of short wave, or centimeter wave lengths and said that he regarded the invention as highly important for the shipping world.

"The device might readily," he said," be used, when perfected, on all lightships outside of New York or any other port to guide vessels safely into the harbor in fog or heavy snowstorms."

"Germany, Great Britain, Holland and France are all doing research work in an effort to perfect television," Mr. Sarnoff added, "but I did not see anything abroad which is superior to developments along the same lines in the United States." He said that the British has appointed a commission of experts to study the subject.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive overview of the current status of the project and to identify the key areas that require further attention. The information presented herein is based on the most recent data available and is intended to serve as a guide for decision-making.

2. The project has made significant progress since the last report, with several key milestones being achieved. However, there are still a number of challenges that must be addressed in order to ensure the successful completion of the project. The following table provides a summary of the current status of the project and identifies the key areas that require further attention.

3. The project is currently in the planning phase, and the following table provides a summary of the current status of the project and identifies the key areas that require further attention. The information presented herein is based on the most recent data available and is intended to serve as a guide for decision-making.

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Mr. Sarnoff added that business had much improved in Great Britian but was generally dull in France.

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PICTURE PEOPLE JOIN BROADCASTERS IN FIGHT ON COMPOSERS

As a part of their opposition, the American Society of Composers new seat tax scale the film people have requested permission of the National Association of Broadcasters to intervene in a suit that the NAB has pending against the Society. A letter requesting authority to join radio as a co-litigant in its test cast was addressed to Newton D. Baker chief counsel for the NAB. This action was filed last year in behalf of WIP, Philadelphia, with the New York Federal Court. It charged the Society with being a monopoly and asked that the performing rights combine be ordered dissolved.

It is also reported that the picture interests will endeavor to subject the composers to a Congressional investigation in the hopes of having the copyright laws revised.

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BROADCASTING DIVISION ACTS UPON NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS

The Broadcasting Division of the F.C.C. took the following action at its meeting Tuesday afternoon (August 7.)

Albert S. Moffat, Lowell, Mass granted CP to move transmitter and studio from Lexington to Lowell, Mass; 1370 kc, 100 w night 250 w. day; specified hours. WLEY
WBAA Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind. suspended grant for Mod. of Lic to change frequency from 1400 to 800 kc and application set for hearing because of protest of WILL, Urbana, Ill.
WDAF Kansas City Star Co., Kansas City, Mo. denied petition to intervene in the proceedings with refernce to the application of WHB Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, for special auth. to operate on 1120 kc, 500 w. from 1S to midnight at Kansas City.

Also WBAP Carter Publications Fort Worth, Texas, granted petition for regular renewal of license. WBHS Radio Sta, Huntsville, Ala. Granted regular renewal of Lic to continue operation at Huntsville, Ala. and consent to Vol. Assign of Lic. to Virgil V. Evans. Appl to move sta to Greenwood S C has been withdrawn. WOL American Broadcasting Co. Wasnington, D.C. denied request for hearing on protest against grant made June 15, 1934, of an increase in day power from 500 w to 1 KW to WRC, Washington, on the ground that the allegations in the protest are "vague" problematical and conekctural and are not such as to present substantial interest."

Also WHDF The Upper Mich Broadcasting Co. Calumet, Michigan, granted CP to move transmitter from Calumet to outside of Larium, Mich, and make changes in equipment. WKBZ, Karl L. Ashbacher, Muckegon, Mich. granted Mod of CP to change location of station locally in Muskegon and extend commencement date to Aug 8.

Also WCAL St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. granted license 1250 kc, 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day; specified hours. KWYO R.E. Carroll d/b as Big Horn Broadcasring Co. Sheridan, Wyo. granted license; 1370 kc 100 watts, unlimited. WTRC The Truth Publishing Co. Inc. Elkhart, Ind. granted Vol Assign to Lic to Truth Radio Corp. KMBC Midland Broadcasting Co. Kansas City Mo. granted license for auth to change type of equipment auth by CP. WDGY Dr. Geo. W. Young, Minneapolis, Minn granted license covering new eqpt and increase in power from 1KW to 1KW night $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day; 1180 kc ltd time. WMAL Nat'l Broadcasting Co. Washington, D.C. granted license for auxiliary purposes 630 kc, 250 watts night 500 w. day.

Also KWKC Wilson Duncan Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo to operate without approved freq. monitor for a period not to exceed 15 days. WKRC WKRC, Inc Cincinnati, O Spec Temp. Auth. extended for period Aug 3 to 16 incl. to operate without an approved freq. monitor. WHBC Edward P. Graham, Canton, O. to operate simultaneously with station WNBO from 9 to 11 pm EST Aug 13, and 9 pm to 12 pm EST Aug 14; also granted spec temp auth to operate from 12 midnight to 6 am EST Aug 15. KLS S.W. Warner & E.N. Warner c/o Warner Bros. Oakland, Cal. Mod of Lic. to increase hours of operation from daytime to unlt'd. WBZA Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co. Boston, Mass. Spec Exp Auth to transmit dissimilar programs over WBZA daytime up to 1 hour before sunset, when synchronized with WBZ, for period of 30 days.

The following miscellaneous cases were acted upon:

New Seymour Turner, Portable (Phila, Pa.) granted experimental Visual Broadcasting CP to Nov 1, 1934 65000 to 75000 kc. 5 watts. WATR Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn. denied Spec Temp Auth to operate on 1200 kc, 100 watts, unlt'd. time until station WORC is required to revert to its regularly licensed freq. of 1200 kc. WLTH Voice of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N.Y. Mod of Lic. to operate on 1400 kc, 500 watts, WLTH $\frac{3}{4}$ time, WBBC $\frac{1}{4}$ time, heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicants.

New Joseph Pappalardo, Lawrence, Mass. CP for new station to operate on 1120 kc, 100 wats, inlt'd time. heretofore designated for hearing was dismissed at applicant's request. New American Radio Productions Inc Brooklyn, N.Y. CP, 1400 kc. 500 w unlt'd time (Fac of WBBC, WLTH, Ward and WVFW) heretofore designated for hearing, was denied because applicants failed to enter appearance within time allowed.

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war.

2. The second part deals with the economic situation and the measures taken to improve it.

3. The third part deals with the social situation and the measures taken to improve it.

4. The fourth part deals with the cultural situation and the measures taken to improve it.

5. The fifth part deals with the political situation and the measures taken to improve it.

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NBC NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS

NEW - Parmalee System Inc. (Taxi Service) World Wide Advertising Corp, starts July 30, 1934, time Mon, Wed, Fri 6:15 to 6:30 PM EDST; WEAF only- Program "The Parmalee Harmony Taxi Drivers" -Laddt Trio and White. RENEWAL - The F.W.Fitch Co Fitch's Shampoo) Des Moines, Iowa, Agency L.W.Ramsey Co., Davenport Iowa starts Sept 9, 1934. Sundays 7:45 -8:00 PM . 11:00-11:15 PM Network -7:45-8 WEAF WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WOC WHO WOW WKBF 11:00 - WTMJ KSTP WIBA WEBC WDAY KFYZ WKY WBAP KPRC WOAI KTBS KOA KDYL KGO KFI KOMO KHQ WDAF. -Program "Irene Besley."

CHANGE Effective July 24 and thereafter the PROCTOR AND GAMBLE CO. Program "Ivory Stamp Club with Tim Healy" will be heard on Tuesday, Thurs Sat at 7:00-7:15 PM instead of 6:30- 6:45.

NEW Proctor & Gamble Co (Draft) Cincinnati Ohio. Agency H.W.Kastor & Sons, 360 N Mich Ave Chicago, Ill starts Aug 14, 1934. Time Tues, Wed, Thurs 3:15- 3:30 PM; 3:30 -3:45 PM starting Aug 2. Network WLW WHO WOW WDAF WIBA KSTP Program "Rainbow Court"-dramatic show with Irna Phillips, Irene and Walter Wicker and Lucy Gilman.

NEW Bonwit Teller & Co (Woman's Wear) 721 -Fifth Ave Agency Cecil Warwick & Cecil, Inc. New York, Starts August 3 only, Friday 7:00-7:15 PM EDST WJZ only. Paris Style Openings by May Birkhead from Paris, France.

NEW Ironized Yeast Co. Atlanta, Ga. starts Sept 11, 1934. Tues, Thurs and Sat 7:30-7:45 PM -12 stations-originating WABG Whispering Jack Smith and His Orchestra-Agency Ruthrauff & Ryan Inc. (Columbia Broadcasting Company) Also NEW Brillo Mfg Co. Brooklyn, N.Y. Oct 7, 1934 Sunday 12:30 -12:45 PM 24 stations Program "Tito Guizar's Midday Serenade".

NEW United American Bosch Corp (Radios, automobiles horns and magnetos, etc) Springfield, Mass Agency E.T.Howard Co Inc., Starts August 19, 1934. Sundays 5:30-5:45 PM EDST Network WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WGAR WJR WCKY WENR KWK KWCR KSO KOIL KREN KSTP WKBF WTMJ WIBA WEBC WDAY KFYZ WSM KWCR WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KOA KDYL KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHG. Program - "Radio Explorers Club."- Historical talks by explorers from the Museum of Natural History with incidental music.

NEW Wheatena Corp. Rahway, N.J Agency McKee & Albright Starts August 27, 1934. Mon to Fri incl. 6:45 to 7:00 PM EDST Network WEAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WLW Program "Billy Batchelor"-dramatic sketch

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8/7/34.

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::::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES::::
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William S. Paley, president of Columbia, is due back from the West Coast this week, and Edward Klauber, vice president who has been sitting on the lid in Mr. Paley's absence will start on his vacation.

Mr. Klauber was one of those who attended the recent dinner given to the new Communications Commissioners in Washington.

Benedict Gimbel, Jr., president of WIP, Philadelphia was a visitor at the New York headquarters of the American Broadcasting System to discuss with network officials details regarding programs and the recent affiliation of his station with the chain.

Station WHBM, Green Bay, Wis., has filed an appeal from a decision of the old Federal Radio Commission denying WHBM the right to change from 1200 to 1360 kilocycles and increasing its power from 100 to 1,000 watts. WHBM is seeking the facilities of WGES, Chicago and WIND, Gary, Ind.

An inconspicuous carbon-type microphone from the early days of commercial broadcasting is a radio relic in the private office of Le Roy Mark, president of WOL, member station of the American Broadcasting System in Washington, D.C. The instrument was used in 1926 for his first broadcast from the White House by Calvin Coolidge, who was inducted into office as President of the United States eleven years ago.

Speaking at a symposium on ballroom dancing, Samuel L. Rothafel, "Roxy", announced that in the near future he would return to the stage work that has made his name famous.

"Roxy" will be heard over a Columbia network at an early date sponsored by Fletcher's "Castoria."

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10/1/54

Dear Mr. [Name] [Address] [City] [State] [Zip]

I am writing to you regarding [Topic]

I am writing to you regarding [Topic]

I am writing to you regarding [Topic]

I am writing to you regarding [Topic]

I am writing to you regarding [Topic]

I am writing to you regarding [Topic]

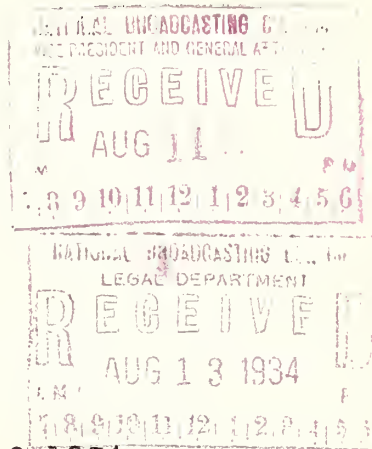
I am writing to you regarding [Topic]

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 10, 1934.

	Page
Mackay Radio Links Capital with Eleven Cities	2
Baking Program Attracts Local Sponsors	4
Powerful Group Moving to Protect Clear Channels	5
New Broadcasting Director see no general reallocation.	7
New All-current Receiver in Germany	7
Trade Commissioner Warns Non-responsive Radio advertisers.	8
Prall and Wagner Still Laid up	8
Commission Issues New Radio Call List	9
Good Demand in Switzerland for Radio Sets	9
Business Letter Notes	10
Commission Meets Monday to Discuss Appointments	11
Federal Communications Commission applications	11

No. 748.

August 10, 1934.

MACKAY RADIO LINKS CAPITAL WITH ELEVEN CITIES

Communications Commissioners, Army and Navy and other prominent government officials and newspaper correspondents, witnessed, at a luncheon, the ceremonies of the opening of Washington's first commercial radio inter-city telegraph service, linking the National Capital by Mackay Radio with New York, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and San Diego. Kansas City and Atlanta will be next.

A sending and receiving station was installed in the room. Messages of greeting were sent to Col. Spsthene Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, who was at St Jean de Luz, France and had to be reached from Madrid by telephone, Col W.F. Repp, vice president in charge of the Argentine System, and Captain Schuyler Cummings of the S S. Manhattan a day out of New York.

Frank C. Page, vice president of the International Telephone and Telegraph, who Admiral Luke McNamee, president of Mackay Radio later characterized as "a prince of good fellows" in announcing that the messages had been sent caused a laugh by saying, "I've got all the replies here in my pocket in case there is a delay in any of them coming in."

The first to be heard from was Captain Cummings of the Manhattan and the others came in shortly thereafter. Mr. Page declined to send a message from one of the guests to Senator Huey Long, asking Huey what the heck he was trying to do with the militia down in New Orleans. However, Mr. Page accepted a radiogram from Judge E.O. Sykes, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission to Admiral Byrd, but added, "I won't promise time of delivery on that."

Mr. Page, who acted as toastmaster, said that the United States was the only country of any size which hadn't developed inter-city commercial radio service.

Admiral McNamee, the only speaker, said that the Administration was to be congratulated upon creating a Communications Commission and that it was the first constructive thing which had ever been done by this country for the regulation of communications. Remarking that he was new to the

8/10/34.

business the Admiral told a story about a dog owned by a ventriloquist.

The vaudeville actor was stranded in a New England village and as a last resort decided to sell the dog. As he passed the country store he said addressing the dog, "It's pretty hot to-day." "Not so hot", the dog replied. The storekeeper exclaimed in amazement, "Can that dog talk?" "Sure" the actor replied. "Want to sell him?" the storekeeper asked. "I'm so hard up, I am afraid I'll have to." "How much do you want for him?" "Five hundred dollars." the actor stated.

This flabbergasted the storekeeper but they finally agreed upon \$200. After ramsacking his safe the storekeeper came out with \$100 in bills and silver and gave his note for the other hundred.

"Whereupon" Admiral McNamee concluded, the dog said, "I won't say a damned word until he pays that note."

The sending station for the Mackay Washington radio link is at Muirkirk, Md., and the receiving station at Sayville, L.I. The Washington receiving station is near Rockville, Md.

Rather than an overcrowded head table at the Mackay luncheon at the Mayflower in Washington there was an informal seating arrangement at small tables about the room with Communications Commissioners and others so seated as to give each table a distinguished guest or two. This also avoided the embarrassment of trying to seat guests in their relative order at a head table. Seating arrangements were well carried out by Thomas P. Dowd, Washington Superintendent of the Postal, and favorably known to all Washington Correspondents.

Those who attended the luncheon were:

E. O. Sykes, Chairman, Federal Communications Commission.
Irvin Stewart, Commissioner, Federal Communications Com.
Hampson Gary, Commissioner, Federal Communications Com.
Thad H. Brown, Commissioner, Federal Communications Com.
Albert E. Stephan, Interstate Commerce Commission
Edwin L. White, Federal Communications Com.
Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, Federal Communications Com.
William N. Krebs, Federal Communications Com.
Norman S. Case, Commissioner, Federal Communications Com.
George Henry Payne, Commissioner, Federal Communications
Gerald C. Gross, Federal Communications Com
John B. Reynolds, Federal Communications Com
C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer, Fed Communications Com.
Ellery W. Stone, Operating V.P. Mackay Radio

C/10/34

Frank G. Wisner, Federal Communications Commission.
Dr. J.H. Dellinger, Bureau of Standards
David A. Salmon, State Department
Lieut Comdr G.W. Johnson, Naval Communications U.S.N.
J.L. Koehl, Agriculture Department
Lieut Comdr E.M. Webster, U.S. Coast Guard
Capt Townsend, War Department, Signal Corps.
Leighton H. Peebles, Deputy Administrator NRA
Clarence H. Osthagen, Asst Deputy Administrator NRA
Harry C. Butcher, Columbia Broadcasting
Hon. Joseph E. Davies
E.B. Lockett, International News Service
Robert D. Heintz, Heintz News Service
Paul Wooten, New Orleans Times-Picayune
Arthur Hachten, San Francisco Chronicle
Carter Field, Boston Herald
Oliver McKee, Jr Boston Evening Transcript
G.L. Vidal, Director, Bureau of Aeronautics, Dept of Com.
C.H. Butman, Radio Consultant
B.M. McKelway, Washington Star
E.K. Jett, Federal Communications Commission
Ralph C. Mulligan, Boston Traveler
Martin Codel, Broadcasting Magazine
Lynne M. Lamm, Daily Metal Trade
P.O. Coffin, V.P. Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.
Paul Spearman, Gen'l Counsel, Fed Communications Commission
Lieut Comdr Wheeler, Naval Communications U.S.N.
William Hard, McNaught Syndicate
Thomas P. Dowd, Supt. Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. Washington
Col. A.H. Griswold, V.P. International Tel & Tel Corp.
Haraden Pratt, V.P. Mackay Radio
T.E. Nivison, V.P. Mackay Radio
E.J. Girard, Washington Manager, Mackay Radio

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BAKING PROGRAM ATTRACTS LOCAL SPONSORS

An unusual idea in chain broadcasts in which local sponsors are obtained for each station releasing the program was introduced nationally by the Los Angeles office of Irwin Wasey & Co. in a Columbia Broadcast recently. The program is known in Los Angeles as the Franco-American Baking Company's Hi-Jinks, a local favorite for three years.

The one-time national hook-up was arranged to introduce it in other localities. When local baker tie-ups are arranged in sufficient number it will become a regular national feature, it was stated. Meanwhile the program is going over the California-Columbia-Don Lee network each Sunday night, with local bakeries sponsoring it in each city.

The net-work idea necessitated a change in the originating station, and fairly large newspaper space was taken Sunday morning to announce the switch from KFWB to KHJ (Columbia)

POWERFUL GROUP MOVING TO PROTECT CLEAR CHANNELS

Setting forth that the clear channel system is in imminent danger of a total or partial break-down with a corresponding destruction of rural broadcast service and a deprivation of large areas and a substantial portion of the country's population of broadcast reception thirteen leading clear channel stations have petitioned the Federal Communications Commission to make a technical study and investigation of the entire clear channel situation. Furthermore, this group recommended that pending the taking of such action by the Commission, no new or further duplicate nighttime operation be permitted on clear channels on which duplicate nighttime operation is not already authorized and that no new or further duplicate daytime operation be permitted except under and safely in accordance with the mileage frequency separation tables recommended by the Commission's Engineering Division

Those petitioning the Communications Commission requested an opportunity for an oral presentation of their proposals before the Broadcast Division of the Commission

They were: WSM, Nashville; KGI, Los Angeles; WJR, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; WOAI, San Antonio; WSB, Atlanta; WFAA, Dallas; WBAP, Fort Worth, all represented by Louis G. Caldwell. WHAS, Louisville represented by Swagar Sherley, KNX, Los Angeles represented by Paul M. Segal. WHAM, Rochester, N.Y. represented by Bethuel M. Webster and Paul M. Segal, WLS, Chicago represented by D.M. Patrick.

The thirteen clear channel stations ask that the investigation be carried on for a period of a year under the supervision of a radio engineer of recognized ability, integrity and independence and preferably a member of the Commission's technical staff, and with the cooperation of all broadcasters and radio laboratories willing to give such cooperation, with particular reference to

(a) the extent to which the people of the United States, and particularly those located in rural areas, are dependent upon clear channel stations for broadcast receptions, and so far as possible, a circulation of the areas and the population which are thus dependent for any service at all, and for a choice of more than one program:

(b) the extent to which such service should be protected from interference due to the simultaneous operation of other stations on the same channels, including the fixing of standards as to what service is deserving of such protection,

the designation of the location and boundaries of regions, if any, between which such simultaneous operation is possible at nighttime without violation of such standards, and the conditions as to power and otherwise under which such simultaneous operation is permissible, and the conditions as to power and mileage separation under which such simultaneous operation is permissible in the daytime;

The protesting stations declare that with a total of 607 broadcast stations in operation on January 1, 1932, the Federal Radio Commission reported to the United States Senate that only 46 per cent of the total area of the continental United States had consistent radio reception at night (56.2 per cent daytime), corresponding to 89.6 per cent of the total population (94 per cent daytime).

A large portion of the area and population receiving consistent reception is served only by clear channel stations while the remaining area and population received an intermittent service received only from clear channel stations.

Certain developments have led to a widespread apprehension that the clear channel system is breaking down, the thirteen stations declare, among those being,

"Since November 11, 1928, the Federal Radio Commission has from time to time, and in increasing measure, relaxed the interpretation and the enforcement of its regulations regarding clear channels, with the result that at present two or more stations of substantial power are authorized to operate simultaneously at night on 9 of the 40 clear channels.

"Those actions of the Federal Radio Commission, and the lack of any clarification by the Commission of its regulations and as to its future policy, have lead to a steadily increasing number of applications seeking similar privileges on the remaining clear channels."

"Upon the conclusion of such study and investigation, the protesting stations say finally, " and the submission of a report based thereon, the Federal Communications Commission can then determine on the basis of accurate and trustworthy data whether or not the clear channel system as originally established by the Federal Radio Commission in 1928, should be preserved or modified; and in what respects its regulations on the subject should be clarified, amended or restated; and will be in a position rigidly and uniformly to apply and enforce such regulations as it shall find best calculated to serve public interest, convenience and necessity."

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NEW BROADCASTING DIRECTOR SEES NO GENERAL REALLOCATION

There may be power increases here or wave-length shifts there but according to Hampson Gary, chairman of the Broadcasting Division of the Federal Communications Commission, he hardly expects to make any widespread reallocation.

"If any changes are made they will be evolutionary rather than revolutionary," Mr. Gary said in an interview with Martin Codel, radio writer, broadcast last week by N.B.C.

"We intend to build solidly on what has already been done by the former Radio Commission. There will be no radical shifting of wave lengths or the like, so far as I am concerned."

Mr. Gary said that in a technical sense radio had acquitted itself remarkably. "We have one of the finest systems in all the world," the new Commissioner continued, "We don't want to exercise bureaucratic control and we don't want to dictate what manner of entertainment or discussion shall go on the air. It is not desirable or even necessary. We want the broadcasters to maintain, for the sake of their own continued existence, a clean, wholesome American attitude and balance."

"There is certain advertising being done on the radio which is unfortunate to say the least. I've heard some people on the air who should not have been. I would like to say that the radio advertisers themselves, together with the radio stations and networks, could well develop their own school of ethics, guiding themselves."

Mr. Gary said, under all circumstances, the broadcasters have done a good job and their common sense has been a pretty good guide so far.

It was brought out that Mr. Gary, who was our wartime envoy to Egypt and later Minister to Switzerland, was very definitely a personal choice of President Roosevelt's rather than a political selection. He was an old friend of Mr. Roosevelt, having first made the chief executive's acquaintance back in the war days when Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Gary was special counsel and then a solicitor of the State Department. Their contacts ever since have been maintained.

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NEW ALL-CURRENT RECEIVER IN GERMANY

A German manufacturing concern has just placed on the domestic market the first locally-produced alternating and direct current superhetrodyne radio receiving set, Vice Consul C.T.Zawadzki, Berlin, has learned.

This set is a four-tube model equipped with a Hexode mixed step, an intermediate frequency step with back-coupling, and is provided with a power amplifier pentode and end pentode. The hum noises from the network are said to be no greater than on Alternating Current receivers of a similar construction. An indirectly heated 20-volt loudspeaker tube is used for rectifying the anode current, the report states.

The new all-current is said to have the advantage that there is no need for switching over when changing from one class of current, which means that the plug of the receiver can be inserted in a Direct Current or an Alternating Current plug box without the necessity of making any alterations in the receiver.

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TRADE COMMISSIONER WARNS NON-RESPONSIVE RADIO ADVERTISERS

Judge Ewin Davis of the Federal Trade Commission, author of the famous Davis amendment in the Radio Act warned radio stations which have not "come through" with advertising continuities that their failure may cause serious consequences.

"Most stations have co-operated to the fullest, but those who have not and do not may expect that we shall keep especially close watch on them, and that the Communications Commission will likewise be kept fully informed of the situation," Judge Davis said.

More than 1300 stations were heard from in July, the networks being among the first. The radio stations suspected of false advertising are being handled just the same as the newspapers and the heavy hand is apparently about to descend upon the comparatively few broadcasters who have not submitted their programs. Already a dozen or so radio advertisers have been called on the carpet but their names have not been made public.

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PRALL AND WAGNER STILL LAID UP

Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, supposed to be slated for the Communications Commission January 1st, and who was injured in an automobile accident at Westport, N.Y. August 1st, was taken in an ambulance, accompanied by his family physician to a hospital near his home on Staten Island. Mr. Prall who suffered a broken leg is reported to be

convalescing satisfactorily. Senator Rob Wagner, of New York, who was also in the smash, less seriously injured, is nevertheless still confined to the Doctor's office at Westport.

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COMMISSION ISSUES NEW RADIO CALL LIST

A radio station call list showing the broadcasting set-up when the new Communications Commission took over has just been issued. The list is mimeographed and the number of copies is limited.

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GOOD DEMAND IN SWITZERLAND FOR RADIO SETS

The demand for radio receiving sets in Switzerland during the past three years has been very strong and while no statistics are available for 1933 there is evidence that the increased demand continued during the year, according to a study of radio broadcasting in that country by Consul David B. Macgowan, Berne.

Approximately 35 percent of the radio receiving sets recorded in Switzerland at the present time are of American manufacture. German manufacturers account for 30 percent; Dutch, 20 per cent; Austrian, 10 per cent; and the remaining 5 per cent originated in other countries, principally Great Britain, the study shows.

European competition is very keen in the radio markets of Switzerland, especially in the smaller "midget" apparatus having at approximately equal prices the advantage of universal power transformers and additional long-wave shifting features, according to the Consul.

Three new Swiss firms manufacturing 4 to 8-tube receiving sets began operation in 1932. It is reported there production was comparatively small, not exceeding 500 sets. Approximately 80 per cent of the parts used in the manufacture of these sets are said to be of American origin. Exports of radio apparatus from U.S. to Switzerland during 1933 were valued at \$333,523 compared with \$651,432 in 1932, \$1,132,691 in 1931 and \$218,704 in 1930.

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8/10/34.

::::: BUSINESS LETTER NOTES :::::
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Commissioner Thad Brown will leave Washington August 15th, and will not return until after Labor Day.

The hearing of the applications of the Ohio stations, among them WKBN, Youngstown, WAIU, Columbus, WJAY, Columbus, and also WXYZ, Detroit has now been set for Wednesday September 26th.

Acting Deputy Administrator William P. Farnsworth announced that the public hearing on the advertising agency trade's proposed code of fair competition, scheduled for Thursday, August 16th, has been postponed, subject to the call of the Administrator.

Hampson Gary, having been appointed a member of the Communications Commission, has retired from the law firm of Ellis, Ferguson, Houghton & Gary in Washington, and the name of the firm has been changed to Ellis, Ferguson and Houghton.

Gene Stafford was appointed manager of production and studios of the American Broadcasting System-WMCA network. He will also have charge of announcers. Stafford formerly was director of programs and productions for WMCA.

The Commission has granted a license renewal to station WPJM at Prescott, Arizona, and has turned down Frank Wilburn at Prescott who applied for the WPJM frequency on the ground that he was not financially able to construct and operate such a station.

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8/10/34.

COMMISSION MEETS MONDAY TO DISCUSS APPOINTMENTS

The full membership of the Communications Commission will meet Monday August 13th. It was said that only minor appointments would be discussed, perhaps confined to the Legal Division but that the appointment of Assistant General Counsels would not be taken up.

The same official said that neither would the appointments of assistant secretaries nor the directors of divisions be taken up, as far as he had been advised. The return of Postmaster General Farley, chief patronage dispenser, to Washington, added color to the report that other appointments might be made.

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Applications Received (Broadcast Division)

WATR - Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn., Mod of lic to change frequency from 1190 kc to 1200 kc and hrs of operation from daytime to unlimited- contingent upon WORC releasing 1200 kc. WLVA -Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp, Lynchburg, Va. Construction permit to make changes of equip and increase power from 100 w to 100 w night and 250 w day. WBTM -Piedmont Broadcasting Corp, Danville, Va. Construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 w to 100 w night and 250 w daytime. WDBO -Orlando Bdcasting Co. Orlando, Fla. Spec experimental auth to inc power from 250 w to 500 w night AMENDED to increase power to 1 kilowatt night. NEW Samuel Nathaniel Morris, Stamford, Texas. Construction permit to erect a new broadcast station to be operated on 1310 kc, 100 w unlimited time. WLBZ -Maine Bdcasting Co. Inc., Bangor, Me. -Construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 500 w to 500 w night, 1 kc daytime. NEW Ohio Valley Broadcasting Corp. Parkersburg, W. Va - Construction permit to erect a new broadcast station to be operated on 1120 kc, 100 w, unlimited time. NEW WHBY, Inc. Portable. Construction permit to erect a new broadcast pickup sta to be operated on 1622, 2060, 2150, 2790, 31600 kc 7.5 watts. NEW Norman Baker, Muscatine, Iowa. Construction permit to erect a new broadcast station to be operated on 1170 kc, 5 kilowatts limited time (5:30 am to local sunset and midnight to 3 a.m.) WHBF Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill. Construction permit to move the transmitter locally, install new equipment, and increase power from 100 w to 100 w night and 250 w day.

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8/10/34

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Applications Received (Telegraph Division)

NEW A.R. Burnham & L.D. Miller d/b as BURNHAM-MILLER FLYING SERVICE.- C.P. for new General Experimental station. 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000, 5 w. NEW Enrique Miles, Portable C.P. for new General Experimental Sts one frequency below 28000 and one frequency between 31100 & 31600 kc 10 w. WNFP City of Niagara Falls, N.Y. Niagara Falls, N.Y. License to cover C.P. for Municipal Police station. 2422 kc to 125 w. WIOXCL - Los Angeles Examiner, Portable Mobile Modification of C.P. for General Exp station. Extension of completion dte to 11/23/34.

WIOXCM - Same as T-I MPE - 3.

WPFH Baltimore Police Dept Baltimore, Md. Modification of license for Municipal Police Sta For auxiliary 200 w transmitter. NEW Interstate Geophysical Exploration Portable C.P. for new Geophysical sta. For one frequency between 3000-6000 kc 15 w. W8XBE - City of McKeesport Police Dept McKeesport, Penna. License to cover C.P. for General Experimental station. 33100 kc to 15 w. NEW University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. C.P. for new General Exp. sta. All Exp. frequencies 5 w.

Applications Received (Telephone Division.)

NEW Pacific Portland Cement Co., Portable-Mobile Construction Permit for New General Experimental sta. 38600 kc, 10 w.

NEW (CBS) Campbell Soup Co., Camden, N.J. Starts October 5, 1934. Friday 9:30- to 10:30 P.M. 84 stations coast to coast - originates KRJ, Los Angeles. Program Hollywood Hotel, El Brendel, comedian, Dick Powell and girl vocalist being selected by nationwide auditions. Louella Parsons interview movie stars; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra and vocalists. Agency F. Wallis Armstrong Co. Phila, Pa.

NEW Time Inc, New York N.Y. Time starts 9 to 9:30 EST

NEW Wm Wrigley, Jr. Co., Chicago, Ill. Starts Oct 1, 1934. Mon to Fri incl. - 7 to 7:15 p.m. and 11 to 11:15 p.m. EST 54 stations coast to coast - originates WBBM, Chicago. Program Nyrt and Marge.

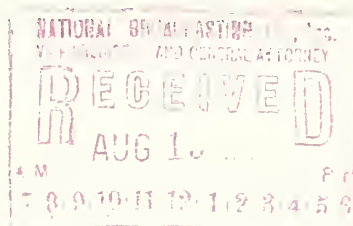
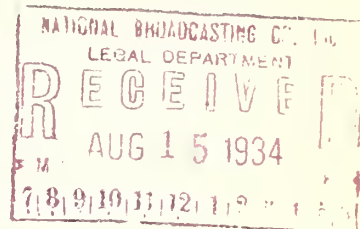
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 14, 1934.

	Page
Broadcasters Presidency Causes Considerable Speculation ..	2
Dealers Charged With Misuse of "Marconi" & "Edison" Names..	3
Manufacturers Code Decision Not Expected Soon.....	5
Commission Allows Interlocking Directorates More Time.....	5
New British Station Promises Nation-Wide Coverage.....	6
Wile, Jr. Radio Publicist For New York Agency.....	7
Correcting a Correction	7
Business Letter Notes	8
Fisher Goes to Gary's Old Law Firm	9
Irish Radio Demand Increases 70 Percent in 2 years	9
Canadian Advisory Committee Recommends Advertising Latitude	9
Decisions of Radio Commission	10
Credit Line of Communications Commission Deleted.....	10
New England Station Experimental Licenses Extended	11

No. 749.

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August 14, 1934.

BROADCASTERS PRESIDENCY CAUSES CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION

Up to this time the election of the president and officers of the National Association of Broadcasters has usually been pretty well agreed upon ahead of the meeting but at the Cincinnati Convention, September 17th, the situation will be different. First because it will be the first election to be held under the new by-laws of the Association, and second, because thus far no president has served more than two terms and Alfred J. ("Hollywood") McCosker of WOR, Newark, is serving his second term. There is nothing in the by-laws that would prevent a president from serving as many times as the members desire to elect him.

Nevertheless there is already considerable speculation as to whether or not "Hollywood" who has been a popular president, and doubtless could be re-elected for a third term, will "choose to run."

Under the new by-laws the president will appoint a nominating committee as usual but in addition to whoever this committee nominates, the name of any other members may be placed in nomination, if signed by 10 members of the association.

Thus four or five tickets might easily be placed in the field. Certainly the new by-laws offer an opportunity to interject politics into the election of officers. Besides Mr. McCosker the names of Leo Fitzpatrick of WJR, Detroit, First Vice President of the Association, and John Shepard, 3rd, of WNAC, Boston, Second Vice President have been mentioned. Also that of Powel Crosley, Jr., of Cincinnati, but it was said in other quarters that because of his many interests Mr. Crosley probably would not consider serving. The opinion was ventured that no executive of either the N.B.C. or Columbia would be apt to run, the supposition being that anyone so closely affiliated with either of the major networks might meet with opposition.

The name of Judge Ewin Davis, now a member of the Federal Trade Commission, has been added to the speakers list at the Cincinnati Convention next month. Judge Davis, who as a member of Congress, helped draft the original Radio Act,

8/14/34.

and was the author of the famous Davis amendment providing an equal distribution of radio facilities, will tell the broadcasters what the plans of the Federal Trade Commission are with regard to false and misleading advertising as it relates to radio.

Those who happened to hear the straight-from-the-shoulder talk Judge Davis made to the advertising agents with regard to radio in Washington several years ago will no doubt look forward to what he will have to say in Cincinnati.

Judge Davis, a southern type of statesman, on the old Champ Clark order, though an excellent speaker, is seldom heard from but when he speaks usually talks to considerable length and puts much time and thought in what he has to say. It will have added importance at this time due to the fact that eventually Judge Davis will become chairman of the Commission.

Senator Clarence C. Dill, of Washington will also be among the speakers at Cincinnati.

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DEALERS CHARGED WITH MISUSE OF "MARCONI" AND "EDISON" NAMES

Unauthorized and wrongful appropriation of the names "Edison" and "Marconi" applied to radio sets manufactured or assembled and sold by them, is charged by the Federal Trade Commission in a formal complaint issued against Marconi Radio Corporation and Edison Radio Stores, Inc., doing business at 67 West 125th Street, New York.

The complaint charges the respondents with adopting and following the scheme of appropriating the names of well-known manufacturers, and applying them to radio sets manufactured or assembled and sold by them and thereby appropriating to themselves the good will of such well-known manufacturers, all in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, making unlawful unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce.

Joseph Frank is president of Edison Radio Stores, Inc., and controls both concerns. Referring to the use of the name "Edison" by the respondents, the Commission's complaint says:

"Among the companies organized and controlled by the said Thomas A. Edison before his death, is Thomas A. Edison, Inc. which said company is still engaged in the manufacturing of

8/14/34.

many of the machines and articles invented and developed by Thomas A. Edison. Thomas A. Edison., during the years 1928 to 1930, inclusive, manufactured and sold radio sets valued at many millions of dollars, and during the said period spent several millions of dollars in advertising its said radio products. All of the radio sets manufactured and sold by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., featured the name 'Edison' as part of their brand name."

The complaint charges that the respondents, Marconi Radio Corporation and Edison Radio Stores, Inc., have placed on radio sets sold by them escutcheon plates bearing the name "Edison" in large letters, followed by the words "Radio Stores, Inc." in small letters not readily seen by prospective purchasers. The respondents, the complaint avers, have no authority or license to use the name "Edison" on their radio sets and such use tends to and does mislead and deceive the trade and purchasing public into the erroneous belief that their sets have been manufactured by Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Such practices are asserted in the complaint to be false, deceptive and misleading and tend to divert trade to the respondents from their competitors who do not employ false, deceptive and misleading practices.

The respondents are given until September 14th next in which to make answer to the charges.

Two additional similar complaints were subsequently issued by the Trade Commission. The respondents are the Temple Electric Corporation, of 80 Cortlandt Street New York City, and Jack D. Mendelson, trading under the firm name of Metro Manufacturing Company 2052 80th Street, Brooklyn.

In both complaints, the respondents are charged with using the name "Edison" on the name plates of their radios, conveying the implication to the trade and to the purchasing public that the sets were manufactured by the Thomas A. Edison Company.

In the complaint against the Temple Electric Corp. the respondent is also charged with unfairly and improperly using the names "Victor" and "Brunswick". It is held in the case of the use of the name "Victor" that this carries the implication that the radio is the product of the R.C.A. Victor Company, while the use of the name "Brunswick" is claimed to be an unfair simulation of the name "Brunswick", a radio formerly produced by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and now manufactured by the radio and phonograph division of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., which organized a corporation under the name of Brunswick Radio Corporation and purchased the radio business of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

8/14/34.

In the case of Mandelson, that respondent is charged with unfairly simulating the names "Brunswick" as well as wrongfully using the name "Edison" in the sale of his products.

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MANUFACTURERS CODE DECISION NOT EXPECTED SOON

A decision as to whether or not the radio manufacturers will be permitted to operate under a code of their own is not expected to be made until about the end of the month. At this time manufacturers are operating under the electrical code but at a hearing recently advance strong arguments in favor of a code of their own.

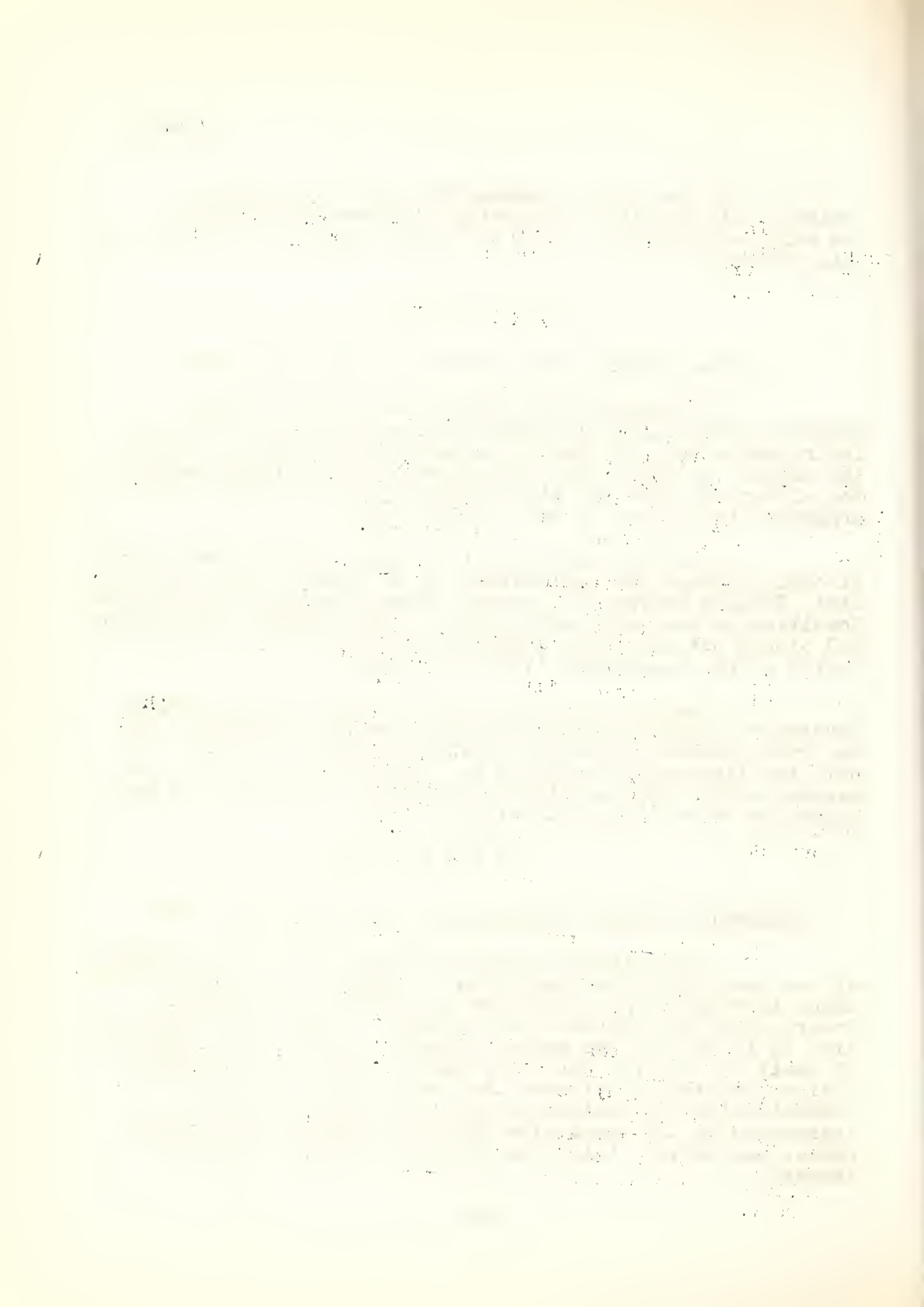
The National Electrical Manufacturers Association strongly opposed the application for a separate code for radio. Capt. William Sparks, of Jackson, Mich., chairman of the Code Committee of the Radio Manufacturers Association, Bond Geddes and others put up strong arguments in favor of the radio industry going ahead under "its own steam."

Numerous conferences have since been held with Government officials and the opinion has been expressed that the radio manufacturers will probably gain their point. If not, the fight will doubtless be continued because the radio manufacturers feel that their industry is too large and too important to be "lumped in with N.E.M.A."

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COMMISSION ALLOWS INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES MORE TIME

The principal business transacted at the meeting of the Communications Commission, attended by the full membership, last Monday was extending the time of the present interlocking directorates for 90 days, to give the Commission time to lookk into the matter further. The new law says it shall be unlawful for any person to hold the position of officer or director of more than one carrier subject to the Communications Act unless such holding shall have been authorized by the Commission upon due showing that neither public nor private interests will be adversely affected thereby.



8/14/34.

Also personnel matters were discussed but no decisions were reached with regard to principal assistants which cause one observer to remark, "I guess Farley hasn't had time to get around to the Communications Commission yet."

Another meeting of the entire Commission will be held next Monday August 20th.

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NEW BRITISH STATION PROMISES NATION-WIDE COVERAGE

It is expected that the B.B.C.'s new giant station at Droitwich will attain for the first time in British broadcasting history nation-wide coverage. According to reports reaching the United States, the Droitwich station will be five times as powerful as the present 5XX at Daventry.

Records at the Communications Commission in Washington list Daventry's power at 20,000 watts which would mean that the power of Droitwich will be somewhere around 100,000 watts. This isn't anything like WWL, operating with 500,000 watts at Cincinnati, but is pretty high power for Europe.

The new station has two 700 foot masts. Droitwich is near Birmingham which is about 100 miles northeast of London.

"Those living in and around our big cities, where two programmes are now obtainable even with a simple wireless set, may find it difficult to believe that over 3,000,000 people in the north of England, north of Scotland and other parts of the country, at present get only a most miserable wireless service and, in some outlying places practically none at all unless an expensive receiver is installed." a British writer comments.

"Noel Ashbridge, the B.B.C.'s Chief Engineer, stated recently that when the new broadcast distribution scheme in Great Britain is complete - this involves improvements in the Regional service in addition to the opening of Droitwich - 98 per cent of the population will receive one programme well and 85 per cent will enjoy reasonably good reception of two programmes."

"Reception of our National programme on the Continent will be decidedly better than at present. This aspect of the matter is important, for it is obvious that radio is as potent an instrument of war as of peace.

"Should another conflict occur, there will be no more 'news for home consumption', no possible concealment of losses, no exaggeration of victories. Europe's radio giants will broadcast the news direct, unfettered by censorship.

"We have at last awakened to the necessity for preparedness in the air; now we need to realize fully the value of preparedness in the ether. Almost every month we hear of new super-powered broadcasting stations being erected in other countries."

Briefly, the change now contemplated is that the National programme will be given to the whole of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by one station - Droitwich - and the present London, North, West and Daventry National transmitters are to be closed.

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WILE, JR., RADIO PUBLICIST FOR NEW YORK AGENCY

The Young and Rubicam Agency in New York have secured the services of Frederick William Wile, Jr., to develop their radio publicity.

Young and Rubicam have many radio accounts.

Mr. Wile, Jr., gained his knowledge of radio publicity by serving a considerable time in important positions in the press department of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York. He previously made an excellent record for himself in Princeton University. After graduation he was Secretary to the American Ambassador to Italy, John W. Garrett.

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CORRECTING A CORRECTION

In reprinting a letter from Arch McDonald, WJSV announcer, to correct an erroneous impression created by an anonymous letter written to Mr. McDonald we quoted him as saying "I have been adverse to criticism," when it should have been "I have never been adverse to criticism and have always read letters of criticism over the air and have tried to benefit by suggestions offered."

We regret the error and trust it has not caused Mr. McDonald additional embarrassment.

Mr. McDonald was signally honored by an "Arch McDonald Day" recently, as part of a celebration at his old home in Chattanooga, in connection with the Chattanooga Baseball Team skyrocketing from 8th to 2nd place in the League.

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:::::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::::

8/14/34.

Evidently Senator Dill, of Washington living up to his announcement that he would not run again for the Senate, did not file, August 11th, the last day the candidates had to announce their intentions.

If he did, several correspondents of Washington state papers of whom inquiry was made, were unaware of the fact. So it looks as if Senator Dill was finally out of it.

George B. Storer, president of the American Broadcasting System escorted a party of distinguished visitors into the master control room of WMCA last week to hear the network speech on charter reform from New York City by former Governor Alfred E. Smith. Asking the operator on duty his name, Mr. Storer formerly introduced Lee Gardner as his guest.

When the introductions were completed, Gardner, wary of gate crashers, turned to his boss. "And now", he inquired, "may I ask your name?"

J. R. Poppele, chief engineer of WOR, in connection with the construction of the station's new 50,000 watt transmitter, has visited all the stations in the East that operate with that power. WOR's cooling system pool, used for keeping the tubes from burning up, will be in two sections. In his recent visit to WLW Mr. Poppele said he learned that the station was off the air for six hours while the single pool was being cleaned and refilled.

"Among the many courses given in the East Side Continuation School, at 43 Oak Street, New York City are classes in radio and electrical wiring." writes Arthur Burnham, of that institution, which is a part of the New York Public school system. "We are anxious to obtain additional equipment for the students. We wonder if the manufacturers and broadcasters will send us discarded radio and electrical equipment of any kind; for example, radio sets, transformers, generators etc. As these materials are not furnished by the Board of Education, our best means of obtaining them is an appeal to the public, which has readily responded in previous years."

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FISHER GOES TO GARY'S OLD LAW FIRM

Ben S. Fisher, Assistant General Counsel of the Communications Commission resigning and joining the law firm of Ellis, Ferguson and Houghton in Washington exchanged places with Hampson Gary who recently resigned from that firm to accept the Commissionship.

Mr. Fisher has been with the Commission about four years. His efforts were said to have been responsible for the shutting down of 175 unlicensed stations. Out of the 35 criminal cases prosecuted, he is credited with 32 convicted or pleading guilty.

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IRISH RADIO DEMAND INCREASES 70 PERCENT IN TWO YEARS

Radio is making progress in the Irish Free State, according to a report from Vice Consul Edwin J. King, Dublin.

Imports of radio sets and parts into the Free State in 1933 were valued at £226,000 against £136,894 in 1932 and £132,275 in 1931. Considering the steadiness with which radio price levels have been falling, the report points out, it can easily be seen that the radio "idea" is taking hold. The value of imports as shown above has increased more than 70 percent during the last two years.

On May 31 of the current year the number of receiving sets in use in the Free State was 52,100 compared with 45,000 on December 31, 1933. One American set, which is completely assembled in the country, leads all others in sales. Several other American makes, however, are also meeting with favor.

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CANADIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS ADVERTISING LATITUDE

Considerable misunderstanding of the status of the Canadian Commission has occurred in the United States. This misunderstanding was probably due to the appointment of a special committee which was commissioned to "inquire into and report upon the operations of the Commission, under the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act, as amended at the last session of Parliament."

The functions of the special committee were merely advisory. The question was raised as to whether the committee thought that the law as to advertising content should be abandoned. The chairman of the committee was emphatic in his opposition to such change, stating that the committee merely intended to suggest a little more latitude in the manner of its enforcement. The Parliament ignored the suggestion of the committee that the Commission appoint a general manager

A verbatim report of the special committee on radio follows:

Your committee held twenty sessions and heard 37 witnesses, including 5 Members of Parliament, and, after reviewing the evidence, it has been made apparent to your committee that the establishing of national broadcasting in Canada presents many difficulties, for the correction of which time, experience, and large expenditure of public money will be necessary.

Your committee therefore recommends:

1. That in view of evidence given before this committee, the Government should, during the recess, consider the advisability of amending the Act, with a view to securing better broadcasting facilities throughout the Dominion. In the opinion of your committee, radio broadcasting could best be conducted by a general manager.

2. That the collection of the fees for radio licenses should be simplified and that one license fee should cover only one receiving set.

3. That the provision of the Act dealing with advertising should be more liberally interpreted.

4. That greater use of electrical transcription be permitted.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted . (Broadcast Division)

KIEM Harold H. Hanseth, Eureka, Cal. Granted consent to Vol Assign, of Lic. to Redwood Broadcasting Co Inc. WNAX The House of Gurney, Inc. Yankton, S.D. Granted renewal of Lic 570 kc 1 KW night, 2½ KW LS Unltd Also granted renewal for auxilliary transmitter. WAAF Drovers Jurnal Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill Granted renewal of lic 920 kc 500 w. Daytime. KMLB Liner's Broadcasting Sta Inc Monroe, La. granted Mod of CP extending completion date to Sept 1, 34. WDRC WDRC, Inc Hartford, Conn. Granted Mod. of CP extending completion date from Aug 27 to Sept 27/34. WTCN Minn Broadcasting Corp, Minneapolis, Minn. Granted Mod. of CP extending completion date from Sept 1 to Dec 1. 34. KGEK Elmer C. Boehler, Yuma, Colo. granted CP to move transmitter and studio from Yuma to Sterling, Colo and make minor changes in equipment. KOIN Koin, Inc. Portland, Ore. granted Mod. of CP to make changes in eqpt. and extend commencement date from Sept 15 to Dec 14/34.

8/14/34.

CREDIT LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DELETED

Doubtless listeners will be relieved to learn that they will no longer have to listen to the trite line, "This station is operated by authority of the Federal Radio Commission."

This was revealed through the following order issued to all broadcasting stations last Tuesday, August 7th, which read:

"TO ALL BROADCASTING STATIONS: A number of inquiries have been received by the Commission as to whether stations must make announcements at the beginning and end of the day's announcement that 'this station is broadcasting on kilocycles under the authority of the Federal Communications Commission.'

Attention is invited to the fact that this provision was omitted from the revised Rules and Regulations of the Commission effective February 1, 1932, and this announcement has not been required since that date."

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NEW ENGLAND STATION EXPERIMENTAL LICENSES EXTENDED

The following action was taken by the Radio Division:

WJAR The Outlet Company, granted Ext. of Spec. temp. Exp. auth to operate with additional 250 watts power during nighttime for period beginning 3 AM, EST, Sept 1, and ending not later than March 1, 1935, subject to withdrawal or termination by the Commission, without prior notice or hearing in event objectionable interference is caused.

WEAN Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc. Providence, L.I. granted Ext of Spec. Auth to operate with additional 250 watts power during nighttime for period Sept 1 to March 1/35.

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Set For Hearing

WEHC Community Broadcasting Corp. Charlottesville, Va. CP to make changes in equipment; change freq. power and hours from 1330 kc, 500 watts, daytime to 1420 kc. 100 w. night, 250 w. LS, Unltd time. NEW The Evening News Assn, Detroit, Mich. granted CP (Temp Broadcast pickup) 2150 kc 50 watts. NEW Harold Rieth Goshen, Ind. CP (Gen. Exp) 1614 3492.5 4797.5, 6425, kc. 30 watts (For visual broadcasting)

Miscellaneous

NEW H.E. Studebaker, Appl. for C.P. to erect new station to operate on 1420 kc, 100 watts, reinstated on hearing docket. WIXBS American-Republican Inc Waterbury, Conn. granted Mod of CP extending completion date from Sept 11 to Nov 11/34. KSD The Pulitzer Publishing Co. St Louis, Mo. granted Mod of CP extending commencement date of Aug 30/34 and completion date to Nov 29/34 Also dismissed without prejudice, special exp. auth to increase night power from 500 w to 1 KW

Applications Received (Telegraph Division)

KIEC Karl Hansen, Port Alexander, Alaska Lic to cover CP for Pt to Pt Tel sta. 2994 kc 50 w
KGXW Karl Hansen, Port Alexander, Alaska, Lic to cover CP for Coastal Tel station. 460, 500 kc 200 watts. W6XEE
Thomas L. Pettigrew, Compton, Calif. Lic to cover CP for Gen'l Exp station. 100000 to 300000, 600000 kc 75 watts. WNEJ
Lic to cover CP for Pt to Pt Teleg station. Muirkirk, Md 4190 5230 kc 2 KW.

NEW Paul D. Langrick trading as LANGRICK RADIO ENGINEERING SERVICE portable C.P. for new General Exp. station. 1614, 2398, 3192.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 30100, 31100, 33100, 34600, 35600, 37100, 37600, 38600, 40100, 40600, 41000, 86000 to 400000, 401000 kc and above.

NBC NEW ACCOUNTS

New-Wheatena Corp-Pacific Coast Agency Albright and McKee 1300 South Penn Sq Phila, Pa. Starts Aug 27, 1934.

New-Simmons Co (Beds and Mattresses) Chicago, Ill. Fletcher and Ellis; starts September 4, 1934 Network WJZ WBZ WBZA WBAL WMAL WSYR WHAM KDKA WJR WCKY WENR-WLS KWK WKCR KOIL WREN; Program Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josef Koestner's Orchestra."

1870-1871

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of January, 1870, the following resolutions were adopted: That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purchase of land for the purpose of establishing a permanent home for the college.

1871-1872

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of January, 1871, the following resolutions were adopted: That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purchase of land for the purpose of establishing a permanent home for the college.

1872-1873

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of January, 1872, the following resolutions were adopted: That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purchase of land for the purpose of establishing a permanent home for the college.

1873-1874

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of January, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted: That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purchase of land for the purpose of establishing a permanent home for the college.

1874-1875

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of January, 1874, the following resolutions were adopted: That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the purchase of land for the purpose of establishing a permanent home for the college.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C. BROADCASTING CO., Inc.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED
AUG 20 1934
7:30 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO.
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER
RECEIVED
AUG 20 1934
7:30 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 17, 1934.,

	Page
Predicted 1934 Radio Advertising Close to 1931 Peak.....	2
Wholesale Radio Trade Asks Code Modification.....	3
Brinkley Tries to Buy His Way Back ...	4
Capital Orders New Police Radio Sets	4
Flamm & Storer Deny Agency Agreement Breach	5
'Audio Projector' Sifts Tone In Air	5
Most Broadcast Stations Within 10 kc Deviation.....	6
Telephone Probe Widened	6
Telegraph Div- applications granted	9
Business Letter Notes	10
Advertising Men Would Censor Themselves	11
Hearst's Plans Expanding Radio Interest	11
NBC New & Renewal Accounts	12

No. 750.

Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom left of the page.

August 17, 1934.

PREDICTED 1934 RADIO ADVERTISING CLOSE TO 1931 PEAK

The total radio advertising volume during 1933-34 broadcasting season amounted to \$66,671,000. Though it is impossible to tell exactly how this figure compares with the peak of the industry, it is probable that the current season's revenues have been approximately 15.0% below that figure. Granted that the present decrease in business activity is only temporary and that local broadcast advertising begins to register gains in the fall, total radio volume in 1934 should be close to the 1931 peak.

National network volume, however, will play a more important part than in 1931, when it constituted 51.0% of total broadcast advertising. During 1933-34 this proportion rose to 55.8%. The volume of broadcast advertising from June 1933 to July 1934, is found in the following table:

Class of Business	Gross Receipts
National networks	\$37,254,366.00
Regional networks	550,733.00
National spot	12,603,433.00
Local	16,258,575.00
<hr/>	
TOTAL	\$66,671,107.00

With the presentation of the June report the National Association of Broadcasters Statistical Service completes the first year of collection of comprehensive trade statistics for radio broadcasting. Established in July of last year, the service has made available for the first time in the history of the industry figures regarding not only the national network advertising but of broadcast advertising placed over regional networks and individual stations.

Though the summary of data thus far compiled by the service is for a broadcasting season rather than a calendar year, it will be of interest to those concerned with radio advertising in that it presents in detail for the first time the various phases of this highly complex field.

8/17/34.

Broadcast advertising in June experienced a marked decline as compared with the previous month. Seasonal and general business conditions combined to produce this result. Gross sales of time amount to \$5,418,732, a decrease of 21.6%, as compared with May. National spot volume lost most heavily, declining 34.1%, due mainly to a 45.8% decrease in electrical transcription business. Despite a 16.7% drop in revenues as compared with May, June national network volume was the best in the history of broadcasting.

In the non-network field, stations of over 5,000 watts in power lost most heavily, due to national spot trends. Losses were fairly evenly distributed throughout the various geographical districts, with the South and Far West experiencing slightly greater declines than other sections. Declines were heavy in all fields of industrial sponsorship. Local beverage, national spot soap and kitchen supply, local amusement, and automotive advertising were the only fields wherein gains were recorded over the preceding month.

June advertising volume was as follows:

Class of Business	June
National networks	\$3,103,796.00
Regional networks	35,599.00
Individual stations	2,279,337.00
TOTAL	<u>\$5,418,732.00</u>

National network volume declined 16.7% over the month, regional network advertising 20.5% and non-network advertising 27.6%. Despite the decline as compared with May, national network volume was 51.5% over that of June of the preceding year. Non-network advertising was 8.9% greater than July 1933, the nearest comparable figure available.

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WHOLESALE RADIO TRADE ASKS CODE MODIFICATION

The National Recovery Administration announced that, until August 29, objections to criticisms of, or suggestions concerning a proposed modification of the code for the wholesale radio trade may be filed with Deputy Administrator Frank H. Crockard, 1320 G Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

8/17/34

Through its divisional Code Authority, the trade has requested the modification which provides that the Code Authority shall consist of 19 members of the trade. One member would be the president of the R.W.A.; thirteen would be chosen by the Board of Directors of the Wholesalers to represent its members in the various seditions of the country; and four members would be chosen from members of the trade who are not members of the R.W.A.

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BRINKLEY TRIES TO BUY HIS WAY BACK

It is reported that Dr. J.R.Brinkley, goat gland specialist, who was in Washington recently on an unknown mission is trying to buy time on a number of stations.

Though Dr. Brinkley is reported to have offered the stations whatever rate they desired for talks advertising his hospital at Del Rio, they are reported to have turned him down flat.

Since having been closed down by both the American and Mexican Governments the goat gland doctor has been trying to figure out different ways "to come back", but evidently has not succeeded as yet.

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CAPITAL ORDERS NEW POLICE RADIO SETS

Purchase of 20 additional short-wave receiving radio set has been ordered by the District Commissioners on recommendation of the Police Department. The new equipment is to be installed in police motor vehicles. The contract went to the American-Bosch Corporation, at a unit price of \$52.50.

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8/17/34

FLAMM AND STORER DENY AGENCY AGREEMENT BREACH

Issued to the radio editors of all New York publications, the following statement was jointly signed by Donald J. Flamm, persident of Kinickerbocker Broadcasting Corporation, and George B. Storer, presidant of Federal Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Storer is also president of the American Broadcasting System:

"In order to allay the impression which has unfortunately been spread by the publishing of unauthorized rumors with respect to the relationship between Federal Broadcasting Corporation and the Knickerbocker Broadcasting Corporation, licensee of radio station WMCA; Federal Broadcasting Corporation most emphatically wishes to make it plain that there has been no breach of the agency agreement, existing between Federal and Knickerbocker, and furthermore, that the relationship between the Federal Broadcasting Corporation and the American Broadcasting System is most harmonious."

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'AUDIO PROJECTOR' SIFTS TONES IN AIR

A new method of recreating and projecting sound, which provides the auditory illusion of tone arriving at the ear from a wide angle, as from a large number of musicians playing on a stage instead of from a single point as when music is reproduced by a loud-speaker, was given its first demonstration in New York City last Tuesday outside of the New York laboratory where the device has been under design for three years.

"Music intercepted from a local station or reproduced from a recorded selection, was given with such brilliance over the system, compared with the tone emitted by a standard radio-phonograph unit utilizing the same source of program, that well-known musicians who heard the test said they were amazed at the fidelity and realism attained," the New York Times says describing the test. "Tones not heard through one instrument were prominent in the other, in good balance, with the other orchestra instruments.

"The 'audio projector' as the device is called by its inventor, Maximilian Weil, New York electro-acoustic consulting engineer, is scarcely larger than the average-sized radio cabinet or console now utilized in the home. The electrical amplifier and radio set employed is no different from thousands of other such apparatuses in use today, Mr. Weil said. However, the mechanism that transforms the tones from electrical to acoustic energy and gives the vibrations the illusion of realism is far different, he added.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness and freedom. It is a story that continues to inspire and shape the world today.

CHAPTER I

The first chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the early settlers. These brave men and women came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of the pursuit of happiness and freedom. It is a story that continues to inspire and shape the world today.

The second chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the American Revolution. This was a time of great change and upheaval. The colonists fought for their rights and freedom, and they won. The United States was born as a new nation, with a new constitution and a new way of life. The American Revolution was a turning point in the history of the United States, and it shaped the course of the nation's development.

The third chapter of the history of the United States is the story of the Civil War. This was a time of great conflict and struggle. The United States was divided into two warring factions, the Union and the Confederacy. The Civil War was a turning point in the history of the United States, and it shaped the course of the nation's development. The war ended with the Union victorious, and the United States emerged as a more unified and powerful nation.

8/17/34

"The cabinet in which the projector is installed has slender openings around the edges of the rectangular case. Through these slots the sounds issue in all directions at once.

"Engineers, working for years on the loud-speaker problem, have been confronted with the seemingly insuperable obstacle that in radios and phonographs for the home sound must come through a single opening in the side of the cabinet. This method invariably makes the tones seem cramped because they are projected in the form of a concentrated beam at the listener, like a beam of strong light at the eye. The effect is disconcerting. We have apparently attained the illusion of a symphony of sound coming from many sources at once.

"Mr. Weil said he has been notified by his attorneys that "highly basic patent rights" will accrue from his designs.

"The inventor is a member of the American Institute of Engineers, and the Aeronautical Society of America and other bodies, and is president of the Audak Company. During the World War he submitted to the government an electrical protective device for surface and submarine craft."

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MOST BROADCAST STATIONS WITHIN 10 KILOCYCLES DEVIATION

The engineering department of the Federal Communications Commission, measured 545 broadcast stations during July. The stations measured of which the deviation was within 0-10 cycles was 365. The number within 11 - 25 cycles was 142 and within 26 - 50 cycles 33 and over 50 cycles 5.

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TELEPHONE PROBE WIDENED

The Communications Commission moved at its meeting last Thursday (August 16th) to broaden its investigation of the telephone business.

It drafted new orders for interstate companies. Announcement of the details was expected later in the day.

Since it began the investigation July 20 the commission has ordered telephone companies under its jurisdiction to report their rates, ownership and practices.

8/17/34.

These reports are due September 1. Hearings on rates and practices which the commission regards as objectionable will follow.

The following orders were issued by the telephone division of the Commission:

Pursuant to Section 213 of the Communications Act of 1934 each carrier subject to this Act engaged principally in wire telephony, whose gross operating income per year exceeds \$50,000, shall on or before October 1, 1934, file with the Commission a verified report in duplicate showing:

1. Its corporate history, including A.- its original capitalization, i.e., the number of shares of stock originally outstanding, and (a) how much thereof was sold or otherwise disposed of and - (b) what price per share was received therefor and of what the consideration specifically consisted. B. whether said initial carrier acquired and other telephone system, company or corporation by merger, consolidation, purchase or otherwise, and, if so (a) the date of any such acquisition (b) the names of the persons firms, companies, corporations or systems from whom such property was acquired; (c) the purchase price or consideration for any such merger consolidation or other manner of acquisition, and (1) if by issuance of stocks or bonds the price at which the same was so issued; (d) duplicate copies of any contracts, leases, agreements or written memoranda in connection therewith.

2. Its service history, including: A. the territory initially served by the original carrier; the number of telephones originally installed by it, together with the monthly charge for each telephone so installed and operated at said times. B. the territory served immediately prior to the acquisition (if any) by the initial carrier, of each telephone system, company or corporation; the number of telephones in use at said time, together with the monthly charge for each telephone operated by the carrier reporting: C. the territory served after each and every acquisition of any other telephone system, company or corporation, whether by merger consolidation, purchase or otherwise; the number of telephones then in use at said time, together with the monthly charge for each telephone then operated by the carrier reporting; D each and every change made in the telephone tariffs charged by the reporting carrier from the beginning of its service to the date of this Order, and the dates when such changes became effective, the territories affected, and the number of telephones affected by each change.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1962

TO THE DIRECTOR
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Several paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible text follow, likely containing experimental details and results.]

[Additional paragraphs of extremely faint, illegible text follow, likely containing conclusions and references.]

8/17/34.

Pursuant to section 202 of the Communications Act of 1934, each carrier subject to this Act engaged principally in wire telephony, shall, on or before October 1, 1934 file with the Commission a verified report in duplicate showing:

1. All services rendered free of charge to any person or corporation for the period from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934, together with

(a) the names and addresses of such persons or corporations

(b) the character of such services

2. All services rendered to any person or corporation at other than the regular rate for the period from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934, together with

(a) the names and addresses of such persons or corporations

(b) The character of such services.

3. All services rendered by the reporting carrier for any individual, person or corporation in exchange for, or in payment of services rendered for such reporting carrier, except when such exchange of services is between common carriers;

(a) the names and addresses of such persons or corporations

(b) the character of such services

The Interstate Commerce Commission has heretofore conducted an investigation to determine ACCOUNTING RULES FOR TELEPHONE COMPANIES in that Commission's Docket #25705 and decided and rendered its report on ACCOUNTING RULES FOR TELEPHONE COMPANIES, and the jurisdiction and authority to fix and promulgate accounting rules for telephone companies was transferred from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Federal Communications Commission by operation of the Communications Act of 1934, and representatives of certain state commissions or regulatory bodies having jurisdiction over interstate service rendered by telephone carriers have indicated that they are desirous of being heard on said report of the Interstate Commerce Commission (decided July 9, 1934) and are desirous of filing exceptions and objections and of making suggestions with respect to said report of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Representatives of the several states and of the commissions or regulatory bodies thereof having jurisdiction over the telephone carriers therein, and all other parties at interest, shall have until October 1, 1934, within which to file exceptions and objections to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, rendered in its Docket 25705, affecting accounting rules for telephone companies, or to suggest amendments or changes in such accounting.

8/17/34

That all such exceptions, objections or suggestions shall be filed in writing and fifteen copies thereof provided within the time herein specified.

Ordered by the Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission this the 16th day of August, 1934.

The Telephone Division also took the following action:

W2XDJ Bell Telephone Labs Ocean Township, N.J. granted Mod. of Lic for additional freqs. 63000, 65000, 71000, 72000 kc. All other terms to remain the same as in existing license.

RATIFICATIONS

(Action taken July 26th)

W2XDJ Bell Tel Labs, Inc., Ocean Township, N.J. granted renewal of Spec Exp station Lic for Exp Serv in exact conformity with existing license.

(Action taken Aug 9th.)

WjFK Edward C. Flanigan, CLYTIE, Cleveland, O. granted third class private ship radio station license. WJFJ Harry Olson, SENORITA San Francisco, Cal granted thrid class public ship radio station license.

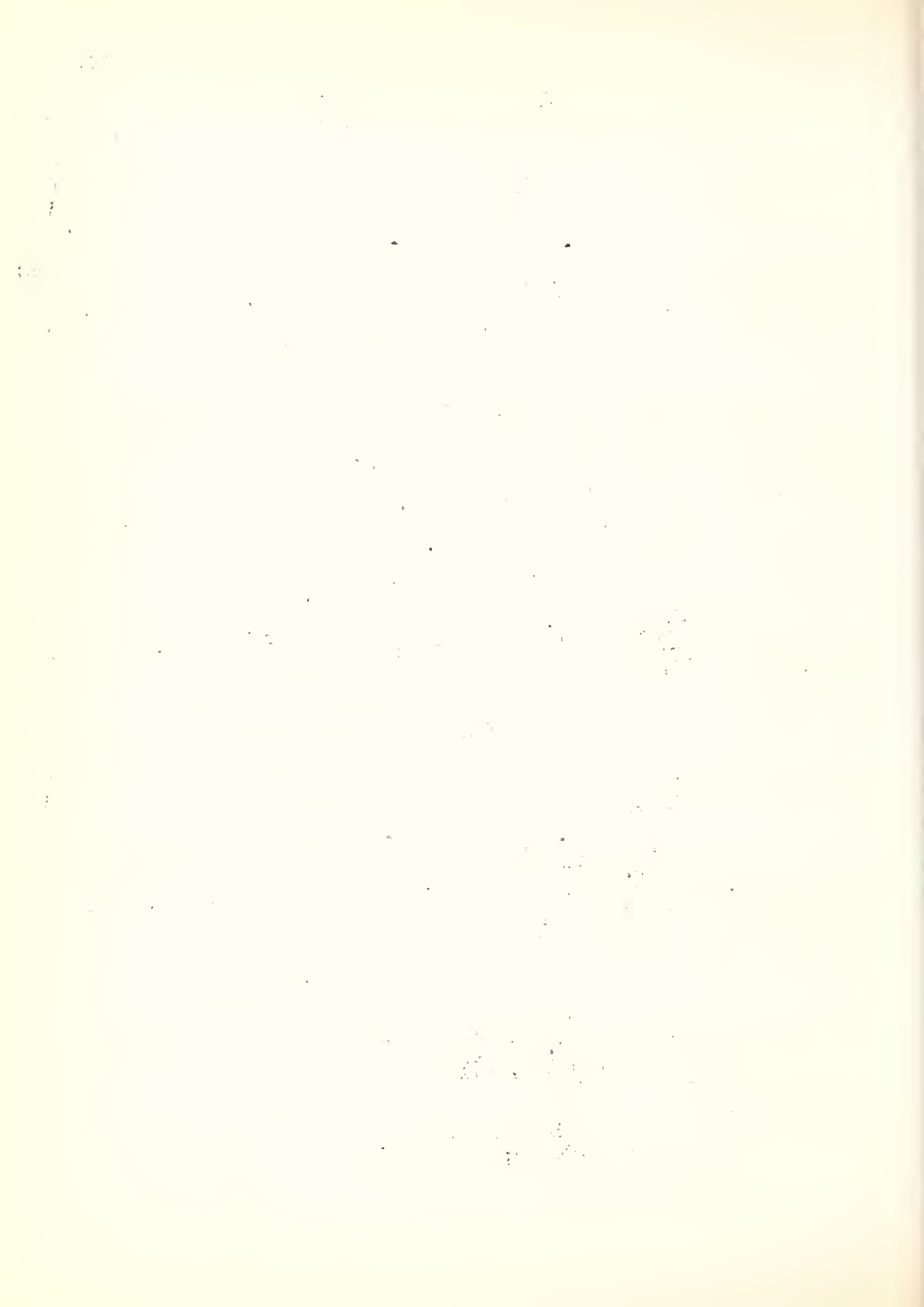
X X X X X X X

TELEGRAPH DIVISION-APPLICATIONS GRANTED

KICO Nakat Packing Corp Makeen, Alaska granted license 2566 kc. 100 watts. NEW Burnett M. Frazer, E.C. Pyle, Geo. M.B. Lane & E.E. Doherty d/b as Frazer Radio Co. Portable-Mobile, Los Angeles granted two CP 30100 to 40100 kc, 15 watts. NEW A.R. Burnham & L.D. Miller d/b as Burnham-Miller Flying Service, Portable-Mobile Omaha, Nebr granted CP 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc; 5 watts.

W8XBE City of McKeesport, Pa. Police Dept granted license 33100 kc 15 watts. WIXAX Town of Brookline, Mass. granted license 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 401000 and above; 50 watts

W6XEH City of Long Beach, Cal. granted license 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc; 100 watts.



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::::: BUSINESS LETTER NOTES ::::::
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8/17/34.

George Henry Payne, of the Federal Communications Commission will be interviewed over an NBC-WEAF network on Tuesday August 21, on "What Civilization Owes to Communications." The interview at 8:00 p.m., Eastern Standard Time will be conducted by Martin Codel.

Washington had a chance to see the NBC Mobile transmitter in connection with the broadcast of the arrival of the Tuscarora Indian runners who delivered the invitation to President Roosevelt at the White House. Billy Coyle in charge of the transmitter reported a perfect performance.

It is the same unit used in connection with the New York Naval review and the landing of the Stratosphere balloonists.

Reports from the Pacific Coast are Earl Anthony's KNX made the pargest profit for the year of any station in Los Angeles. KNX was rated second in total gross business with a reported \$100,000 gain over the previous year and KHJ third.

While Anthony's KNK is proving a winner he is said to be losing money on his other Los Angeles station KECA.

A short-wave station, said to be the most powerful in South America, began operation last Saturday. Using a short-wave of 38.36 meters, it operated on 7,820 kilocycles with a twenty-kilowatt power output. Its long wave is 220 meters, with operation on 1,360 kilocycles and 5 kilowatts power.

Herman Berger, WOR radio engineer has a fifty-watt tube - the first tube ever used on one of the first stations to go on the air in the world - WJZ. The tube was used thirteen years ago when that station was in Newark, N.J.

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8/17/34.

Freeman Gosden, Amos of the radio team of "Amos 'n' Andy", arrived last Wednesday at Vancouver, B.C. from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, aboard the steamer Prince George from Alaska.

A two-way telephone conversation, to be broadcast, is contemplated with Andy in London, when Amos reaches San Francisco.

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ADVERTISING MEN WOULD CENSOR THEMSELVES

The movement to censor advertising from within the advertising and publishing circle, to avoid inevitable censorship from without, due to admitted evils, has gained great impetus.

"It is one of the most wholesome and valuable projects now before the advertising field," says the Editor and Publisher.

"It comes at a time when the Government is actively espousing the cause of the consumer and when it is closely inspecting every commercial method with a view to a clean-up of unfair practices. For a good many years associations of advertisers, agencies and publications have taken the initiative to control false, misleading and fraudulent advertising. The principle inside control is as good today as it has ever been, more workable we believe than any Government control could be. It is a voluntary censorship, prompted by real desire, always more effective than arbitrary control.

"Stuart Peabody, former president of the Association of National Advertisers, and T.K Quinn, of the General Electric Co., are urging that a review board be set up within the advertising and publishing professions to pass on copy. It would be a board of experts, with power to express approval or disapproval. Mr. Peabody would also have consumer representation. In the event of an adverse opinion, the media would be called on to exclude the advertising copy."

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HEARST'S PLANS EXPANDING RADIO INTEREST

Discounting all previous reports, it appears that William Randolph Hearst is out in earnest at present to build his own group of stations in important key spots of the country.

8/17/34.

Formerly merely a plaything with Hearst, radio today is shaping as a very important factor in Hearst's plans, according to a Chicago dispatch to Variety.

"In most cities Hearst is using radio as an adjunct of his newspapers, but there is evidence that Hearst will go into towns with transmitters where he has no newspaper of his own, expecting to start his own news-sheet or to make an alliance with some paper already established.", variety goes on.

"Hearst now owns or operates seven transmitters reaching from coast to coast, the more important beins WINS in New York, WCAE in Pittsburgh, KYW in Chicago, WISN in Milwaukee, KYA in San Francisco, and two transmitters in Los Angeles are readying.

"This is the basus from which the new Hearst web is to rise. KYW moves to Philadelphia in October, returning to Westinghouse ownership and operation. But it is understood that Hearst is negotiating to continue operation of the transmitter in Philadelphia even though he has no newspaper in that town.

"Meanwhile Hearst is busy scouting for a station to replace KYW in this, his second most important stronghold. He made a bid of \$100,000 for WCFL, the Labor Station, but was rejected.

"He negotiated with Ralph Atlass for a possible takeover of WIND in Gary but nothing came of it. And now it is reported that has been some dickering with WAAF, a small low-watter, onipart-time license."

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NBC NEW AND RENEWAL ACCOUNTS

Renewal -General Foods Corp (Maxwell House Corp)
Thursdays 9:00-10:00 PM EDST 1:00-2:00 AM EDST WEAf WTIC WEEI
WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI WBEN WFBF WOC WHO WOW WDAF WKBF WTMJ WRVA KSTP
WWNC WIS WJAX WIOD WFLA WSM WMC WSB WAPI WJDK WSMB WAVE WKY
WBAP KPRC WOAI KTBS KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KFSD KTAR KGIR KGHL
"Captain Henry's Show Boat."

NEW The Texas Company, October 2, 1934 Tuesdays
9:30-10:00 PM WEAf WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI WLIT WFRB WRC
WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO-WOC WOW WDAF WKBF WTMJ
WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFJR WRVA WPTF WWNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WSUN WIOD
WSOC WAVE WSM WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP KPRC
WOAI KTBS KTHS KOA KDYL KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KFSD KTAR KGIR KGHL
Ed Wynn, Comedian; Don Vorhees and his 35 piece orchestra.

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1912
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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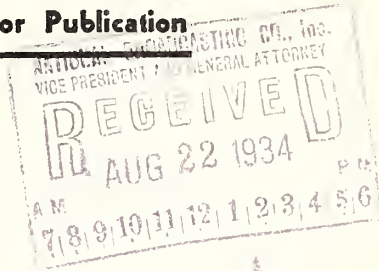
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 21, 1934.

Dill Radio Speech Inquiry Stirs Up Newspaper Rumpus	2
Jolliffe New FCC Chief Engineer	5
Broadcasting Stations Must Furnish Names Of Stockholders.	6
Commissioner Payne Disavows Censorship.	7
Americans All Ready For Lisbon Technical Conference	8
Representative Prall Still Laid Up.	8
WSMB Puts Up Stiff Fight To Keep Power Increase	8
FCC Asks ICC To Complete WU Valuation Report.	9
Business Letter Notes	10
Commission Changes Allocations.	10
Radio History Made By Late Speaker Rainey	11
Decisions Of The FCC Broadcast Division	11

No. 751

[Handwritten marks and signatures]

August 21, 1934.

DILL RADIO SPEECH INQUIRY STIRS UP NEWSPAPER RUMPUS

A letter and questionnaire sent out by Senator Dill, of Washington, on official Senate stationery under Government frank to all radio stations seeking information as to the probable demand by stations for news to broadcast, in addition to that already furnished by the Press-Radio Bureau, has apparently again started the old row between newspapers and radio stations over the question of news-broadcasting. Senator Dill explained the inquiry was made for the purpose of gathering material for a speech he intended to make next month at the Broadcasters' convention but he has been accused by his critics of securing the information to use in a news venture in which he is personally interested.

One critic said that the Senator was in some way identified with the American Newscasting Company, organized for the purpose of furnishing news bulletin service to broadcasting stations. Another went so far as to say that Senator Dill had sought the opportunity to address the Broadcasters and that the information brought in by the letter and the questionnaire would really furnish him with the basis for making a decision as to whether or not he would attempt to organize a radio station news-service when his Senate term expires January 1st.

Senator Dill is reported to have remarked on several occasions that he believed this offered an opportunity for a promising new business and it is further said that he remarked to several persons that he believed he might undertake such a venture as this rather than seek another term in the Senate.

Senator Dill's circular letter to broadcasters read as follows:

"On September 17th I shall address the National Association of Broadcasters at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the subject of "News by Radio". I am anxious to know just what the individual stations are doing as to broadcasting news. I am writing you this letter to ask about your station.

"I have prepared a blank with certain questions for your convenience, and I would appreciate it very much if you would do me the favor of answering these questions. Of course, if any of them ask for information you do not feel free to give or do not want me to use in a general survey of this subject, I want you to tell me so.

8/21/34

"If you have time and are willing, I would appreciate a letter from you also, giving your views and experience as to the place that news broadcasts have on radio programs.

"Personally, I believe the American people want flashes and spot news by radio. Since the press associations refuse to allow the use or sale of their reports, it would seem the radio stations might well form a great associated radio service, planned and operated without profit, somewhat after the Associated Press or the United Press, such organization to be owned by the stations and managed by directors chosen by them.

"Recent developments of short wave teletype machines would make it possible to keep down transmission costs and give exclusive service to stations in the organization.

"Such a service would really be an aid to newspapers, because the newspaper will always have its field as a journal and must always be depended upon to give detailed accounts and to keep permanent records of news events.

"Any comment you can give me on this whole subject, I shall appreciate."

The questionnaire attached to Senator Dill's letter contained the following questions:

"Does your station broadcast local news? If so, how often?

"From what source do you secure national and world news?

"Do you believe news should be sponsored or a station service not commercialized?

"Do you use press-radio five minute service? Is it satisfactory? Unsatisfactory? Why?

"Do you believe your listeners want news by radio?

"Do you think an associated radio news service owned by the radio stations and run without profit is desirable?

"If you can estimate how much your station could expend for news service, it would be quite helpful in making this survey."

The Editor & Publisher had this, in part, to say about the proposition:

"Under Government frank, and with a franked reply envelope enclosed, Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, on August 6th, sent a curious and mischievous circular letter to the various radio broadcasting stations of the country. * * * * *

"Mr. Dill seems to be personally and inordinately interested in the radio business. He is particularly meddlesome in reference to news-broadcasting and has private opinions about it, quite apart from any measured official judgment. Editor & Publisher learns that Senator Dill is in some way connected with the American Newscasting outfit of Washington, or expects to be after he quits his seat. * * * * *

"It is a brazen falsehood, of course, that the press associations 'refuse' to allow the use or sale of their reports. As everyone, including Senator Dill, knows, they give their reports to the radio press bureau for transmission under a prescribed and mutually accepted code, to the public over the air, an entirely gratuitous service conducted solely in the interest of the public, because the press has recognized the right of the people to get certain information by the most rapid means.

"But the imaginative Senator proposes a mutual radio news association, to compete with the existing press associations, setting up a plan which he naturally hopes will be supported by the radio concerns. He bases this upon public advantage, but in our view it is a piece of demagoguery of the first water. Just how the Senator fits into his big idea remains to be seen. * * * * *

"This man, powerful though he may be, cannot intrude his personal or official motives to disturb the existing and satisfactory present relations between radio and press. His intermeddling does not smack of statesmanship. Keep your eye on Senator Dill, of Washington!"

Further the newspaper publication comments:

"There is not unanimity in acceptance of the Press-Radio report, and several independent news gathering organizations have sprung up, for supplying unsubscribing stations with news. The most formidable of these are Trans-radio Press Service and the Radio Newscasting Association."

This was evidently based on the fact that the Trans-radio Press Service has announced that it has formed a subsidiary Radio News Association, Inc., for distribution of news by short wave radio on a national basis. According to Hubert Moore, President of Transradio and the new company, Radio News Association is capitalized at \$50,000. W. G. Quisenberry, until recently with the London bureau of the United Press, is Vice-President and News Manager of the subsidiary. Otis Peabody Swift, formerly with the United Press, has been made Sales Director of Transradio. Mr. Moore also said his organization had made an agreement with WLS, in Chicago, which included the consolidation of this station's news-gathering corps, consisting of 300 correspondents in the Middle West.

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JOLLIFFE NEW FCC CHIEF ENGINEER

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe was named Chief Engineer, and E. J. Jett, A. D. Ring, and W. G. H. Finch, Assistant Chief Engineers at a meeting of the Federal Communications Commission held yesterday (August 20).

Dr. Jolliffe served as Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission from March 1, 1930, until it was abolished by the creation of the Federal Communications Commission July 11, 1934. Since then he has been Chief Engineer of the Communications Commission serving on a temporary basis. Dr. Jolliffe is a Republican.

Dr. Jolliffe was born in West Virginia November 13, 1894, and received his B.S. degree from W. Va. University in 1915, and the degree of M. S. from the same University in 1920.

He received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) from Cornell University in 1922. From 1917 to 1918 and from 1919 to 1920 he was an instructor in Physics at W. Va. University, and from 1920 to 1922 he was an instructor in Physics at Cornell University. From 1922 to 1930 he was connected with the Radio Section, Bureau of Standards. At the Bureau of Standards he was Assistant Chief of the Radio Section carrying on research on radio wave propagation and the development and maintenance of standards of frequency. This work resulted in several scientific publications.

Dr. Jolliffe was given credit for the success of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Institute of Radio Engineers, of which he was Chairman, held in Washington in 1929. Dr. Jolliffe was named Chief Engineer of the Federal Radio Commission March 1, 1930. Before and since then he has attended several International Radio Conferences as one of the American delegates or as an expert adviser.

Dr. Jolliffe is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For several years Mr. Ring was Senior Engineer in the Broadcast Section of the Federal Radio Commission and Mr. Jett was an Assistant Chief Engineer.

Mr. Finch has been Chief Engineer of the American Radio News Corporation (Hearst) and has been a Consulting Engineer in New York. He holds several patents on tele-typewriting.

V. Ford Greaves, who has been an Assistant Chief Engineer, was transferred to San Francisco to serve in the Field Force.

All the other engineers who were employed by the Federal Radio Commission were re-employed on a permanent basis and several of them were given promotions.

8/21/34

Paul Lion, of Charleston, S. C., James P. Buchanan, of Texas, and B. J. Shimeall, of the Bureau of Aeronautics, were added to the Engineering Staff.

Col. Davis Arnold was transferred from the Veterans' Bureau to the Commission's Law Department at the same grade and salary.

All the other employees of the Commission who have been serving on a temporary basis were placed on a permanent basis.

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BROADCASTING STATIONS MUST FURNISH NAMES OF STOCKHOLDERS

The Broadcasting Division of the Federal Communications Commission has ordered all broadcasting stations, if a corporation, to submit a list of stockholders and the amount of stock held by each and if a partnership or other than a corporation, a list of persons owning any interest therein. Under the old Radio Act, it was said at the Commission, there could be a dummy holding company and the actual owners need not be revealed.

The order issued was as follows:

"Pursuant to the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934, IT IS ORDERED, that the licensees of all radio broadcast stations (including all special or general experimental, visual broadcast, relay broadcast or broadcast stations) shall, on or before September 1, 1934, file with the Commission verified statements showing the following information, as of July 15, 1934:

"1. If the licensee is a corporation -

- a. A list of the stockholders of record, together with the address and the amount of stock held by each;
- b. Whether the stock is voted by a person other than the record holder, and if so, copy of the agreement or other instrument authorizing same;
- c. A list of the officers and directors of said corporation, together with their addresses and the amount of stock held by each;
- d. Any other arrangement or agreement with any person or corporation which may affect the conduct or control of the business of the licensee corporation.

- "2. If the licensee is a partnership, association, organization, or company (other than a corporation)
- a. A list of the persons or corporations owning any interest therein, the amount of interest held by each person or company, and their addresses;
 - b. A list of the officers and directors, and their addresses.

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the licensee shall inform the Commission of any changes subsequent to July 15, 1934, in the ownership of stock in the licensee corporations (or of the issuance of additional shares of stock and to whom issued), or any changes in the ownership of licensee-partnerships, associations, organizations or companies."

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COMMISSIONER PAYNE DISAVOWS CENSORSHIP

George Henry Payne, Vice Chairman of the Telegraph Division, Federal Communications Commission said in his radio address Tuesday night (Aug. 21) that "he could not conceive that radio censorship would be possible in the United States."

Commissioner Payne made this statement over the NBC network in an interview with Martin Codel, radio writer. "There is nothing in the law that would permit it", the Commissioner said. "It is impossible to conceive that the American people would tolerate censorship either of the press or of radio - in the latter case, at least, insofar as freedom of responsible expression is involved. As I say, we must respect the opinions of those whose fears are prompted by a conscientious vigilance, we need not be disturbed by those who are uneasy over what never will happen and never can happen."

In opening the program, four messages to Commissioner Payne to illustrate the various forms of communication which come under the jurisdiction of the new Federal Communications Commission, were read. By way of illustration he received and read a telegraph message from U. S. Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, a radiogram from Jesse I. Strauss, United States Ambassador to France, who was on the high seas, a cablegram via submarine cable from Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador to England, and a message carried by ship and international radiotelegraphy from Senatore Marconi, who was aboard his yacht on the Adriatic Sea.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The fifth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The sixth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The seventh part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The eighth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The ninth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The tenth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

AMERICANS ALL READY FOR LISBON TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

Those who are to represent this country at the conference on technical questions of the International Radio Advisory Committee to be held in Lisbon, Spain, Sept. 22 have gone over their program thoroughly. The preparation of material for the twenty-five questions on the agenda is reported to be well in hand. Also the commercial companies interested have been heard.

The International Radio Advisory Committee was established by the Washington Radio Conference in 1927 and reestablished by the Madrid Conference in 1932. It is a body to which the international radio conferences refer their more technical questions.

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REPRESENTATIVE PRALL STILL LAID UP

Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, who is supposed to be slated for the Communications Commission, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, who were injured in an automobile collision sometime ago, are still out of commission. Mr. Prall is in a hospital on Staten Island where he was taken in an ambulance after the accident, and Senator Wagner is in the home of the doctor who treated Messrs. Prall and Wagner at Westport, N. Y., near the scene of the mishap.

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WSMB PUTS UP STIFF FIGHT TO KEEP POWER INCREASE

Strong arguments were advanced at a hearing this morning (Tuesday, August 21) by Station WSMB, New Orleans, through H. Wheelahan, its manager and others, to retain an increase to 1000 watts power granted by the Commission. Station WADC, of Akron, Ohio, which broadcasts simultaneously on the same frequency as WSMB had protested against the increase.

It was contended the use of additional power interfered with the Ohio station and reduced its service area. The actual separation between the stations, Ralph Walker, Examiner, who heard the case said, is 920 miles and that generally required for similar stations is 1000. Mr. Walker said he hoped to be able to make his recommendations in the case within the next two weeks.

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FCC ASKS ICC TO COMPLETE WU VALUATION REPORT

The Federal Radio Commission has issued the following order requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to complete a tentative valuation report of the Western Union:

"WHEREAS of the Communications Act of 1934 provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission, if requested to do so by the Federal Communications Commission, shall complete at the earliest practicable date such valuation of properties of carriers subject to this Act as are now in progress, and shall thereafter transfer to the Federal Communications Commission the records relating thereto;

"WHEREAS, the Interstate Commerce Commission now has in progress a valuation of the properties of Western Union Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates commenced under the Interstate Commerce Act prior to the amendment thereof by the Communications Act of 1934;

"WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission deems it necessary and desirable that such valuation of the properties of Western Union Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates should be completed by the Interstate Commerce Commission; and

"WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Communications Act of 1934 the Federal Communications Commission has jurisdiction to make a valuation of all or of any part of the property owned or used by any carrier subject to this Act; now therefore,

"IT IS ORDERED, That the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission is hereby authorized to request the Interstate Commerce Commission to proceed with and complete such valuation of the properties of Western Union Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries and affiliates up to and including a tentative valuation report of such carrier and its subsidiaries and affiliates, which tentative valuation report shall be made conformable to the provisions of law in Section 213 of the Communications Act of 1934, and thereupon to furnish the Federal Communications Commission with a duly authenticated copy thereof together with all records relating thereto;

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That such tentative valuation report shall thereafter be served by the Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission in similar manner to that provided in the Interstate Commerce Act, Section 19a, paragraph Fifth (h) for the service of tentative valuations; and

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That thereafter the Federal Communications Commission shall receive, if tendered within 30 days, exceptions and objections to said tentative valuation report, and briefs in support of such exceptions and objections, and shall hear oral argument of parties to said proceeding and shall thereafter fix the final valuation of said carrier and its subsidiaries and affiliates.

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 :::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::
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Harvey Hoshour, General Solicitor of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, will be among the speakers at the annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Milwaukee, Monday (Aug. 27). John W. Guider, of Washington, Chairman of the Committee on Communications of the Bar Association, will later preside at the open meeting where Mr. Hoshour, probably W. M. M. Splawn, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and perhaps another speaker on communications are to speak, and which will be resolved into a general discussion of the subject of communications.

The American section of the International Committee on Radio will hold a reception and dinner at the University Club in Washington tonight (Tuesday, Aug. 21) to honor the new Federal Communications Commission. Senator Wallace White, of Maine, President, is expected to preside, it was announced by William R. Vallance, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Jenny Wren Co., of Lawrence, Kans., operators of radio station WREN, this week filed a petition in the District Supreme Court to restrain the Federal Communications Commission from enlarging the operating hours of WHB, which operates in Kansas City.

Technical advancements in a new series of radio and phonograph instruments soon to be announced will be outlined to radio service engineers in Washington and vicinity at a meeting tomorrow night (Wednesday, Oct. 22) at 8 P.M.

Engineers connected with the R.C.A. Victor Co. and the R.C.A. Radiotron Co. will discuss the developments.

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COMMISSION CHANGES ALLOCATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission approved the following change in Rule 229:

"4395 kc., change service allocation from 'fixed service' to 'general communication service.'

"4570 kc, change service allocation from 'general communication service' to 'fixed service'.

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"4575 kc., change service allocation from 'general communication service' to 'fixed service'.

"4690 kc., change service allocation from 'general communication service' to 'fixed service'."

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RADIO HISTORY MADE BY LATE SPEAKER RAINEY

The late Henry T. Rainey made radio history while he occupied the Speaker's rostrum in the House of Representatives. Early in his term as Speaker, he broke all precedents, according to a National Broadcasting Company statement, by permitting NBC to broadcast from the floor of the House for the first time in the history of Congress a debate and vote on a major measure.

This historical occasion was on the afternoon of March 9, 1933, when the House met in a special session called by President Roosevelt to deal with the banking crisis. Speaker Rainey had given permission to broadcast the opening ceremonies, but with definite instructions that broadcasting should cease when the business session got under way.

"NBC announcers and engineers remained at their posts after going off the air to listen to the debate on the bill which was to bring about the reopening of the banks of the country. Sensing the importance of the occasion, an NBC official sent a note to Speaker Rainey, asking permission to open the microphones. "Sure, go ahead!" was his smiling reply", the NBC statement continues.

"Both NBC networks were quickly brought together and within a few minutes the National Broadcasting Company began the exclusive broadcasting of one of the most exciting and important events in the history of the country. The nation's radio audience heard the complete debate and the record of the vote on the measure, the first time that the proceedings of the House on a pending measure ever had been broadcast in their entirety."

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DECISIONS OF THE FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

The following applications were granted by the Federal Communications Commission Broadcast Division August 21st:

WJEJ, Hagerstown Broadcasting Co., Hagerstown, Md., C.P. to move transmitter locally in Hagerstown; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nev., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment extend commencement date to Oct. 2, and completion date to Dec. 2;

KQW, Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd., San Jose, Cal., modification of C.P. to change equipment and extend commencement date to Nov. 1, 1934 and completion date to Jan. 1, 1935; KJBS, Julius Brunton & Sons Co., San Francisco, Cal. modification of C.P. to change equipment and extend commencement date to Nov. 1, 1934 and completion date to Jan. 1, 1935; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., modification of C.P. to change equipment and extend commencement date to Nov. 1, 1934, and completion date to Dec. 1, 1934; WMAQ, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Oct. 4 and completion date to Dec. 4, 1934; WTOC, Savannah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga., license covering installation of temporary transmitter to be employed while construction of new permanent transmitter 1260 kc., 100 w., unlimited; KEX, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., license covering local move of transmitter and changes in equipment, 1180 kc., 5 KW simul. D, S-KOB night.

Also, WDAS, WDAS Broadcasting Station, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., license covering move of transmitter and studio locally and installation of new equipment (which was formerly equipment of WPEN), 1370 kc., 100 w. 250 w. LS, unlimited time; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., license covering new equipment and changing frequency and power, 1320 kc., 250 w., 500 w. LS-unlimited; WQBC, Delta Broadcasting Co., Inc., Vicksburg, Miss., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to daytime, station operates on 1360 kc., 500 w. night, 1 KW, LS; WLXG, General Television Corp., Boston, Mass., license (Exp. Visual broadcasting) 42000-56000, 60000-86000 kc., 500 watts; W8XO, The Crosley Radio Corp., Mason, Ohio, renewal of license (Exp. Spec. Exp.) 700 kc., 50000 watts, 1 to 6 A.M. EST.

Miscellaneous

New, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, application for new general experimental station heretofore granted, was retired to closed files for want of prosecution; KSD, Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., permission granted to withdraw protest to the granting of application for a new station at Staunton, Va.; New, Tri-State Radio, Inc., Washington, Pa., application for new station, heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed without prejudice; KGVO, Mosby's Inc., Missoula, Mont., Spec. Exp. Auth. 950 kc., 500 w., unlimited application heretofore set for hearing, was dismissed at request of applicant; KSTP, National Battery Broadcasting Corp., St. Paul, Minn., hearing on application for modification of license continued at request of applicant for period of 30 days from Sept. 7, 1934, the date to be fixed by Docket Section; WLBF, WLBF Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., denied petition to intervene in hearing upon application of WHB for special experimental authority; New, Samuel Nathaniel Morris, Stamford, Tex., application for new station to operate on 1200 kc., 100 w. unlimited time, again designated for hearing upon issues shown in the bill of particulars in the case dated today.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

27 1934

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 24, 1934.

Radio-Optics Dependent Upon Technical Advances.....	2
Commission To Mark Time Until After Labor Day.....	4
Communications Commissioners Timid Before Microphone.....	5
Believe Radio Manufacturers' Code In The Bag.....	6
Henry Bellows Resigns From Columbia.....	7
Thirty-Six Thousand Sets Month's Exports.....	7
Communications Industry Watches Rayburn Speaker Race.....	8
Telephone Division Passes On Routine Matters Only.....	8
Questions Radiotelegraph License Holders.....	9
Code Administrator To Speak At Cincinnati.....	10
WGN To Have Half-Million Dollar Studio.....	10
Relation Of Sound Absorption To Material Studied.....	10
Amusing Comparison Made Between BBC And Our System.....	11
New Applications Granted By Telegraph Division.....	12

No. 752

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

August 24, 1934.

RADIO-OPTICS DEPENDENT UPON TECHNICAL ADVANCES

The latent possibilities of the radio-optical waves, those which range from 1 centimeter to 1 meter in length, are most promising, but their fuller realization is conditioned on continued technical advances, in the opinion of W. D. Hershberger, Associate Physicist at the Army Signal Corps Laboratories at Fort Monmouth, N. J. "If the progress made during the past 5 years is indicative of what may be expected in the future, the field will assume an increasing importance", Mr. Hershberger explains. "The use of radio-optical equipment for portable beacons for aircraft, for limited range directional signaling in all varieties of atmospheric conditions, as well as other uses which suggest themselves, can readily be foreseen.

"The reason for the popular interest arises partly from the experiments of Marconi whose international fame assures any project associated with his name wide publicity, and partly from the fact that many people link television, if and when it leaves the laboratory, with the new communication channels being made available."

"Claims made for these channels include freedom from static, fading, and skip-distance effects."

It is possible to build a directional radiating system for use at these wavelengths which is small enough to be portable and at the same time may be pointed in any direction.

"An efficient use is thus made of power, and some degree of secrecy is attained since transmitter and receiver must be properly lined up", Mr. Hershberger continues.

"We should, however, not be misled about the number of new channels thus made useful in the radio-optical region. It is true that in the limited range between 1 and 10 centimeters we find 7,000 times as many channels as in the entire broadcast band. However, simultaneous use of such channels by apparatus in close proximity presupposes means for stabilizing frequency which are at present totally lacking. Non-interference in this region will perhaps depend not so much on the existence of a host of new channels no one will be able to utilize with present-day technique, as on the fact that limited ranges and beam transmissions are employed. Yet, if broadcasting at considerable power is done as is proposed by television engineers, the whole region may readily become congested. In such a case, the prime need would be means for stabilizing frequency and receiving equipment capable of distinguishing between neighboring frequencies. In the absence of such a technique, it is futile to speak of new channels.

"Occasionally the suggestion is made that radio-optical equipment could well replace telephone lines or cables. For single-channel operation in one direction at a time such equipment would no doubt be quite successful, although possessing the disadvantage that, if intermittent operation is all that is desired, it would be necessary that the detectors and receiving amplifiers be kept in operation continuously to permit calling at any time with consequent battery and tube upkeep."

A commercial link operating on 18 centimeters has been in use for some time across the English Channel for intercommunication between the airports Lympne and St. Inglevert. In particular the purpose of this installation is the prompt handling of information on the departure and arrival of civil aircraft. The receiving apparatus works directly into printers at each end and of course may be used for voice. Simultaneous operation in both directions is secured by duplication of all apparatus with one set working at 17 centimeters and the other at 17.5 centimeters. The link has been in experimental operation since 1931. Parabolic mirrors 10 feet in diameter are used to concentrate the radiation. These mirrors are supported by towers 66 feet high on the French side and given an elevation of 43 feet on the English side so as to afford an unobstructed line of sight between stations. This installation marks perhaps the first commercial use of radio-optics.

In Germany, Hollmann and his group report ranges of the same order of magnitude as those obtained by Marconi.

Uda, in Japan, obtained ranges of 30 kilometers at 50 centimeters as early as 1930. The Japanese appear to prefer magnetrons for generation of radio-optical waves and antenna arrays to mirrors for concentrating the radiation.

The Westinghouse Co. displayed a novel piece of radio-optical equipment at the "Century of Progress" in Chicago. The generator of oscillations was their half-watt, 9-centimeter magnetron suitably modulated with voice or tone. The receiver employed a crystal detector for demodulation of the 9-centimeter waves. A 24-inch mirror served to concentrate the waves. In the demonstration for the public, voice transmission from one balcony to another was shown as well as reflection of the waves from a plane metal mirror. An engineer speaking for the company describes this apparatus, reports that a range of 1 mile has been obtained, and that ranges of the order of 20 miles are anticipated in the future.

"Mention must be made of the work of Radio Corporation of America radiotron engineers who, by decreasing in proportion the dimensions of all electrodes, have produced the 'acorn' or 'shoe-button' tube", Mr. Hershberger concludes. "The time of electron transit has been reduced in these tubes to the extent that they are used as oscillators in conventional circuits at 30 centimeters and as r-f amplifiers at 1 meter with a gain of 4 per stage. The tubes are too small to permit sufficient plate dissipation for the generation of much power but they promise a great deal as amplifiers and detectors."

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8/24/34

COMMISSION TO MARK TIME UNTIL AFTER LABOR DAY

With most of the Commissioners out of town for some reason or another, the Communications Commission is not likely to act upon any important matters until after Labor Day, September 3rd. Chairman E. O. Sykes has gone to Mississippi for the primaries. In the absence of Col. Thad Brown, Acting Chairman, who is on a vacation at Swampscott, Mass., Judge Sykes did not appoint an Acting Chairman, but simply asked Commissioner Hampson Gary, who is to remain in Washington, to "pinch hit" for him, if necessary.

Paul Spearman, General Counsel of the Commission, and George H. Hill, an Examiner, both natives of that State, have likewise gone to Mississippi. There is a close contest for Senator down there between Senator Hubert D. Stephens and former Governor Theodore G. Bilbo. Although all those from Mississippi on the Communications Commission are said to favor Senator Stephens, however, it is a difficult position for Judge Sykes because it was Governor Bilbo who appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, and it was Senator Stephens who had him appointed to the Radio Commission. This is only the second visit to Mississippi of Judge Sykes since his appointment to the Commission seven years ago. The primaries will be held Tuesday, August 28th.

Commissioner Paul A. Walker has again returned to his home in Oklahoma. This time he hopes to bring his family back with him to Washington and establish his residence in the Capital.

Commissioner Norman S. Case will probably make a short visit to Providence and Commissioner George Henry Payne to New York.

These absences were made possible, it was said at the Commission, by the fact that most of the appointments at the Commission have been made, such as Chief Engineer, General Counsel, etc., and because the other employees of the old Radio Commission have now been placed upon a permanent basis with the new organization. Many guesses have been made as to the probable appointees of Assistant Counsels, Examiners, and others, but it is likely that these appointments also will go over until after Labor Day.

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COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONERS TIMID BEFORE MICROPHONE

Apparently not warned in advance that they were to go on the air at the dinner of the American Section of the International Committee on Radio, in Washington, last Tuesday night, members of the Federal Communications Commission proved so shy that William R. Vallance, of the State Department, and John W. Guider, in charge of the affair, had a difficult time filling out the half-hour NBC had allotted to them. Two of the Commissioners, Case and Stewart, when introduced, simply got up and bowed, which didn't mean much to the invisible audience. One of the Commissioners later in the evening was lulled completely to sleep by a technical address.

Judge Sykes, Chairman of the Commission, was the only Commissioner who made a real speech. He said he was delighted with the personnel of the new Commission and that they all had but one idea which was - adequate communications at reasonable rates.

The Judge told of a conversation he had with President Coolidge when the latter appointed him to the Commission.

"Mr. President", Judge Sykes said, addressing Mr. Coolidge, "I want to tell you very frankly I know nothing about radio. In fact, I have never even owned a radio set. I am just a plain country lawyer and I don't know whether or not I can make good on the Radio Commission."

"I knew you were a lawyer", the late President replied. "There are others on the Commission who know about radio. I thought it would be a good idea to put on one lawyer to keep them straight."

Judge Sykes said that the Radio Commission had been reversed almost less than any other Commission in the Federal Government.

In introducing Commissioner Gay, Mr. Vallance recalled the time when Mr. Gary was the American Consul at Cairo in Egypt. This brought to his mind an incident which occurred at the time the Foreign Service Act was passed. Each American Consul was advised of this by cable and told to take the oath in the presence of the American Ambassador.

"At that time I was in Mexico", said Mr. Vallance, who is now in charge of the radio treaty work in the State Department, "and there was a mistake in transmitting my message so that it read that I was 'to take a bath in the presence of the American Ambassador.'"

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, of the Bureau of Standards, told of the work to be done by the International Radio Technical Committee at Lisbon next month.

8/24/34

F. P. Guthrie read a report from Lloyd Sprague, of the RCA, who was an unofficial observer at the Warsaw Radio Conference. Among other things Mr. Sprague sent to Mr. Guthrie a supplementary report of 41 printed pages in Polish with the comment to Guthrie, "If you find anything in this which I may have failed to see, you might let me know."

John W. Guider told of the work of the Radio Committee of the American Bar Association meeting which is to be held in Milwaukee next week.

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BELIEVE RADIO MANUFACTURERS' CODE IN THE BAG

Although their Code Committee, of which Capt. William Sparks, of Jackson, Mich., is Chairman, has nothing to say except that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily, it has been learned on good authority that the radio manufacturers will be granted a separate code. At present they are operating under the Electrical Industry Code.

A public hearing was held recently at which Captain Sparks, Bond Geddes and others connected with the Radio Manufacturers, put up a stiff fight for a code of their own. This was vigorously opposed by representatives of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. Since then, however, conferences were held in Washington, one on August 8th, and the other August 21st, in Washington with the report that an agreement has been reached satisfactory to the radio manufacturers. If the decision stands, an announcement is expected to be made next month.

President Leslie F. Muter has called an RMA Board meeting in New York City on September 12th to discuss Code developments. A meeting also will be held by Chairman Powell Crosley, Jr. of the Committee considering the "Five Point" national radio promotion project and conferences held with representatives of the Radio Wholesalers' Association in its further development.

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8/24/34

HENRY BELLOWS RESIGNS FROM COLUMBIA

Considerable surprise was caused by the resignation of Henry A. Bellows as Washington's resident Vice-President of Columbia. No reason for the break was forthcoming either from Mr. Bellows or Columbia. One theory advanced was that it was due to a misunderstanding which arose between Mr. Bellows and Edward Klauber, Vice-President of Columbia, in charge in New York while William S. Paley, President, was on the West Coast.

Harry Butcher, General Manager of WJSV, Columbia station in Washington, who has been connected with the organization for a number of years, will take over Mr. Bellows' duties. In the meantime, the latter has gone over to the National Association of Broadcasters.

"Mr. Bellows has volunteered his services in connection with the October 1st educational-religious stations hearing before the Federal Communications Commission", Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the Association said. "He will remain in Washington and has agreed to devote his time chiefly to the preparation of the case on behalf of the broadcasting industry before the Federal Communications Commission. The availability of Mr. Bellows' services to the Association during the present emergency period is welcomed by the industry, and as Chairman of the NAB Legislative Committee he has been active in all legislative matters affecting broadcasting for the last seven or eight years."

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THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND SETS MONTH'S EXPORTS

Radio exports during June, 1934, totaled 36,372 sets valued at \$942,153, and 470,638 tubes valued at \$231,479, according to the monthly report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Also during June there were exported 11,094 loud speakers valued at \$22,257, receiving set components and accessories valued at \$427,924, and transmitting sets, tubes and parts valued at \$73,179.

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COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY WATCHES RAYBURN SPEAKER RACE

A suggestion ventured in this letter at the time of Speaker Rainey's death that Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, co-author of the Communications Act, and Chairman of the Committee which will have jurisdiction over the Act in the House, would doubtless be a candidate for Speaker, has been quickly borne out by Mr. Rayburn's announcing his candidacy.

An Administration stalwart, Rayburn nevertheless voted "wrong" on at least one measure - the bonus - as did Representative Bankhead, another announced candidate.

Although the White House is not expected to chastise either for this, neither is the President expected to tread on the feelings of other \$100 per centers".

Nevertheless, it is known that Representative Rayburn stands very high with President Roosevelt personally and handled much of the President's recovery legislation in the last Congress including the Stock Market Control and Securities Bill. Also he was the President's right hand man in putting through the Communications Bill.

Vice President Garner and Rayburn both being from Texas, in the opinion of some, might raise the question of "too much Texas" if the latter were from Texas. Incidentally two members of the Communications Commission are from Texas - Gary and Stewart, the latter supposed to be a Rayburn appointee.

Other observers have suggested that Rayburn might be groomed for leader, on a ticket with Byrns as Speaker, while others have intimated the claims of North and West must be given greater recognition.

In case Representative Rayburn were elected Speaker, Representative George Huddleston, of Alabama, Clarence F. Lea, of California, Robert F. Crosser, and Parker Corning, of New York, would be in line to succeed him as Chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

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TELEPHONE DIVISION PASSES ON ROUTINE MATTERS ONLY

No business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission last Wednesday. It was said that only routine matters had been passed upon.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of discovery and exploration. It begins with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492, and continues through the early years of settlement by the English, French, and Spanish.

The second part of the history is the period of the American Revolution. It begins with the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and continues through the war with Great Britain, which ended in 1783.

The third part of the history is the period of the early republic. It begins with the signing of the Constitution in 1787, and continues through the years of the presidencies of George Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson.

The fourth part of the history is the period of the westward expansion. It begins with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, and continues through the years of the presidencies of James Monroe, James Madison, and Andrew Jackson.

The fifth part of the history is the period of the Civil War. It begins with the secession of the Southern states in 1861, and continues through the war, which ended in 1865.

The sixth part of the history is the period of Reconstruction. It begins with the end of the Civil War in 1865, and continues through the years of the presidencies of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and Ulysses S. Grant.

The seventh part of the history is the period of the Gilded Age. It begins with the end of Reconstruction in 1877, and continues through the years of the presidencies of Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur.

The eighth part of the history is the period of the Progressive Era. It begins with the start of the presidencies of Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison in 1893, and continues through the years of the presidencies of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

QUESTIONS RADIOTELEGRAPH LICENSE HOLDERS

Explaining that large numbers of persons held such licenses and that it was necessary to see whether really using all of the channels was a necessity, the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission passed the following resolution:

"Pursuant to Section 308 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, IT IS ORDERED that every radiotelegraph common carrier (except those operating exclusively in Alaska) which holds a point-to-point telegraph station license in the fixed public service, or in the fixed public press service, shall file a supplementary statement with each application for renewal of license for the next license period only, showing:

- (a) The name of the organization operating the other end of each circuit designated in the license sought to be renewed and (to the best of applicant's information and belief) its relation to other communications operating or holding companies in the same country and any affiliation which it may have with any communications operating or holding companies or administrations in other countries.
- (b) the number of paid words of public correspondence transmitted during the month of July, 1934, to each point specifically designated in the license sought to be renewed.
- (c) The name of each point of communication specifically designated in the license sought to be renewed to which no paid words of public correspondence have been transmitted during the license period, prior to the date of this order.
- (d) the name of each point of communication specifically designated in the license sought to be renewed, to which paid correspondence was transmitted at some time during the license period but to which no such paid correspondence was transmitted during the month of July, 1934.
- (e) the reason for not handling paid words of public correspondence with each point that may be listed under (c) or (d) above.
- (f) the reason for desiring to continue inactive points of communication in the license.

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the aforementioned common carriers shall at the same time file an additional statement showing the number of paid words of radiotelegraph correspondence received by them in the United States during the month of July, 1934, from each fixed point outside the United States from which messages are received."

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CODE ADMINISTRATOR TO SPEAK AT CINCINNATI

The latest addition to the speaker's list at the annual meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters at Cincinnati is Sol A. Rosenblatt, Division Administrator of the NRA, in charge of the Broadcasters' Code. Mr. Rosenblatt will speak Tuesday afternoon, September 18th.

Another speaker, just announced, is Fred Willis, of the executive office of Columbia in New York, who is to talk Wednesday on the subject of "Widening Horizons - A Conception of the Opportunities, Responsibilities and Problems of Education by Radio."

Following the Monday afternoon session, there will be a stag party in the competent hands of Power Crosley, Jr.

The terms of the Directors - Bellows, Craney, Damm, Ryan, Hedges and Myers - expire at this time.

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WGN TO HAVE HALF MILLION DOLLAR STUDIO

A half-million dollar studio is to be built for Station WGN, owned by The Chicago Tribune, according to a dispatch from that city. The structure, of Bedford stone and Gothic architecture, will rise just north of the present Tribune tower.

It will be three stories as the first section of a 24-story building, and will contain a theater seating 600, three other studios, a music library, sound effect rooms, property rooms, reception and rest rooms for artists and musicians, managers' offices, clients' rooms, etc. The project will be completed by next June.

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RELATION OF SOUND ABSORPTION TO MATERIAL STUDIED

The August number of the Journal of Research contains a report of work on sound absorption where a large area of absorbent material is installed on one surface of a room. Under these conditions it is impossible to obtain a logarithmic decay as is usually assumed in the derivation of reverberation formulas.

As a result of this nonlogarithmic decay the sound absorption is less than would be expected from the absorption coefficient determined when using an area of 72 square feet. Curves are given showing these results. One measurement was

taken on an installation in a large room which showed that the results were similar to those obtained in the reverberation room.

Measurements were also taken on very small areas. In this case the absorption was more than would be expected from the absorption coefficient determined by measuring the absorption of an area of 72 square feet. Curves are given showing that the total absorption is not proportional to the area of the material. Measurements were also made on one installation where the acoustical material was installed in small panels. In this case it was again found that the absorption agreed with that measured on similar areas in the reverberation room.

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AMUSING COMPARISON MADE BETWEEN BBC AND OUR SYSTEM

A humorous article, "Daffodils On The Air" appears in the Saturday Evening Post of this week (August 25th) written by Joseph Hergesheimer, noted novelist, describing the workings of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Hergesheimer frequently compares the British radio system with ours and although he apparently makes every effort to be neutral, certainly the United States gets none the worst of it.

The writer starts out by telling the difficulties he had renting a radio set in London and immediately after he had turned it on, the following happened:

"An ending strain of music was replaced by the most delicately modulated Oxford voice, the most nectarean human tones, I had ever heard falling from the air. 'The concert', listeners were informed, 'will be interrupted for a needed rest and tuning. There are no soloists to help them. It won't be very long and then we'll go on again,'"

"In the United States I had often thought enviously of the programs transmitted by radio over England, the undivided authority exercised by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Listening to the advertising that had made the American air so extravagantly audible, I longed for musical hours not constantly interrupted by the platitudes of corporation heads, economic and financial argument. How pleasant it would be, my thoughts continued, to enjoy actually good music, the resources of eminent scientists, a new form of serious drama, all day, or nearly all day, for days without end. I even spoke, more or less vaguely, about the great superiority of the English system to our own."

Mr. Hergesheimer, however, soon changed his mind about this. One of his conclusions was:

8/24/34

"The whole problem of public entertainment, the different attitudes behind British and American broadcasting, filled my mind. One conclusion, at least, was plain - the English plan would be impossible for America, the American would never work in England. In England there were not enough rich national firms to make actual a program supported by advertising.

"The English, at heart, disliked and distrusted advertising, the art of putting forward an article or an individual; it was still difficult, after three times there, for me to find a hatter. No more famous hats existed, but the name above the door was so obliterated by age, the shop windows so unobtrusive with a row of gentlemen's hats out of the past, that I invariably went by the shop one way or the other. Yes, advertising was primarily the property, a characteristic energy, of the United States."

An especially amusing paragraph in Mr. Hergesheimer's article was when, for the first time, he located Paris on the dial of his set.

"A nationally minded Frenchman was talking with a vigorous and clear articulation", Mr. Hergesheimer wrote. "He spoke French, I thought, with unnecessary ease. I listened while the Frenchman kept on and on; at the half-hour there was a remote jingling of bells that he paid no attention to. Determined to accompany his speech to its end, I lighted an especially long cigar. With the cigar nearly burned to an ash, I turned him off; he had already spoken with an increasing satisfaction for an hour and thirteen minutes."

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NEW APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY TELEGRAPH DIVISION

August 22 - University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.,
C.P. for new station, 2398, 3492.5 kc., 5 watts; City of Cambridge,
Cambridge, Mass., C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000,
401000 kc. and above, 50 watts power; Same - Portable & Mobile
11 applications, same except 9 watts power; Skagit County (State
of Wash.), Mt. Vernon, Wash., C.P. for new station, 2414 kc.,
50 watts.

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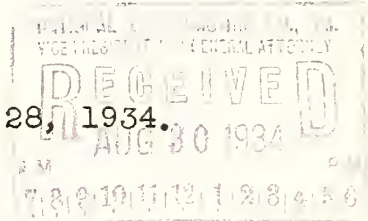
HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 28, 1934.



Gary Scorches Senator Schall On Censorship.....	2
Radio Survey Public Business, Says Dill.....	4
NBC Official Suggested As Spanish Ambassador.....	5
Business Letter Notes.....	7
Commission More Explicit Regarding Ownership Data.....	8
Marconi Seeks To Solve Television With Micro-Waves.....	9
Sees Communications Touching Life Of Everyone.....	10
Applications Granted By Broadcasting Division.....	11

No. 753

August 28, 1934.

GARY SCORCHES SENATOR SCHALL ON CENSORSHIP

In the past it has been possible for almost anybody to walk all over the Radio Commission and get away with it, but judging from the hefty swing Hampson Gary, Acting Chairman of the Communications Commission took at Senator Schall, of Minnesota, over Columbia last Friday night, things may be different with the new crowd.

Commissioner Gary, at the drop of the hat, not only countered on Senator Schall's allegation that the Commission was to be a part of a vast government controlled press and radio news service, but resenting the further remark Schall made against President Roosevelt declared:

"I don't have to tell you that the President has no such thought in mind as a censorship of the press or radio", Mr. Gary declared. "If any recommendation of that kind ever reached him, it would meet his instant disapproval."

Harry C. Butcher, Columbia Manager in Washington, said that Gary, although a novice at broadcasting and having had little or no time for preparation, "stepped up to the microphone and delivered his speech like Hitler."

Commissioner Gary began by quoting Senator Schall's assertion that had caused the rumpus, which was:

"The 'brain trust' is preparing a recommendation to the Roosevelt Communications Commission, providing for a national press service patterned after the Tass of Soviet Russia, the Havas of France, and the Stefani of Italy. This service is to take the place of the Associated Press, the Hearst News Services, and the United Press. It will be operated on the taxpayers' money, and will have exclusive use of all government news and be in a position to give its service only to those newspapers loyal to the Roosevelt dictatorship.

"The present plan is to make a small charge for the service, but consideration is being given to a suggestion that loyal administration newspapers be furnished the news service free. This plan is essential for the passage of the press censorship bill to be offered at the next session of Congress because censorship will cause the suspension of the present news services."

To this Mr. Gary replied, in part, as follows:

"I wonder which of his colleagues Senator Schall thinks would offer such a bill to the next Congress. And I wonder further who he thinks among the 96 Senators and 435 Representatives would vote for such a measure if it were introduced, in view of the Constitutional provisions regarding the liberty of the press.

"No, the government is not going into the newspaper business. It is satisfied with the methods, processes and results of the activities of the great agencies which gather and disseminate the news. Incidentally, it would make no difference if the government were not so satisfied, for nowhere in the government does there reside the power to set up such an agency as the Minnesota Senator suggests.

"It was startling news to the great press associations mentioned by Senator Schall that they were about to be put out of business. Senator Schall's charges were apparently news to the broadcasting companies also. A press association which made an inquiry of me stated:

"'Senator Schall was given time on the Columbia hookup at his own request. When officials of the network saw the advance manuscript of his speech, they expressed considerable surprise, but allowed the address to go on the air without change.'

"Now, the Senator says the 'hrain trust' is preparing a recommendation to the Communications Commission. As acting head of that body, I can assure him no member of it has ever heard of any such proposal.

"On first hearing, the Senator's utterances seemed to be so imaginary, it was a question as to whether they deserved serious consideration, but after all, when a Senator of the United States makes such an announcement to the vast audience which listens in on the radio, that audience is entitled to be informed of the real facts."

Whereupon Mr. Gary quoted from President Roosevelt's recent statement that the government had never subsidized a newspaper or press service and predicted that it never would.

"Recently, I was asked this question", the Commissioner continued.

"'Do you believe, Commissioner Gary, that radio should be maintained as a free American enterprise, as free as the Press?'

"I replied:

"'Absolutely.'

"I am sure you will wait with impatience for Senator Schall to let us know the source of his incredible statement about press and radio censorship", Commissioner Gary said in conclusion, "and it would add further to the general information on the subject if he would tell us why he did not obtain authentic confirmation of it before he broadcast such an absurdity to the people of the United States."

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RADIO SURVEY PUBLIC BUSINESS, SAYS DILL

Senator Clarence C. Dill, of Washington, told the Editor & Publisher in an interview that he "can't understand why Editor & Publisher and the damn newspapers are getting so excited over radio news broadcasting." He defended his use of the Senatorial franking privilege in mailing a questionnaire to 600 radio stations seeking information for a speech on the news broadcasting situation which he is to make in Cincinnati at the Broadcasters' convention next month. Mr. Dill retires from politics in January and may start a radio news bureau.

"Senator Dill also revealed for the first time that he had protested to Paul Mallon, author of a syndicated Washington political comment column against a recent column in which Mallon said a certain far west Senator and his former secretary are in hot water. Mallon said they had invoked the ire of Secretary Ickes by purported profiteering in lands to be benefited by the building of a government dam", the Editor & Publisher continued.

"I wrote Mallon", Dill said, "that some of my friends thought he was talking about me and that if he meant me I want to know who were his informants so I can start a few libel suits. I sent Mallon a copy of an anonymous letter written to me from Washington on Press Club stationery saying that Mallon was privately saying he meant me and my former secretary, but Mallon denied the whole thing.

"He said he had been handed a statement and didn't know who was meant by the inference. I also wrote Ickes and he wrote that he knew nothing about it in connection with me. It's not my honesty that I'm worried about because I know that's all right. I am bothered that anyone would think I could be so politically dumb."

"Speculation has been rife in the state of Washington as to who Mallon meant in his column which incidentally was published by the Portland Oregonian but omitted by Spokane, Seattle and many other State papers. Some newspapermen went so far as to comment privately that whomever was intended will soon be a dead issue in the political arena and that any other national venture by such an individual would be 'tremendously handicapped.'

"Mallon, said 'a far west Senator'", so it might be some one in Montana or Colorado or Nevada who was buying up land to be increased in value by the building of a government dam.'

"Certainly I used my Senatorial frank in sending letters to the radio stations', the Senator said. 'I thought it was public business, which has never been defined, and I am still of that opinion. I may want to offer an amendment to the Communications Bill, on which there may be a special reason, or I may want to make a speech in the Senate as well as before the National Association of Broadcasters. Who is competent to question that belief except the Postmaster General? He has made no protest. The charge that I used my frank to further information for private use is trifling and insincere.'

"The explanation for the criticism at this time lies in the fact that Roy Howard fears that I may start a radio news-gathering service which would compete with his organization. I may do that.

"But why all the excitement? The newspaper contest with the radio isn't over news, it's over advertising. Early returns on my questionnaire show many stations aren't satisfied with the five minute broadcast. They want fifteen minutes. That will only help the newspaper, I honestly believe, because people will want to get a newspaper for the details. Leased wire charges now make news too expensive for the ordinary station. A radio newsgathering organization will only be made possible through the use of short waves. I think the only news stories the radio stations want are running accounts of outstanding events and flashes on spot news.'"

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NBC OFFICIAL SUGGESTED AS SPANISH AMBASSADOR

In Juan de Jara Almonte, its night general manager at Radio City, who supervises all night programs, NBC has an official whose diplomatic ability is becoming more and more apparent. After seeing him in action, a Washington visitor was so impressed by the tact and dispatch with which Mr. Almonte handled things that he said:

"Senor Almonte would be a very good Ambassador to Spain for the United States."

The Washingtonian was evidently quite serious about the suggestion and said that he proposed keeping it in mind the next time there was a vacancy at Madrid. Almonte was born in Paris of Spanish parents and has been with the National Broadcasting Company seven years.

Another observer impressed by Mr. Almonte's diplomacy in handling the thousand and one troublesome problems in the vast NBC studios each night, Samuel Kaufman, characterized him as the "Diplomat on the Kilocycles" and wrote in the New York Sun:

"It was Almonte's ability to cope with emergencies diplomatically that got him his present job.

"He was born in Paris of Spanish parents and joined the NBC sales staff seven years ago after traveling to various parts of the globe in numerous occupations. As a radio time salesman he desired to study his product first hand and made a habit of visiting the studios at 711 Fifth Avenue every night. It was not long before the entire studio staff began to turn to him for unofficial advise on sudden problems.

"The big decision that assured NBC heads of Almonte's rare diplomacy was made during the presidential campaign of 1928. Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith was making an address in Newark which was scheduled to precede NBC's biggest sponsored program. A group of distinguished visitors was invited to attend the studio presentation that night and had already arrived. A few minutes before the scheduled studio feature was to start, word came that Smith was going to talk overtime. The problem that worried the studio staff was whether to cut off Smith or cancel the studio program.

"Ordinarily, the studio program would be canceled. But a delicate situation was involved in turning away the assembled celebrities without their seeing the anticipated broadcast.

"Production men, announcers and page boys ran en masse to Almonte. He gave them his decision instantly.

"'Do both', he said. 'Keep Smith on the air and proceed with the studio program. But don't put the studio feature on the air. Present it before dead mikes for the benefit of the invited guests.' They followed his advice.

"The next day Almonte received a memo to report to the office of George B. McClelland, then Executive Vice-President and General Manager of the network. Almonte half expected a calling down for his advice, and he left the office as night studio executive with the long and imposing title of "Assistant to the Vice-President and General Manager." With the removal to Radio City and the succession of Richard C. Patterson, Jr. to the Executive Vice-Presidency, Almonte's designation was altered to "Evening General Manager."

"Almonte, as an evening general manager of the National Broadcasting Company, has full supervision of all night-time programs. He has complete charge of personnel and artists. The responsibility for the safety and entertainment of thousands of visitors is vested in him. None of these executive duties, however, has made him as well known in broadcasting circles as his assignment as official greeter and host to distinguished visitors."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
1100 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
TEL: 773-936-5000

Dear Sir,
I have the pleasure to inform you that your application for admission to the Department of the History of Arts and Architecture has been accepted. You will receive a letter from the Registrar's Office regarding the admission process and the required documents. Please contact the Registrar's Office at 773-936-5000 for further information. We look forward to welcoming you to the University of Chicago.

Sincerely,
The Curator
Department of the History of Arts and Architecture
The University of Chicago
1100 East 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Tel: 773-936-5000

:::
:::BUSINESS LETTER NOTES:::
:::

The same day that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson left a White House conference and resigned as Administrator of the NRA and was persuaded by President Roosevelt to reconsider and continue A. Cloyd Gill, news commentator announced the fact on his broadcast over the ABS-WMCA network, according to an American Broadcasting System statement. "This was last Monday evening, exactly one week before the news was released in Washington", the statement continued.

"Mr. Gill, who is an economic writer and former Washington newspaper editor, predicted on the air last Tuesday that the bank interest rate would have to be reduced. Two days later the National City Bank and the Bank of Manhattan, two of the largest financial institutions in the world, reduced their rates."

Observers in the Capital are inclined to think perhaps Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, made a bid for the Speakership with a view to shrewd bargaining in the finals.

"We're playing one night stands", remarked Frank Wisner as the FCC Press Room was again moved last week. This time it is back on the 7th floor in Room 7230.

A. D. ("Jess") Willard, Jr., formerly Sales Manager of WJSV in Washington, has been appointed Assistant Manager by Harry S. Butcher, Manager of the station.

Evidently the radio industry regard the efforts of the Committee of Five for the Betterment of Radio (Rudy Vallee, Richard Himber, Guy Lombardo, Abe Lyman and Paul Whiteman) as a publicity stunt for said five. The latest assertion of the self-appointed Committee is that the singers of indecent songs have been on the smaller stations. They now say they don't believe the songs of the major networks ever needed any censoring.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its diverse range of research and educational programs.

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COMMISSION MORE EXPLICIT REGARDING OWNERSHIP DATA

The Broadcasting Division, of which Hampson Gary is Chairman, today (Tuesday) adopted an amendment clarifying its Order approved August 21, 1934, so there will be no doubt as to the classes of stations which are required to submit information regarding stock ownership, etc. The amended order also grants to stations additional time in which to file the information.

The Amendment, and Order as amended, follow:

"It is ordered, that Order No. 2 of the Broadcasting Division, adopted on August 21, 1934, be amended by striking the language in the first six lines of the first paragraph thereof and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"Pursuant to the provisions of Section 310 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, It is ordered, that the licensees of all broadcast stations, broadcast-pickup stations, experimental broadcast stations, experimental visual broadcast stations, experimental relay broadcast stations, or general or special experimental stations carrying on the experimental transmission of any kind of broadcast programs, or general or special experimental stations engaged exclusively in research concerning the development of apparatus for any of the aforementioned classes of stations, shall, on or before September 15, 1934, file with the Commission verified statements showing the following information, as of July 15, 1934.'

so that the said order when so amended will read as follows:

"Pursuant to the provisions of Section 310 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, it is ordered, that the licensees of all broadcast stations, broadcast-pickup stations, experimental broadcast stations, experimental visual broadcast stations, experimental relay broadcast stations, or general or special experimental stations carrying on the experimental transmission of any kind of broadcast programs, or general or special experimental stations engaged exclusively in research concerning the development of apparatus for any of the aforementioned classes of stations, shall, on or before September 15, 1934, file with the Commission verified statements showing the following information, as of July 15, 1934:

"1. If the licensee is a corporation -

- a. A list of the stockholders of record, together with the address and the amount of stock held by each;
- b. Whether the stock is voted by a person other than the record holder, and if so, copy of the agreement or other instrument authorizing same;

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
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FOR THE YEAR 1900
PUBLISHED BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL., 1901

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- c. A list of the officers and directors of said corporation, together with their addresses and the amount of stock held by each;
 - d. Any other arrangement or agreement with any person or corporation which may affect the conduct or control of the business of the licensee corporation.
- "2. If the licensee is a partnership, association, organization, or company (other than a corporation) -
- a. A list of the persons or corporations owning any interest therein, the amount of interest held by each person or company, and their addresses;
 - b. A list of the officers and directors, and their addresses.

"It is further ordered, that the licensee shall inform the Commission of any changes subsequent to July 15, 1934, in the ownership of stock in the licensee corporations (or of the issuance of additional shares of stock and to whom issued), or any changes in the ownership of licensee-partnerships, associations, organizations or companies.

"The Secretary is hereby instructed to furnish appropriate forms for the furnishing of the information above ordered."

At the suggestion of Hampson Gary, Acting Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the following Minute was adopted:

"It is ordered that Commissioner Norman S. Case be, and he is hereby, assigned temporarily as a member of the Broadcast Division of the Commission, to serve in the absence of Commissioner Thad H. Brown of said division until the return of Commissioner Brown, under the authority of Section 5 (a) of the Communications Act of 1934."

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MARCONI SEEKS TO SOLVE TELEVISION WITH MICRO-WAVES

After Senator Marconi had navigated his yacht "Electra" by wireless, off the coast of Genoa, he flew to London and secreted himself in his British laboratory at Clemsford. As nothing could be learned there, the Genoa correspondent of The Morning Post was asked to find out from the inventor's entourage at Genoa the cause of the master's flight. The correspondent sent the following word:

"A member of his staff said that the problem is to get waves of sufficient radius to send a picture from one side of the world to another. This means transmitting at least 300,000 light points a second. Micro waves can do it, and Senator Marconi hopes to overcome certain technical difficulties connected with the application to television in a very short time.

"Television has now reached a stage when the object to be transmitted is projected by means of a photographic lens onto a screen divided into thousands of minute squares', said a member of his staff. 'The squares, sent through to the receiving station, are collected on another screen in the order of their transmission.'"

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT

1. Introduction
2. Experimental
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusion
6. References
7. Appendix
8. Tables
9. Figures
10. Summary

APPENDIX A

1. Introduction
2. Experimental
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusion
6. References
7. Appendix
8. Tables
9. Figures
10. Summary

SEES COMMUNICATIONS TOUCHING LIFE OF EVERYONE

There is not a man, woman or child anywhere in the United States whose welfare and future are not going to be affected by the work of the Communications Commission, George Henry Payne, of New York, Communications Commissioner declared in a radio interview.

"There are approximately 125 millions of people in the United States", Mr. Payne said. "In the year 1932 they held 25,500,000,000 telephone conversations and sent 148,000,000 wire telegrams and millions more of wireless messages. It is estimated that there are 18,000,000 or more radio sets in use in this country. Assuming that each set is available to five persons, almost 100,000,000 persons have the opportunity of listening to us tonight - not to say to others who are probably more edifying and more entertaining!

"I realize, of course, that there are many people whose conception of our Commission is that it is a body interested primarily in the question of rates and charges and in regulating and controlling the practices that result from uncontrolled competition. These matters, assuredly, are all important. But in every case their regulation by the government has arisen, it was because, back of the need for regulative laws, there was a demand by the people that inventions or developments which affect their lives deeply should have, not only governmental supervision, but also governmental assistance and cooperation.

"Communication between human beings began in the dim past of the human race. Although paleontologists differ by such trifles as fifty or a hundred thousand years as to when it happened, it was approximately two hundred and fifty thousand years ago when the so-called great progenitor of the human race, known as pithecanthropus erectus, the first animal to have human qualities, raised itself on its hind legs on the Island of Java, probably to reach for food - but just as probably to communicate with members of his, or its family."

"But what of the future of communications?" the interviewer inquired.

"Who knows? If the future growth is as remarkable as the past growth has been, man's imagination is unable to grasp the possible developments to come. In view of all that has happened in the last few years, we are apparently prepared to receive without astonishment the news that regular communication has been established with Mars, or with some other place even more remote.

"I am told that a brilliant American business man and leader of communications, David Sarnoff, has prophesied that the time is coming when you will look at your wrist-watch and, by the manipulation of a spring, be able to telephone your wife that you cannot come home to dinner, speaking into a tiny mouthpiece via a private ultra-short radio wave."

"In just what way can the government help communications, Mr. Commissioner?" Mr. Payne was asked.

"The business of all government is to help, not hinder", he replied. "An understanding of the needs of the people, a little imagination, a disposition to be fair and just - all these things, of course, are necessary for the proper administration of any law. Correcting abuses is only a small part of administration. Furthering the ideals of the people and carrying out their aspirations are the major part."

"Then you of the Commission aren't going into your work as wielders of the big stick, as your old friend Theodore Roosevelt put it", Mr. Payne was asked.

"No thinking American would take from any person what is rightly his, or from any group of persons the credit and profit that properly belong to them for their vision, courage and perseverance", the Commissioner answered. "But the great mass of the people are inarticulate in many ways - and they are the government that very properly can further and advance projects that would be useless without their assistance."

"Of course, our duty is to guard against malefactors, and we shall. At times, it is true, the government in exercising its regulative powers, may seem severe. At times it should be severe. But if you examine the history of our country for the last 150 years, you will find that it has never been a government of oppression. It has made mistakes, but the mistakes were always those of men eager to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCASTING DIVISION

August 28 - KLZ, The Reynolds Radio Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., modification of C.P. approving transmitter location and extending commencement and completion dates to Oct. 1, 1934, and Jan. 30, 1935, respectively; WCRW, Clinton R. White, Chicago, Ill., C.P. to install new equipment; KIEV, Cannon System, Ltd., Glendale, Cal., modification of C.P. to change equipment and change commencement date to Sept. 1, and completion date to Nov. 30, 1934; WNEL, Juan Piza, San Juan, P. R., modification of C.P. to change proposed transm. site locally; extend commencement date to 5 days from date and completion date to 60 days thereafter.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
JANUARY 1954

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, NEW YORK

Dear Sirs:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration. I am sure that they will give it the attention it deserves.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Enclosed for the Chairman of the Board of the
Museum of Modern Art, New York

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Also, WWRL, Long Island Broadcasting Corp., Woodside, N.Y., license, 1500 kc., 100 w., 250 w. LS, specified hours; WFEA, New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., license covering C.P. 1340 kc., 500 w., unlimited; WKBV, William O. Knox, d/b as Knox Battery & Electric Co., Richmond, Ind., voluntary assignment of license to Knox Radio Corp.; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., authority to determine operating power by direct antenna measurement; KXL, KXL Broadcasters, Portland, Ore., license covering C.P. 1420 kc., 100 w. LS, shares KBPS; WALA, Pape Broadcasting Corp., Inc., Mobile, Ala., license covering C.P. 1380 kc., 500 w., unlimited; KOIL, Mona Motor Oil Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site, and extending commencement to Nov. 1 and completion date to Jan. 30, 1935; New, S. H. Patterson Portable, C.P. for temporary broadcast pickup service; 2000, 2190, 2830 kc., 40 watts; WLXAV, Shepard Broadcasting Service, Quincy, Mass., renewal of special experimental license, 61500 kc., 100 watts; KGBU, Alaska Radio & Service Co., Inc., Ketchikan, Alaska, license covering move of station locally, 900 kc., 500 watts, specified hours.

Miscellaneous

WLLH, Albert S. Moffat, Lowell, Mass., granted modification of C.P. to move transmitter locally in Lowell, Mass.; WBNX, Standard Cahill Co., New York City, granted permission to withdraw application in Docket No. 2467 without prejudice, and granted continuance of 30 days of hearing scheduled for Sept. 5th; KGHI, Loyd Judd Co., Little Rock, Ark., hearing scheduled for August 29th, continued for 60 days; KTUL, Tulsa Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tulsa, Okla., granted 30-day continuance of hearing set for August 30th; Unity School of Christianity, Kansas City, Mo., denied petition requesting reconsideration and grant of application for new experimental broadcast station; also denied right to protest grant of application of First National Television, Inc.

The following applications, heretofore designated for hearing, were dismissed at request of applicants:

New, Harold E. Smith, Rensselaer, N. Y., C.P. for new station, 1370 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (facilities WGLC); WBZA, Westinghouse E. & M. Co., Boston, Mass., special experimental authority 990 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time when synchronized with WBZ with option of transmitting dissimilar programs over WBZA daytime up to 1 hour before sunset; WKEU, Radio Station WKEU, LaGrange, Ga., C.P. to move station to Chattanooga, Tenn., change frequency to 1370 kc., and hours of operation to daytime.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF AUGUST 31, 1934.

Buay Time Ahead For Broadcasters At Cincinnati Convention....	2
American Portugal Radio Delegation Sails Sept. 12th.....	3
Mussolini Decorates Communications Officials.....	4
Says Public Opinion Only Will End Radio Exploitation.....	5
Amateur Station Licenses Take A Jump.....	6
Will Have To Do It All Over.....	6
A. T. & T. Will Cooperate Without Quibble, Hoshour Declares..	7
Peebles Acting Communications Code Administrator.....	8
Broadcasters Back Attorney General In Composers Suit.....	9
Telephone And Telegraph Division Meetings Cancelled.....	11
Farnsworth Television Demonstrated In Philadelphia.....	11
German Post Office Speeds Up Television.....	12

No. 754

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August 31, 1934.

BUSY TIME AHEAD FOR BROADCASTERS AT CINCINNATI CONVENTION

The program for the National Association of Broadcasters' Convention at Cincinnati beginning Monday, September 17th and continuing through Tuesday and Wednesday, promises to keep everyone well occupied. A session devoted to a discussion of the Broadcasters' Code will follow Thursday.

Outstanding speakers include Hampson Gary of the Communications Commission; Senator C. C. Dill; Judge Ewin Davis, of the Federal Trade Commission; Sol A. Rosenblatt, of the NRA; H. J. Quilliam, Seattle, and Fred Willis, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York.

Monday morning's session includes an Address of Welcome by Hon. Russell E. Wilson, Mayor of Cincinnati; Address of Alfred J. McCosker, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; "News by Radio", Hon. C. C. Dill, U. S. Senator from Washington; "What is Ahead of the New Federal Communications Commission?", Hon. Hampson Gary, Chairman, Broadcast Division; "Radio and Human Liberty", William Hard, writer and radio commentator, Washington, D. C.; and Appointment of Committees.

Monday Afternoon: Report of the Managing Director, Philip G. Loucks, NAB, Washington, D. C.; Report of Legislative Committee, Henry A. Bellows, Chairman; Report of Engineering Committee, Joseph A. Chambers, Chairman, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Tuesday Morning: "The Advertiser Builds a Program", H. J. Quilliam, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., Seattle, Wash.; Report of Commercial Committee, Arthur B. Church, Chairman, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Report of Committee on Cost Accounting, H. K. Carpenter, Chairman, Radio Air Service Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; Report of Tax Committee, E. M. Elkin, Chairman, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tuesday Afternoon:- A Resume of Code Administration, John Shepard, 3rd, Chairman, Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry; "Radio Advertising and the Federal Trade Commission", Hon. Ewin L. Davis, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.; "Coordinating America's Amusement Industries", Sol A. Rosenblatt, Division Administrator of the National Recovery Administration, Washington, D. C.; Report of Nominating Committee and Election of Officers.

Tuesday Night:- Annual Banquet.

Wednesday Morning: "Widening Horizons - A Conception of the opportunities, responsibilities and problems of Education by Radio", Fred Willis, Executive Office, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; Report of Program Committee, Edgar L. Bill, Chairman, Peoria Broadcasting Co., Peoria, Ill.; Copyright Division, Report of Oswald F. Schuette, Copyright Advisor of the NAB, Washington; Report of I. D. Levy, Treasurer of NAB, Philadelphia, Pa.; Report of J. C. Hostetler, Copyright Council, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wednesday Afternoon: Report of Resolutions Committee; Installation of Officers and Adjournment.

The NAB Championship Golf Tournament will be held Sunday at Twin Oaks Country Club, Latonia, Ky.

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AMERICAN PORTUGAL RADIO DELEGATION SAILS SEPT. 12TH

The American delegation to the conference of the CCIR (Comite Consultatif International Radiocommunications), Technical Consulting Committee on radio communication, will sail from New York on the S.S. "Manhattan" Wednesday, Sept. 12th. It was originally planned to hold the conference at Lisbon, Portugal, beginning September 22nd, but it is now scheduled to take place at Estoril, fifteen miles away. The delegation as announced by the State Department follows:

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Chairman, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; Mr. G. C. Gross, Federal Communications Commission; Maj. Roger B. Colton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army; Capt. Stanford C. Hooper, U. S. Navy, and Mr. W. Vallie Whittington, Treaty Division, Department of State.

Others who will attend the Conference will be J. C. McNary, Technical Director, National Association of Broadcasters; Lloyd Briggs, of the RCA, London office; Lloyd Espenschied, A. T. & T. Co.; R. A. Heising, Bell Telephone Laboratories; K. B. Warner, and James J. Lamb, American Radio Relay League, and Paul Goldsborough, Aeronautical Radio, Inc.

Dr. Dellinger said that it had been decided to discuss the following subjects at the Portugal Conference:

Organization Regulations of the C.C.I.R.; Participation of international organizations in the C.C.I.R.; Working of a Mobile station accurately on the frequency of land station; Technical basis of allocation of bands of frequencies; Mitigation of harmonics in radio transmission; Reduction of electrical interference; Selectivity and frequency stability of radio receivers; High-frequency calling frequencies; Modulated telegraph transmission.

Also, Mitigation of key clicks in radio telegraph transmission; Standard frequency transmissions; Measurement of telephone noise and voice levels; Radio telephony between small ships and land stations; Telephony with moving trains; Coordination of fixed-station radio telephony and wire telephone system; Methods of measuring radio field intensity and noise; Synchronization of broadcast stations; Frequency separation between broadcast stations.

Also, Efficacy of directive antennas (150 to 1500 kc); Efficacy of "anti-fading" antennas; Broadcasting by single side-band; Study of wave-propagation curves; Measurement of transmitter spectra; Revision of earlier C.C.I.R. opinions; Characteristics of arc transmitters.

The International Radio Consulting Committee (C.C.I.R.) was established by the International Radio Conference of Washington, 1927, and reestablished by the International Telecommunications Conference of Madrid, 1932. Its function is to advise the radio administrations of the world on technical radio questions which are submitted to it. The general objective of its work is the reduction of radio interference. It is made up of representatives of the governments and of the radio operating companies.

The next International Radio Conference will be held in Cairo in 1937.

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MUSSOLINI DECORATES COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIALS

Among the Americans who were given high decorations by Premier Mussolini as the result of the assistance they gave to the flight last year of Gen. Italo Balbo, were a number of well-known communications officials. Sosthenes Behn and Ellery Stone of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. were created grand officers of the Crown of Italy, the same decoration as conferred upon Secretary of the Navy Swanson, and Chief of Staff, Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Among those named commanders of the Crown of Italy are H. H. Buttner, International Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Capt. Pilade Leoni, International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The following were made chevaliers of the Crown of Italy:

T. E. Nivison, Mackay Radio; John A. Bossen, Mackay Radio; O. W. Lee, Mackay Radio; Edward Thorburg, International Telephone & Telegraph Co.; T. M. Powers, Postal Telegraph Co.; C. W. Oran, Postal Telegraph Co.; M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Co.; Stanley E. Hubbard, Station KSTP, St. Paul, and Floyd Gibbons, radio commentator.

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SAYS PUBLIC OPINION ONLY WILL END RADIO EXPLOITATION

Advocating that the American Bar Association seek action by the Communications Commission in securing more time on the air for discussing public questions, the Committee on American Citizenship, of which Representative James Beck, of Pennsylvania is Chairman, took the broadcasting companies severely to task for "wasting the benefits of the radio in giving too much time to trivial entertainments and more or less commercial advertisements." It is the opinion of Representative Beck and his Committeemen that this "commercial exploitation" will never change until required to do so by public opinion.

The reference to radio in the report follows:

"The first objective of your committee was to devise a plan to revive interest which, in the earlier days of the Republic, was taken by the American people in the Constitution. To this end it was decided to make an attempt to interest the press and the broadcasting companies in giving space and time to the education of the American people as to the merits of their form of government. The committee Chairman did take up this matter with several of the broadcasting companies, and was enabled on the occasion of the John Marshall celebration on February 4, to pay a tribute to him in a nation-wide broadcast. Some of the speeches of the various celebrations of John Marshall Day may have had a local broadcast.

"Your committee believes that this Association can render an effective service in impressing upon the national broadcasting companies that they should not only be a free and open forum for public discussion, but also that they ought not to waste the infinitely potential benefits of the radio in giving too much time to trivial entertainments and more or less commercial advertisements. The radio is possibly the greatest gift to mankind in its cultural possibilities. It is potentially a university of the people, and its results could be of immeasurable advantage, not merely in the education of the people but in the maintenance of democratic institutions. However, this potentially beneficent asset is largely used as a means of private profit through commercial exploitation, and this will never change until public opinion requires the owners of the broadcasting companies to give more attention to educating the people and less to amusing them or advertising merchandise.

"The newly created Federal Communications Commission, with its supervisory power over the channels of the air, and the rightful use of them by its licensees, should consider this matter. It could profitably ask one or more of the larger broadcasting companies to give one hour, on two evenings of the week, for the discussion of public questions. As our nation

...and the

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largely functions through two great political parties, it might be well to give one hour each week to the proponents of governmental policies, and one hour to opponents. This would insure a balanced discussion, and the forum of the air might well become as significant as was the forum in the times of the Roman Republic. Cicero addressed thousands, but the radio has a nightly audience of millions. Such an opportunity to educate our electorate of many millions should not be wasted.

"Such weekly discussion of current problems, especially in their constitutional aspects, by opposing schools of political thought, would do much to educate the American people, and soon would take the form of a continuous debate which might well interest the American people far more than the debates in Congress.

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AMATEUR STATION LICENSES TAKE A JUMP

Evidencing the ever widening interest in amateur radio throughout the United States and its territories, records just compiled by the Federal Communications Commission disclose that there were 46,390 radio stations operated by amateurs in the fiscal year just ended.

During the year - 8,782 new station licenses were issued.

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WILL HAVE TO DO IT ALL OVER

Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel, may have to make another trip to their native State of Mississippi, September 18th for the run-off contest for Democratic Senatorial nomination between Senator Stephens and former Governor Bilbo, as neither of the contestants received a majority.

Judge Sykes and Mr. Spearman strongly supported Senator Stephens who was largely responsible for their appointments to the Commission.

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A. T. & T. WILL COOPERATE WITHOUT QUIBBLE, HOSHOUR DECLARES

The attitude of the Bell System Companies toward the new Federal Communications Commission and any investigation it proposes to make, will be that of active cooperation, Harvey Hoshour, General Solicitor of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, told the American Bar Association in session at Milwaukee.

Mr. Hoshour said:

"If ever there has been a corporation publicly owned by the American people, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is that corporation, and I believe it a fair statement that no business corporation in this or any other country has ever been so widely and so generously entrusted with the funds of the people generally. The Bell System Companies have wanted the confidence of the American people. I believe they have deserved that confidence, and I believe by and large they have that confidence today to a degree that has been seldom, if ever, equalled under anything like similar circumstances."

"Regulation by public service commissions is not new to the Bell System Companies. The Bell System Companies have not opposed regulation, but on the other hand have been permitted to and have developed under regulation. We are not among those who believe that public regulation of utilities has broken down or failed. All in all we feel that regulation has been a success rather than a failure. When the Federal Communications Act was proposed, the Bell System did, it is true, strenuously object to certain of the provisions contained in the bills submitted, but we did not and have not at any time opposed Federal regulation of our companies as to those matters which are properly and appropriately subject to that regulation.

"We propose to give the Commission without quibble or cavil whatever information as to our business it may desire. Right now the Bell System Companies are engaged in preparing information that the new commission has asked be submitted to it on September 1st, and still other information which the Commission has asked be submitted on September 15th; and I might add that a very considerable portion of our personnel is being used to get this information together for the commission in time to be filed as requested."

"One of the orders issued by the new Commission on which our people are now gathering information has to do with matters involved in the complaint recently made to the National Recovery Administration by one of the telegraph companies that certain of the practices of this company and of other companies which furnish telegraph facilities or do a telegraph business were unfair", Mr. Hoshour continued. "While the Bell System Companies have voluntarily filed a code applicable to all of their employees under the Recovery Act and have cooperated in every way possible with the Recovery Administration's aims, we believe that matters

8/31/34

of the kind referred to and objected to by the complaining telegraph company are not subject to the jurisdiction of the Recovery Administration, a position which was concurred in by the telegraph companies other than the complaining company. We stated to the Recovery Administration, however, that we should be very glad to have an investigation of the practices complained of made by a federal regulatory commission. The answer to this statement was that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which obviously had jurisdiction to investigate and pass on matters of this kind, did not have the staff, money or facilities to make a full investigation.

"The new Commission, however, has all of these things, and, as I have indicated, one of its questionnaires already promulgated goes into these matters in considerable detail. The Bell System Companies welcome this investigation in which all phases of these questions can and doubtless will be gone into and the questions and parties will be given that full and fair consideration which they are entitled to. This sort of thing, it seems to me, the new Commission is peculiarly qualified to look into, and I may say for the Bell System Companies that we are very glad that they have undertaken to do so with so much expedition and apparent thoroughness."

"In conclusion", Mr. Hoshour said, "I would reiterate what I have already said as to the attitude of the Bell System Companies toward regulation and toward the new Federal Commission. We believe in regulation and shall continue to believe in it. We will give to the Commission everything in our power to enable it to accomplish the purposes for which it was created, and we shall hope and expect from the Commission a full appreciation of the problems, difficulties, and, I think I may say, the almost unparalleled type of devotion that through the Bell System and its connecting companies has given to this country a telephone service that is the envy of all the world today."

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PEEBLES ACTING COMMUNICATIONS CODE ADMINISTRATOR

Leighton J. Peebles has been appointed Acting Administrator of the NRA Communications and Utility Codes.

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BROADCASTERS BACK ATTORNEY GENERAL IN COMPOSERS SUIT

Declaring that the anti-trust suit filed by the Attorney General in the New York Federal District Court last Thursday against the American Society of Composers and the Music Publishers' Protective Association, strikes at the heart of the copyright controversy, the National Association of Broadcasters lost no time lining up behind the Government in what is expected to be one of the most hotly contested actions in the history of the entertainment industry. Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the Broadcasters' Association is acquainting all broadcasters with the details of the suit.

Mr. Loucks, calling it one of the most important suits to be filed by the Department of Justice in many years, points out that the Government is proceeding not only against the main organizations, their officers and directors, but also against their members individually. The list of defendants covers eleven pages.

To prevent a possible grant of immunity from prosecution under the anti-monopoly laws to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and the Music Publishers' Protective Association, Oswald F. Schuette, copyright adviser of the National Association of Broadcasters has asked Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, to order a suspension of further consideration of the Music Publishers' Code. This Code was presented by the Music Publishers' Protective Association and provides that the directors of this association - all of whom are named as defendants in the Government's anti-trust suit, - be empowered to name the Code Authority for the industry.

The text of Mr. Schuette's protest to General Johnson follows, in part:

"The Attorney General of the United States filed a suit yesterday in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, the Music Publishers' Protective Association, and Music Dealers Service, Inc., charging them with violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

"This is the same Music Publishers' Protective Association which has presented to the National Recovery Administration a so-called Code of Fair Competition for the Music Publishing Industry under which it asks that its Board of Directors - all of whom are named individually as defendants in the Government's prosecution - be given the exclusive power to name the Code Authority for that industry!

8/31/34

"To safeguard the Government's case, I offered an amendment at the public hearing on this Code to the proposed Code providing that 'the immunity from the operation of the anti-trust laws granted by Section 5 of the National Industrial Recovery Act shall not be applicable to any practices of the Music Publishers' Protective Association or the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers now under investigation by any governmental agency.'

"At that time the Government's suit had not been filed. Now that actual proceedings have been started and that there may be no danger of granting any such immunity, I respectfully request that further action upon the Music Publishers' Code be suspended until proper safeguards shall have been provided to prevent any possibility of interference with the orderly prosecution of the Government's case."

"While the Government brought the suit against the American Society of Composers on the eve of the date when percentage payments by the broadcasters jump from four to five percent, it will not prevent the increased rate from becoming effective. Until a decision is reached in the suit, existing contracts between broadcasters and the Society remain in full force and effect", Mr. Loucks declared.

"Far reaching in its effects, the suit involves millions of dollars in license fees and more than a million of copyrighted musical compositions. It calls for a showdown in a long and bitter fight which has had its ramifications in the Congress, the courts and in various Government departments over a period of many years. Not only would it end for all time the arbitrary licensing practices of the Society, but it would materially change conditions under which music is used by every user of performing rights.

"The theory of the suit is similar to that followed in the Broadcasters' Association suit filed in the same court on behalf of Station WIP, of Philadelphia, against the Society. As does the NAB suit, the Government suit seeks to establish a system of copyright fees based upon actual use made of public performance rights and to substitute competition among copyright proprietors for the present alleged monopoly.

"The Board of Directors of the NAB at its meeting in February, 1933, and again last May, adopted resolutions urging as a solution to the copyright problem a theory similar to that adopted in the two suits now pending against the Society. It is likely that the WIP suit will be postponed until after the Government suit is heard."

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TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH DIVISION MEETINGS CANCELLED

Because so few Commissioners were in town, no meetings were held of the Telegraph and Telephone Divisions of the Federal Communications Commission Wednesday and Thursday (August 29 and 30), all business going over until after Labor Day.

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FARNSWORTH TELEVISION DEMONSTRATED IN PHILADELPHIA

A new television instrument, said to be capable of broadcasting not only close-ups but entire football and baseball games and tennis matches, as well as news shots, was demonstrated last week at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. Some of the scientists who watched, declared it the most sensitive apparatus yet developed.

The principle of the new system was discovered by Philo T. Farnsworth, 28-year-old head of Television Laboratories, Ltd. Mr. Farnsworth, Mayor Moore, Nathan Hayward, President of the Franklin Institute, Dr. James Barnes, head of its Physics section, and several tennis stars, taking part in the national doubles tournament at Manheim, talked or performed before the "eye" of the television camera in one room, while 200 persons in a nearby auditorium saw and heard the speakers or athletes on a greenish fluorescent screen about a foot square, to which the images were brought by wire from the camera. Images may also be carried by radio, it is said.

Cloudy weather prevented the program originally scheduled calling for an outside pick-up by the camera with the audience inside the building. Sunlight produces better images, it was explained, than artificial lighting.

Frank X. Shields, of New York, and Lester Stoefen, of Los Angeles, tennis players, talked, swung rackets and demonstrated their favorite grips before the camera, all being clearly seen by the audience in the other room.

As part of the current demonstration, the moon was televeyed on clear evenings. The moon is rich in infra-red rays and subjecting it to television by the new machine will further demonstrate its sensitivity.

With the exception of a large amplifier, the television transmitting mechanism is enclosed in a camera-like box scarcely larger than an ordinary news camera. A photographic lens focuses the image of the subject on a photo-sensitive surface at the front end of the Farnsworth cathode tube. At this point the visual image is transformed into an electron image. At the rear of the tube is a small nickel sleeve or tube, a photoelectric cell, the opening of which is only twelve-thousandths of an inch in diameter. This picks up the electron image.

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8/31/34

GERMAN POST OFFICE SPEEDS UP TELEVISION

The German Post Office announced yesterday (Aug. 30), a spectacular plan to introduce "television telephony" in the near future, the Associated Press reports from Berlin.

Trials between Berlin and Munich were reported to have resulted favorably. Postal authorities plan to install a television-telephone net linking the larger cities, further extension of the system depending on public reaction to "the still high cost of apparatus."

The announcement was made while German radio fans still thrilled at what technicians called "satisfactory" sound film broadcasts, which were demonstrated at the eleventh German radio show by means of a "television car."

Daily transmission of tone films taken from a television car stationed near Berlin's radio tower captivated thousands at the radio show, which closed yesterday with a record attendance.

Scenes were filmed with an ordinary sound-picture camera from the top of the car and were developed, ready for reproduction, within seventy-five seconds. The car was equipped with developing and transmission apparatus.

The technical side of the procedure reveals that each picture is broken into dots by means of a perforated disk. The dots are converted into electrical impulses, which are broadcast simultaneously over an ordinary radio wave. Special appliances permit the transmission of twenty pictures a second.

The receiving set is equipped with a large tube that produces a short stream of invisible electrons, which are thrown on a fluorescent screen. The pictures appear clearly.

Television experts said they were confident of overcoming "infant diseases" of the industry soon, after which they would take up production of television receivers on a large scale.

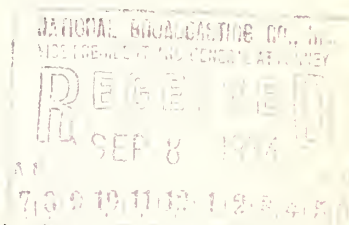
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1934.

FCC Names Directors of Three Divisions.....	1a
Independent Code Operation Assured Radio Manufacturers.....	1b
Nine New Lawyers Starter For FCC Investigations.....	2
Hearst Reported To Be Doubling Sunday Radio Space.....	4
Radio Program Listings Increase.....	5
Gilliam All Clear On New Virginia Station.....	6
Chicago Added To RCA Intercity Telegraph.....	6
Stewart Next Up For Radio Interview.....	6
De Forest Loses Sound Recording Suit.....	7
Oklahoma Corporation's Official Walker's Secretary.....	7
Industry Notes.....	8
Hundredth Station Joins Columbia Network.....	8
Telephone Division Issues No Orders.....	9
Assail Radio Sales Code.....	9
Applications Granted By FCC.....	9

No. 755

7

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9/7/34

FCC NAMES DIRECTORS OF THREE DIVISIONS

The Federal Communications Commission Friday (September 7) appointed the Directors of the three newly created Divisions of the new organization.

John Killeen, of New York, was named Director of the Broadcasting Division; Robert T. Bartley, of Texas, was named Director of the Telegraph Division, and A. G. Patterson, of Alabama, Director of the Telephone Division.

Brief sketches of these new additions to the staff of the Commission follow:

John Killeen, whose present residence is in New York City, was born in Troy, N. Y. in 1876. His first position was that of a clerk in the Traffic Department of the New York Central Railroad. He remained with that company for 9 years and was promoted for meritorious service to be Chief Clerk of the Traffic Department. He resigned that position to serve as a member of the Assembly of New York.

For 15 years Mr. Killeen was connected with the General Electric Company serving as a contact man between the parent company and holding companies. During that period he served on various committees of the National Electric Association and was active in formulation of policies. At the time of his resignation from the General Electric Company, he was representing that Company in broad administrative matters and on policy questions.

Mr. Killeen established and published a weekly newspaper from 1924 to 1933. From 1930 to 1932, Mr. Killeen devoted much time and study to radio as a means for the dissemination of news and other information.

Mr. Bartley received his education in the School of Commerce at Southern Methodist University and Metropolitan Business College at Dallas, Tex., and later was connected with concerns at Dallas as an accountant and manager. He began work in Washington as statistician in the investigations (under the direction of Dr. W.M.W. Splawn, then Special Counsel for the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and now an Interstate Commerce Commissioner) into holding companies in the utilities field. Mr. Bartley was promoted to be Executive Secretary of the investigating staff and served as such throughout the investigation of holding companies in the communication field. The results of that investigation are embodied in House Report No. 1273 which gives special mention to Mr. Bartley's work.

Among the companies studied in that report are the Western Union Telegraph Company, the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., and the Radio Corporation of America, as well as others over

9/7/34

which the Federal Communications Commission now has jurisdiction. Among other things the report recommended that the Congress enact legislation to create a Communications Commission with power and funds for a thorough and detailed investigation of the large communications companies.

A. G. Patterson is a native of Decatur, Ala., and is 50 years of age. He attended the public schools of Alabama and obtained his A.B. Degree at Terrill College, Decherd, Tenn. From 1920 to 1928 he served as President of the Alabama Public Utilities Commission. That Commission under his guidance conducted many proceedings and investigations involving rates, fares, charges, practices and valuations of telephone and telegraph companies as well as other public utilities under jurisdiction of the Commission.

While President of the Utilities Commission, Mr. Patterson was elected head of the National Association of Railroad and Utility Commissioners. He resigned as a Commissioner on the Utility Board to accept appointment by the Governor of Alabama as a Probate Judge of Morgan County, serving four years.

From April 1, 1933, to June 15, 1934, Mr. Patterson was engaged by the Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate Ocean Mail and Air Mail contracts as Chief Investigator.

Mr. Patterson has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Bank, Decatur, Ala. for 20 years. In 1926 he was a candidate for Governor of Alabama.

The Commission also placed its field force on a temporary basis for a period not to exceed 60 days, pending a reorganization now in process under the direction of the Chief Engineer.

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INDEPENDENT CODE OPERATION ASSURED RADIO MANUFACTURERS

The Code Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, of which Capt. William Sparks, of Jackson, Mich., is Chairman, is now virtually assured of independent Code operation, according to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the RMA.

"Whether this will be under the Electrical Code or whether we will have a Code of our own has not been definitely determined", Mr. Geddes said, "but in any case independent operation will be assured us."

There will be a meeting of the Radio Manufacturers' Association Board of Directors in New York Wednesday, September 12th, to discuss the Code.

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NINE NEW LAWYERS STARTER FOR FCC INVESTIGATIONS

When Judge Ira E. Robinson was appointed to the old Federal Radio Commission, not so many years ago, he declared that his first work would be to strengthen the legal end of the Commission.

"What we need is more lawyers", Judge Robinson said.

"But, Judge, four of the five Commissioners are lawyers - isn't that enough lawyers?" someone asked.

"We must have here a strong legal division, examiners, and so on, and this will require many more lawyers."

This was prophetic for not only was the Legal Division of the Commission rapidly built up, but numerous legal Examiners were added. Even this force, however, was found to be inadequate to handle the radio, telephone and telegraph investigations which are now being undertaken by the Federal Communications Commission (which absorbed the Radio Commission).

According there have just been added to the Law Department of the Commission, nine lawyers, two of them women. They will work under the direction of Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel.

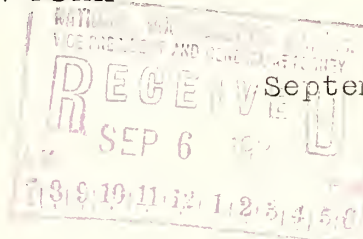
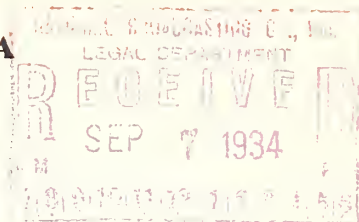
They do not include the three Assistant General Counsels at a salary of \$7,500 a year each who are yet to be appointed. The nine lawyers just named are Col. Davis G. Arnold, formerly of the Veterans' Bureau, of Washington, D. C.; Melvin H. Dalberg, of New York City; John P. Bramhall, of Washington, D. C.; Albert E. Stephan, Assistant to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, Washington, D. C.; A. L. Dalrymple, of Texas, prosecutor of revenue cases in the Philippine Islands; F. V. Fletcher, of North Carolina, and Marshall Orr, of Oregon. The women are Miss Annie Perry Neal, of North Carolina, who has been engaged in private practice, and Miss Elizabeth C. Smith, of Oklahoma, formerly a law clerk for Commissioner Walker, when he was Chairman of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma.

Colonel Arnold joined the staff of the Federal Communications Commission on September 1st in the capacity of Attorney Examiner and was born in Providence, R. I. He served in France in the World War as Major in the 26th and the 42nd Divisions, A.E.F.

While in the Government service in Washington since 1923, he has acted as counsel to the Senate Committee that investigated

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

**RCA BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK**



September 5, 1934.

Release— IMMEDIATE

Chicago was added today to the new inter-city radio telegraph service of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., making a total of six large cities now in the RCA domestic network. The service previously has connected New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., San Francisco and New Orleans. Within a short time, Seattle, Detroit and Los Angeles will be brought into the system and other important cities will be added later.

Cities included in this domestic radiotelegraph service also have direct radio contact with the international networks of RCA centering at New York and San Francisco. The new domestic system is consequently augmenting the importance of New York City as the radio communications capital of the world.

All collection and delivery facilities of the Western Union in the cities on the intercity chain, as well as the offices maintained by RCA, are available for the handling of domestic radio messages. This is an extension of the previous cooperative arrangement through which Western Union offices throughout the United States collect and deliver RCA's transatlantic and transpacific radiograms and radiograms exchanged with ships at sea.

Radiotelegraph rates between cities in the United States are based upon fifteen words at the regular wire-line rate for ten, and lettergrams of sixty words for the wire-line rate for fifty.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

the Veterans' Bureau, later becoming Assistant Director, National Guardianship Officer, and Assistant Solicitor in the Veterans' Administration, formerly the Veterans' Bureau.

Mr. Dalberg was born in St. Louis and educated at Columbia University. He has been practicing law in New York City for thirty years. He was Assistant Tax Commissioner of the City of New York under former Mayor George B. McClellan.

In 1906-07, Mr. Dalberg acted as a member of a Commission appointed by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance which had charge of the conduct of the election of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and which held hearings involving the validity of ballots, for upwards of six months.

Mr. Bramhall first practiced law in Missouri and for seven years was counsel for the Street Railway System of Kansas City, Mo. He came to Washington to accept an appointment as Chief Counsel for the Federal Government in the prosecution of cases arising out of the military and naval operations in the World War. He was engaged in this activity in the United States and in Europe for five years, during which time he acted with the powers of a Special Assistant to the Attorney General. As a result of the litigation under Mr. Bramhall's direction, the United States recovered more than \$1,500,000.00. In 1923 Mr. Bramhall entered the practice of law in Washington.

Mr. Stephan with an LL.B from Harvard Law School, and an A.B. from Wesleyan University, was an Examiner at the Interstate Commerce Commission for five years. He was an attorney for the Commission in national investigation of motor transportation and later attorney for Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation.

Mr. Stephan served as Special Assistant to Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce helping to draft Communications Act of 1934, Emergency Railroad Act of 1933, Railway Labor Act, Railroad Pension Bill and other legislation.

Mr. Dalrymple has an LL.B. from Valparaiso University and took the Foreign Trade Course at Georgetown University. He was formerly a teacher in Texas, and Philippine Islands being Division Superintendent of Schools at the latter location. He was a prosecutor of narcotic and revenue cases in the Philippines and Governor, Amburayan Province, Philippine Islands. He was Chief Attorney, Board of Contract Adjustment, settling war claims.

Miss Neal, born in Louisburg, N. C., was graduated with an A.B. degree from Sweet Briar College, Sweet Briar, Va., in 1929, and was graduated from Wake Forest Law School, Wake Forest, N. C., with LL.B. degree, summa cum laude, in 1932.

She was licensed to practice law by the North Carolina Supreme Court and admitted to the Bar in 1931. Since that time she has engaged in the private practice of law in Louisburg, N.C., being the only woman who has ever engaged in the active practice of law in Franklin County.

9/7/34

Miss Smith graduated from East Central State Teachers' College, Ada, Okla. and attended University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., and Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. She finished Okmulgee Law School in May, 1929; passed Oklahoma State Bar examination in June, 1929, with a high grade, ranking among the first six in a class of approximately 100; with an Okmulgee law office until March, 1931, when she entered the employ of the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma as law clerk to Hon. Paul A. Walker, Chairman. The last three and a half years have been spent in Oklahoma City, Okla., where she was law clerk to Paul A. Walker, now Federal Communications Commissioner.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Sparta, N. C. in 1912. He attended North Carolina State College for two years and received his LL.B Degree from Wake Forest College in 1932, and attended Duke University Law School, 1932-1934. Admitted to practice of law in North Carolina in January, 1933.

Mr. Orr was born at Klamath Falls, Ore in 1899. He attended Pomona College in Southern California until enlistment in the Spring of 1918, returning to college and graduating in 1922 with an A.B. Degree. He received his LL.B Degree from University of California in 1925. He took office as an attorney in the Bureau of Inquiry (prosecuting bureau) of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C., in February, 1931, and has remained with that bureau until transferred to the Communications Commission.

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HEARST REPORTED TO BE DOUBLING SUNDAY RADIO SPACE

According to a Chicago dispatch, William Randolph Hearst has issued orders that beginning September 9th, all his Sunday papers carry two pages of radio news and programs.

It is also reported that Mr. Hearst will establish a national radio columnist for his papers in the same manner as motion picture gossip is carried.

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RADIO PROGRAM LISTINGS INCREASE

Radio is more than holding its own in the matter of friendly relations with daily newspapers throughout the country, according to a survey just completed by Editor & Publisher, which finds that there is an increase of 3 per cent in the number of published papers carrying radio programs compared to figures on 1933 data. Study included all of the newspapers in the United States having a daily circulation of 10,000 or over. This took in 565 papers in 312 cities. Due to some newspapers going out of business and consolidations, actually there are about 25 less papers concerned in the survey which in 1933 totaled 590 publications.

Among the discoveries was the fact that virtually all of the newspapers that dropped radio columns because of the radio news broadcasting controversy, replaced the columns in question; that the number of newspapers that will accept radio programs only as paid advertising is increasing, and that a large number of papers have increased the amount of space devoted to radio. Associated Press radio copy is used exclusively by more papers, number now being approximately 150. Newspapers not carrying radio as a regular feature will in most cases do so when such sponsored programs as the recent Lucky Strike cigaret Metropolitan Opera fare came along. Also high government officials and lesser lights got space because of the widespread interest in politics. Radio editors seem to be strongly intrenched, with only two papers out of 215 queried not having such editors. Some papers, due to being on a five days a week basis, employ two radio editors.

Use of newspaper space calling attention to sponsored programs is on the increase, the ads even appearing in papers which did not have a radio column, whether through error of the ad agency or deliberate. Cost of this "spotlight" advertising was reported as more than paying for itself in the resultant response to the radio programs. Newspaper ads by way of calling attention to the program in every case gave the radio advertiser a much quicker reaction from the consumer.

An innovation is the printing of programs several days in advance in such papers as go to subscribers by mail with the reader not getting it the same day. Large newspaper chains are the most liberal in devoting space to radio, the Hearst organization taking first place. Key stations of both NBC and CBS are getting 100 per cent co-operation from local newspapers. There are still many papers that bar mention of sponsored programs and but two syndicated radio columns are extant, one being by Peter Dixon and the other by Harriet Menken.

The recapitulation of the figures for 565 newspapers is as follows: 467 papers carry radio programs (83 per cent); 98 papers carry no radio programs (17 per cent); 171 papers carry radio columns (30 per cent); 394 papers carry no radio columns (70 per cent); 167 papers carry feature boxes (30 per cent); 398 papers carry no feature boxes (70 per cent); 79 papers carry art (14 per cent); 486 papers carry no art (86 per cent).

9/7/34

GILLIAM ALI CLEAR ON NEW VIRGINIA STATION

The Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission at its last meeting reaffirmed the granting of a construction permit to Marion K. Gilliam for his new station Staunton, Va. Station KSD, of St. Louis, which is on the same frequency withdrew its protest and the Commission dismissed the protest of WEHC, at Charlottesville, Va.

Mr. Gilliam's station will operate on 550 kc. with 500 watts power, daytime.

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CHICAGO ADDED TO RCA INTERCITY TELEGRAPH

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STEWART NEXT UP FOR RADIO INTERVIEW

Commissioner Irvin Stewart of the Federal Communications Commission will be interviewed by Martin Codel over an NBC-WEAF network Tuesday, September 11th, at 8 P.M. EST. Commissioner Stewart is expected to discuss several phases of the work of the Telegraph Division of which he is the Chairman.

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9/7/34

DE FOREST LOSES SOUND RECORDING SUIT

A patent suit pending in the Federal District court in Wilmington since 1921 was decided last week in favor of the plaintiffs, the American Tri-Ergon Corporation of New York, a Switzerland corporation, and three residents of Berlin - Joseph Engl, Joseph Massolle and Hans Vogt.

The patent rights at issue were for a glow lamp for photographic recording of sound, and the suit was directed against the General Talking Pictures Corporation, DeForest Phonofilms, Inc., and Lee DeForest.

Judge John P. Niels ruled the three Berlin residents "are the joint and first inventors of the invention" and the American Tri-Ergon, their assignee, is entitled to the patent which the Commissioner of Patents had refused in favor of the defendants.

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OKLAHOMA CORPORATION'S OFFICIAL WALKER'S SECRETARY

John J. Hassler, of Oklahoma, has been appointed secretary to Commissioner Paul A. Walker, Chairman of the Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Hassler was Acting Secretary of Corporation Commission of Oklahoma.

He was born at Phillipsburg, Kans. in 1906. He graduated from Oilton Junior High School in 1919, and from the Stillwater High School in 1922. He attended Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla. (Engineering School) 1922-1924 and part of 1927. He was later employed by Wood Engineer Co., Oklahoma City, and was Consulting Engineer, Oklahoma City from June 1, 1927 to September, 1929. In 1929 he received a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering.

Mr. Hassler was appointed City Manager of Elk City, Okla., which position he held until June 15, 1931, when he was appointed Gas and Electric Engineer of the State Corporation Commission of Oklahoma.

Mr. Hassler attended the Oklahoma City School of Law three terms.

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C. J. Young, of the RCA Victor Co., a son of Owen D. Young, Chairman of the General Electric Company, will address the September meeting of the Washington Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers Monday, September 10th. Mr. Young will speak on "Direct Printing Facsimile Equipment and Some of Its Applications", a development which he has been working on for sometime.

Harold F. Watts, 34, chief engineer of Station KFEQ radio station at St. Joseph, Mo. was electrocuted when his left foot came into contact with a high voltage terminal in the generator room of the transmitting station. The station was silent the rest of the day at the order of Clarence Koch, manager.

Herbert Bayard Swope, formerly editor of the New York World, has been elected Chairman of the Board of the Radio-Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corporation. Mr. Swope is a brother of Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company.

"Gateway to Radio" is a new book by Major Ivan Firth and Gladys Shaw Erskine (Macaulay Company, 381 - 4th Ave., New York City, Price \$2.50) dealing with the program, advertising and engineering side of radio. There is a foreword by Danial Frohman.

New York's Electrical and Radio Show will get under way about the middle of September. It will be held in Madison Square Garden.

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HUNDREDTH STATION JOINS COLUMBIA NETWORK

Station KWKH, formerly owned by "Old Man" Henderson, at Shreveport, La., will join the Columbia Broadcasting System as the 100th unit of its nationwide network on Saturday, September 15th. It will operate on a full time basis on a wave length of 1100 kilocycles with 10,000 watts power. The station is now owned by the International Broadcasting Corporation and will be managed by Dwight Northrup. It was established in 1925 and because of the broadcasts of Henderson, became one of the most prominent broadcasting outlets in the South.

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TELEPHONE DIVISION ISSUES NO ORDERS

The Telephone Division of the Communications Commission met last Thursday but issued no orders. It was said that technical and groundwork in connection with forthcoming investigations formed the basis of discussion. It was the first meeting of the Commission in sometime owing to the absence from the city of Commissioner Paul A. Walker.

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ASSAIL RADIO SALES CODE

Opposition of a number of radio manufacturers to observing wholesale provisions under the Radio Wholesaling Code was expressed Thursday in Washington at an NRA hearing.

The discussion centred on interpretations by the Code Authority which included a ruling that a distributor is not permitted to classify his dealers to extend preferred discounts or preferred net prices.

Other questions on which the Code Authority had passed grew out of controversies regarding terms and discounts, in which it was held that a distributor may not grant preferred discounts or net prices to a dealer in anticipation of his earning a quantity discount.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC

BROADCAST DIVISION (September 4) - KADA, C. C. Morris, Ada, Okla., modification of C.P. approving transmitter location and move of studio to Highway No. 48, 1 mile north of Ada, Okla., installation of new equipment, extension of commencement and completion dates from 8/6/34 and 11/6/34 to 30 days after grant and 90 days after grant, respectively; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Seattle, Wash., modification of C.P., extension of completion date from 9/25/34 to 10/25/34; WTAX, WTAX, Inc., Springfield, Ill., license to cover C.P. 1210 kc., 100 watts, shares with WCBS; WFBC, Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C., license to cover C.P. 1300 kc., 250 watts, ~~xxxxxxxwxwxxx~~; 1 KW LS, unlimited; KGKL, KGKL, Inc., San Angelo, Tex., license to cover C.P. 1370 kc. 100 w. night, 250 LS, unlimited; W6XAI, Pioneer Mercantile Co., Bakersfield, Cal., modification of C.P. (Exp.-Exp. Broadcast) extension of completion date from 9/11/34 to 12/11/34; W2XAG, R. D. Lemert, Portable (New York), license to cover C.P. (Exp.-Exp. Visual Broadcasting), 42000-56000, 60000-86000 kc., 100 w. A3, A4.

Also, W9XDT, Purdue University, Portable (Lafayette, Ind.), license to cover C.P. 890 kc., 50 w. A1, A2, A3; WPFB, Otis P. Eure, Hattiesburg, Miss., special temporary authority to operate specified time Sept. 6 and 7, 1934 in order to broadcast meeting of Mississippi State Bar Association; KSUN, Copper Electric Co., Inc., Lowell, Ariz., special temporary authority to remain on the air after local sunset on the nights of Sept. 11, 1934, and Nov. 6, 1934 for the purpose of broadcasting election returns; WBHS, Virgil V. Evans, Huntsville, Ala., special temporary authority to remain silent for a period not to exceed 90 days but in no event for a period longer than 3 A.M. Dec. 1, 1934, EST, in order to obtain a location for the station; WRGA, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga., special temporary authority to operate from 9 P.M. to 12 midnight CST, Sept. 12, 1934, in order to broadcast election returns.

TELEGRAPH DIVISION (September 5): WSDI, Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, modification of license, authority to operate by remote control (licensed for 2612, 2636, 3457.5, 4740, 6540, 6550, 6560, 8015 kc., 250 w. A1); W4XS, City of La Grange, La Grange, Ga., license to cover C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 15 w., A3 emission (licensed operator at control point only); WLXZ, Greenleaf Whittier Pickard, Seabrook Beach, N. H., license to cover C.P., 41000, 63000, 60500 kc., 2 watts, A2, A3; New, City of Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa, Calif., C.P. 2422 kc., 500 watts, A2 Spec; W6XI, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Calif., modification of license to delete the frequency 10320 and replace it with 9490 kc.; WMZ, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Inc., Sayville, N. Y., fixed public-point-to-point telegraph, modification of license, add frequencies 4570, 4675, 4685, 4690, 5985, delete frequencies 4660, 4665, add Fed. Teleg. Co. transmitter; points of communication: Delete Copenhagen, Denmark; Add: Kansas City, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga., Washington, D. C.; KNR, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. (Cal.), Clearwater, Calif., fixed public-point-to-point telegraph; granted modification of license - Delete frequencies 4405, 7752.5 kc., add: 4575 kc.

Also, KNA, Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co., Palo Alto, Calif., modification of license, delete frequencies 4395, 4400, 5985 kc., add: 4195, 4665, 5240, 5980 kc.; also modification of license addition of 2 - 20 KW transmitters, addition of Honolulu, T. H., as point of communication; delete 4395, 5985 kc., add: 4665, 5240, 5980 kc.; KQU, Same applicant, Kailua, T. H., modification of license, change frequency from 4660 kc. to 4690 kc.; KVP, City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, modification of license, extension of completion date from 7/23/34 to 9/1/34; KGZG, City of Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., license to cover C.P. (Auxiliary transmitter) 2466 kc., 100 w. and 15 watts, A3 emission; KGPJ, City of Beaumont, Beaumont, Tex., C.P. for an additional transmitter, 1712 kc., 100 w. power, A3; KGZU, City of Lincoln, Lincoln, Neb., modification of license, change in equipment and power from 50 to 200 watts; WPGT, City of New Castle, New Castle, Pa., license to cover C.P. 2482 kc., 50 watts, A3 emission; KNFB, City of Idaho Falls, Idaho Falls, Idaho, modification of C.P. to extend commencement date from 5/29/34 to 10/29/34 and completion date from 9/29/34 to 12/14/34; New, State of Washington-Highway and Police Dept., Shuksan, Wash., C.P. 2490 kc., 10 watts, A3 emission; Bellingham, Wash. C.P. 2490 kc., 50 watts, A3 emission.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1934.

News Broadcasts Policy May Cause Cincinnati Scrap.....	2
Radio Wholesalers' Code Threatened By Lack Of Funds.....	5
Predicts ABS Western Chain.....	6
Cleveland Radio Editor is Wedded.....	6
Trade Body To Make Few Radio Advertising Complaints.....	7
A Pair To Draw To.....	8
News Censoring "Poppycock", FCC Commissioner Declares.....	8
Industry Notes.....	10
"Crazy Crystals" Order Seen As Code Test.....	10
Appointments Of Communications Directors Political.....	11
Broadcast Division Amends Order No. 2.....	12
Broadcasting Applications Granted By FCC.....	12

No. 756

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September 11, 1934.

NEWS BROADCASTS POLICY MAY CAUSE CINCINNATI SCRAP

Usually national conventions are cut and dried affairs but several live issues are scheduled for discussion at the annual meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters in Cincinnati next Monday (September 17th).

If the speech of Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, on the subject of "News by Radio" is as belligerent as his friends say it will be, it may bring to the convention floor a feud which has been raging between the stations who subscribe to the Press-Radio Bureau, and those who seek to broadcast more news bulletins and to have them sponsored by advertisers.

Senator Dill, who retires from the upper legislative body January 1st, denies that he has any personal interest in any company to engage in radio news broadcasting, and that after his retirement from Congress, he will take up law practice. He declares his interest is entirely that of public service to listeners. In a speech made in Chicago on Labor Day, and in conversation, he has predicted, with considerable emphasis, that newspaper publishers, through the Press-Radio Bureau, are stifling news broadcasts and that their bulletins are too infrequent. In view of the latter assertion, it is interesting to note that in connection with the burning of the steamship "Morro Castle", that up to noon of that day, the Press-Radio Bureau broadcast 20 bulletins and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the number mounted to 36 with additional news broadcasts regarding the identification of the dead and injured continuing throughout the remainder of the day.

According to Senator Dill, there is more demand for news broadcasts, especially in the rural sections, than for almost anything else on the radio. By way of proving this, he will make public at Cincinnati the results of the questionnaire which he recently sent out to 580 broadcasters asking them if they desired more news broadcasts. Three hundred and fifty, according to the Senator, have replied in the affirmative.

The Senator has stated that the time has come to determine whether or not radio stations are to be "dictated to" by the newspapers with regard to news bulletins broadcast. This doubtless will be the question which he will raise for discussion in his speech at Cincinnati.

Another paramount question when the broadcasters gather in the Middle West will be their attitude at the hearing before the new Communications Commission, October 1st, to determine whether twenty-five percent of the wavelengths should not go to educational, religious and other non-profit making institutions. According to Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the NAB, the broadcasters do not realize, apparently, that from the October 1st hearing, Congress may be expected to formulate future policies with respect to the American broadcasting situation.

"They do not realize that the Commission is required, by law, to report to Congress its recommendations for new legislation", said Mr. Bellows. "These recommendations will be based on actual facts presented at the October hearing." Mr. Bellows and others will endeavor to acquaint the industry with the urgency of this question and the necessity of putting up a strong fight to keep from losing some of their present choice frequencies.

Still another matter of wide interest will be the consideration of ways and means to follow up the Government anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers. Although this suit will not prevent the increased rates levied by the Composers upon the broadcasters from becoming effective, nevertheless, it has heartened them in their fight against the ASCAP. Those who will be heard from on this will be Oswald F. Schuette, Copyright Advisor of the Broadcasters, of Washington; J. P. Hostetler, special counsellor and law partner of Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, and Isaac D. Levy, Treasurer of the organization.

Despite the reassurances given to the industry that their advertising programs on the whole are O.K., insofar as fraudulent and misleading advertising is concerned, the convention will await with considerable interest what Commissioner Ewin L. Davis, of the Federal Trade Commission, will have to say to them "off the record" on the subject. Commissioner Davis, who, as a member of Congress, helped frame the original Radio Act, is known to be very outspoken and in his discussion of radio advertising will no doubt speak plainly.

A. J. "Hollywood" McCosker, President of the Broadcasters, is showing rare political form in his silence with regard to whether or not he is seeking a third term as President of the Association. There is known to be considerable sentiment in favor of Mr. McCosker's continuance, his friends declaring that he could easily be reelected, but thus far the NAB President has not been heard from one way or another.

If Mr. McCosker should decide not to run, the next in line for the presidency, insofar as seniority is concerned, are Leo J. Fitzpatrick, Station WJR, Detroit, First Vice-President, and John Shepard, III, WNAC, Boston, Second Vice-President.

9/11/34

A new name mentioned in connection with the election of officers at Cincinnati, September 18th, as a presidential possibility is that of Henry A. Bellows, of Washington, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters. This proposal was made on the supposition that the position as head of the organization might become a salaried one.

The name of Powel Crosley, Jr., of Cincinnati, has also been proposed, but it is said that Mr. Crosley, because of his other numerous large interests, would not be able to consider it.

Six new Directors are to be elected and here may develop a contact between representatives of the networks and independent stations.

The convention will also have a chance to size up Hampson Gary, newly appointed Federal Communications Commissioner, who is in charge of the Broadcasting Division. Mr. Gary will go from Washington especially for the purpose of addressing the meeting. The general supposition is that his appointment is temporary and that he will be succeeded January 1st by Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, a personal friend of the President, whose term in Congress expires at that time.

Mr. Gary, in his short time as Commissioner, has created a favorable impression and already his friends have suggested that perhaps the President could be persuaded to appoint Mr. Prall to some other position so that the time Commissioner Gary has served would not be lost in breaking in another new man.

Of the major questions to be taken up at the convention, there seems to be less interest in that of the Broadcasters' Code than in any of the others. Maybe the appearance of Sol A. Rosenblatt, NRA Deputy Administrator, who will speak at the convention, will revive interest in the subject.

Although James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Code Authority, has called a special meeting the day after the convention adjourns, it is said that the call has been met with such a slight response that it seems doubtful whether enough broadcasters can be persuaded to stay over to justify holding the meeting.

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RADIO WHOLESALERS' CODE THREATENED BY LACK OF FUNDS

Unless an opportunity is given them to increase the sources of money to meet expenses of Code administration, their Code will become an almost useless instrument, members of the wholesale radio trade have told the Administration. They were appearing before Frank C. Felhaber, Assistant Deputy Administrator, in support of an application filed by the Code Authority for termination of that provision of Administration Order X-36 which frees members of a trade from contributing to the expense of administering a code other than that embracing their principal line of business.

The trade, which is operating under a code supplemental to that of the general wholesaling or distributing trade, was represented by the members of its Code Authority. They explained that, with changing economic conditions, there now remain few concerns whose "principal line of business" is the wholesaling of radios. It follows, they said, that unless assessments are permitted against those wholesalers who sell radios in "substantial" volume, but not necessarily in a volume large enough to be characterized as the "principal" line of business, the Code Authority will not be able to carry on.

Their attention was directed to Administration Order 78 which provides that no order of termination of the exemption in Order X-36 shall be construed to "require any member of any trade or industry to contribute to the expenses of administration of any Code which covers his principal line of wholesale (or retail) distribution."

Order 78, however, does open the way to agreements between two or more Code Authorities, with the approval of the Administrator, regarding the collection or allocation of assessments.

An intimation by H. C. McCarty, NRA Consumers' Adviser, that radio wholesalers might scrap their supplemental code and be governed by terms of the general wholesale code brought the quick rejoinder that the general code makes no provision for gathering administrative funds; and that administration in the trade has been left to the divisional codes.

This situation, it was declared, leaves the entire structure of distributing codes in danger of collapse because of possible failure to get into the treasury sufficient funds for administration.

Mr. Benjamin Gross, Chairman, who presented the trade's case, and his associates, asked that the Administration take action without delay to enable them to maintain a code in which all the trade had confidence.

9/11/34

Mr. Gross, and Mr. Estrom and their associates explained that in the early days of radio, numerous concerns established themselves as wholesalers. When sales of radio dropped, these concerns began selling refrigerators and other products. Now, a great majority are forced to admit that the radio department is not their principal line of business. Nevertheless, it was asserted, the sales of radios and radio equipment by many of these concerns still are huge. The Code Authority spokesmen pointed out the "absurdity" of their not levying an assessment upon a dealer whose radio sales amounted to \$200,000 a year, merely because his sales of refrigerators and other products amounted to \$201,000.

They admitted it would not be just or proper to expect contributions from a dealer doing only a small business in radios; and they suggested that the plan of assessment be changed so that a dealer doing less than a \$10,000 radio business annually be exempt.

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PREDICTS ABS WESTERN CHAIN

Fred Weber, Vice-President of ABS, in charge of station relations, is out scouring the field of independent broadcasting stations for possible additions westward to radio's newest network.

"He has an awful job on his hands", commented LeRoy Mark, owner of WOL in Washington, "but we're still contemplating and working on what we started before. Weber is going at it in a businesslike and mouth-shut sort of way - but it's coming - ABS will have a Western chain."

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CLEVELAND RADIO EDITOR IS WEDDED

Norman Siegel, Radio Editor of the Cleveland Press, was married last Friday to Miss Margaret Elizabeth ~~Moss~~. Miss Moff is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hammond ~~Moss~~, of Cleveland.

Mr. Siegel is popular among his associates and because of his independent criticism and enterprise in gathering the news, is one of the best known radio editors in the Middle West.

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TRADE BODY TO MAKE FEW RADIO ADVERTISING COMPLAINTS

The radio broadcasting industry's compliance with the Federal Trade Commission's recent requirement for submission to it of copies of advertising programs broadcast by the networks and broadcasting stations has been so complete that of 598 stations in the country, only 5 have as yet failed to file copies of their advertising programs with the Commission. All of the networks have complied.

Of these five delinquent stations, one is in Alaska and another in Hawaii, so that it is entirely possible that these two stations have complied with the Commission's request and that their continuities are in the mails in transit to Washington.

"So general has been the compliance", the Federal Trade Commission states, "and so gratifying the cooperation which the radio broadcasting industry has given to the Federal Trade Commission in its effort to free radio advertising of false or misleading matter and place it on an even footing with printed advertising in newspapers and periodicals that the Commission anticipates it will be necessary to issue very few complaints against either advertisers or broadcasting stations."

The Federal Trade Commission recently announced that radio advertising would be subjected to its scrutiny, under authority conferred upon the Commission by Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act. The Commission said at that time that all networks, broadcasting stations and transcription companies would be requested to file copies of their advertising programs with the Commission (beginning July 1st). During July, the Commission received 998 reports from network systems and broadcasting stations and 681 during August. The Commission has examined 117,357 programs and have on hand more than 50,000 which are now under examination. Of the programs already examined by members of the Commission's staff, 97,356 have been filed without action, having been passed as free from violation of the law prohibiting false and misleading advertising in interstate commerce. "The remaining 19,991 programs already examined are being further checked, but it is probable that of these only a small percentage will be found to be in violation of law", the Federal Trade Commission continues.

"Where programs are found to contain false or misleading statements, the stations are communicated with and, generally speaking, the broadcasting companies and stations are taking the necessary steps to eliminate all objectionable matter and bring the advertising programs within the law.

"The Commission subsequently advised the broadcasting stations that transmittal to it of advertising continuities might be discontinued until further notice. Somewhat later, the Commission will again require that such programs be submitted for

another check-up. However, no letter of discontinuance was sent to the networks or the transcription companies and their programs are still being received.

"During July, under the first call for the submission of radio programs to the Federal Trade Commission, 114 stations failed to comply with the Commission's request. A follow-up letter was sent to these stations with the result that the number of stations failing to comply was finally reduced to five and these stations have been communicated with and it is the Commission's expectation that within a short time every broadcasting station in the country will be filing its advertising programs and that compliance will be 100 per cent."

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A PAIR TO DRAW TO

Commander E. F. McDonald, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, is cruising on his yacht in Georgian Bay, Canada. With Commander McDonald is Powel Crosley, Jr., of Cincinnati. Mr. Crosley has with him on the trip his Douglas amphibian plane.

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NEWS CENSORING "POPPYCOCK", FCC COMMISSIONER DECLARES

Charges that the Federal Communications Commission would be instrumental in censoring news are absolutely untrue without even the saving grace of plausibility, Dr. Irvin Stewart, Chairman of the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission, declared in an interview with Martin Codel, broadcast over NBC Tuesday night (September 11).

"Such charges show complete ignorance of the Communications Act and of the actions of the Communications Commission under that law", Dr. Stewart declared. "If there had been the slightest grain of truth in the charges, the press associations would have been the first to register protests. But those associations know that the Commission has neither the power nor the desire to play the censor. The fact that such fanciful and unfounded charges can be made and circulated by radio and in the press is the best possible evidence that there is no censorship. I am tempted to dismiss the charges, however honestly they may have been advanced, with the only expression which I believe they deserve - 'poppycock'. The dictionary defines "'poppycock' as 'empty talk, foolish nonsense, bosh.' With that definition, the word fits the situation perfectly. As some persons may have been

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misled by the charges, however, I want to emphasize that the Commission does not have the power, the desire or the intention to engage in censorship in the slightest degree; and I want to add that no one, in the administration or out, has ever suggested to us that censorship in any degree was desirable. And when I make these statements, I make them as one in a position to know and who does know what he is talking about."

Efficient communications at reasonable rates are essential, according to Dr. Stewart, who continued:

"To attain the proper balance is a matter of great delicacy. Realizing this, the Commission is fortifying itself with facts; only after we get the facts can we map out our course. The art of electrical communications - I may seem trite in saying so - is still young. There is no telling where it will go, what with the tremendous strides both radio and wire communications have taken in recent years.

"I may say, and I know I speak for my colleagues, that the Commission's prime motive will be to develop its usefulness and to aid its growth as a servant of the public in the interest and for the benefit of the public; to guide its development along rational lines, and to encourage worthy and bona fide experimentation in every respect.

Dr. Stewart praised the amateurs and said:

"There are over 46,000 licensed amateur stations in the United States. It has been our government's policy to encourage them as far as possible, fighting for them in international conferences and setting aside wave lengths for their exclusive use nationally.

"Everyone knows what these 'hams' have done in the past, quite aside from furnishing the radio industry with splendid man power and making outstanding contributions to the development of radio; especially how they have set up emergency communications when other lines of communication were down in times of storm and flood. They are a fine lot, and the Commission is glad to encourage them."

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INDUSTRY NOTES

The American Broadcasting Company received considerable photographic publicity through the initials on their microphones at the "Morro Castle" inquiry in New York. Newspaper readers apparently were quite familiar with "NBC" and "CBS" but many asked what "ABS" meant.

WOL in Washington asked Capital listeners if they wanted the ABS "Morro Castle" broadcasts continued and both phones of the station were swamped with calls in the affirmative so the station kept the hearings from 1 to 3 P.M. during which time they are ordinarily off the air.

Don M. Lee, 53, operator of the Don Lee Network and owner of four California stations, died unexpectedly August 30 of heart disease in Los Angeles.

Mr. Lee, already the owner of KFRC, San Francisco, purchased KHJ in 1927, and since that time has been an important factor in radio development on the West Coast.

Sparks-Withington Co. - Year ended June 30: Net loss after taxes, depreciation and other charges, \$344,381, against \$285,137 loss in preceding year. Six months ended June 30: Net loss, \$179,925, compared with \$84,141 loss in first six months of last year.

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"CRAZY CRYSTALS" ORDER SEEN AS CODE TEST

The order of James W. Baldwin, Executive officer of the Broadcasting Code, for all stations to furnish a sworn statement of contracts to broadcast programs advertising, "Crazy Crystals" seems to be construed as an acid test as to whether or not the trade practices clause in the Code is going to mean anything.

It is understood that Code officials believe there is rate chiselling in connection with this account, that is, some stations are selling time under what their rate cards call for. If this is true, the "Crazy Crystals" order will prove a show-down as to exactly what authority Code officials have in such matters.

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9/11/34

APPOINTMENTS OF COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTORS POLITICAL

The appointments of the three new Directors of the Federal Communications Commission, John Killeen, of New York, Broadcast Director; Robert T. Bartley, Telegraph Director, and A. G. Patterson, Telephone Director, were purely political. It had been expected, since the Commissioners themselves were for the most part political appointees, that perhaps men with some technical ability or actual experience in the industry would be appointed as Directors of the respective divisions, but the contrary was true and as the Communications Commission set-up now stands, it is almost 100% political. The Administration was trying to find a place for Mr. Killeen in the days of the old Radio Commission when he was mentioned as a successor to Commissioner Starbuck.

Killeen was the publisher of the New York Democrat which was said to be among the earliest publications to advocate the candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Copies of the paper containing laudatory Roosevelt articles were sent to all parts of the United States. Killeen was backed by Ed Flynn, Democratic Bronx political boss and Postmaster General Farley. Killeen's only actual radio experience is set forth in the official FCC handout as follows:

"From 1930 to 1932, Mr. Killeen devoted much time and study to radio as a means for the dissemination of news and other information."

Mr. Bartley, Director of the Telegraph Division, is a nephew of Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, which explains that appointment, Rayburn having been the co-author of the Communications Act.

The appointment of Mr. Patterson, Director of the Telephone Division, is credited to Senator Black, of Alabama.

"It was a political appointment pure and simple", said a man in the industry. "Patterson isn't especially qualified for the telephone business. Commissioner Walker, in charge of the Telephone Division wanted to appoint his own people but Pettey, the Commission's secretary, representative of Farley in the Commission, already had the list of men to be appointed and Patterson's name was on it."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607. The second part of the history is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation. The fourth part of the history is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The fifth part of the history is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The sixth part of the history is the period from the future to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The seventh part of the history is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The eighth part of the history is the period from the future to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The ninth part of the history is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The tenth part of the history is the period from the future to the present. This period is characterized by the growth of the United States, the struggle for civil rights, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

9/11/34

BROADCAST DIVISION AMENDS ORDER NO. 2

The Broadcast Division took the following action today, Tuesday, September 11th:

"It is ordered that Order No. 2 as amended, promulgated by the Commission August 28, 1934, be amended by inserting after the word 'each' of paragraph 1a of said order as amended, the following:

"Provided, however, that if said licensee corporation has of record on said date 1000 stockholders or more, said corporation shall be required to file with the Commission the list only of such stockholders owning 1 percentum or more of stock in such corporation."

So as to make Section 1a read as follows:

"La - The list of the stockholders of record, together with the numbers and the amount of stock held by each; provided however, that if said licensee corporation has of record on said date 1000 stockholders or more, said corporation shall be required to file with the Commission a list only of such stockholders owning 1 percentum or more of stock in such corporation."

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the next to the last paragraph of said Order No. 2 as amended, be amended as follows by inserting after the parenthesis and before the word "or" in line 4 as it appears on the minutes of the Commission, the words "as required by Section 1a hereafter as amended."

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BROADCASTING APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC

September 11 - WJEJ, Hagerstown Broadcasting Co., Hagerstown, Md., special temporary authority to operate from local sunset to 11 P.M. EST on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, with power of 50 watts, for period ending Oct. 12, 1934; KSLM, Oregon Radio, Inc., Salem, Ore., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment; WIBW, Topeka Broadcasting Assn., Inc., Topeka, Kans., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW, (normally licensed 580 kc., 1 KW, share with KSAC); WSEN, The Columbus Broadcasting Corp., Columbus, Ohio, consent to voluntary assignment of license to WCOL, Inc.; WBBZ, Estate of C. L. Carrell (deceased), Ponca City, Okla., C.P. to move transmitter locally in Ponca City, Okla; W8XAI, Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., modification of C.P. (Gen. Exp.) extending completion date from Aug. 27 to Oct. 27, 1934.

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SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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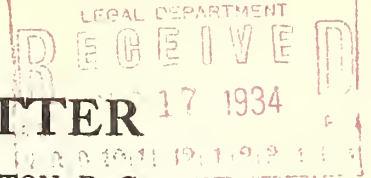
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1934.

Composers Welcome Court Test, Mills Declares.....	2
Recent Olympia, England, Radio Show Successful.....	5
Censorship Seen If Educational And Religious Programs Favored...6	
Vas You Effer In Zinzinnati?.....	8
Radio Advisory Council To Meet In Chicago.....	8
Broadcast Advertising Shows Decline.....	9
Sales Agreement Reported Aiding Germany Radio Trade.....	10
Calls Ford License Cancellation Crackdown.....	10
Harry A. Woodman Named KDKA General Manager.....	11
Another Lawyer For FCC.....	11
Applications Received By Broadcast Division, FCC.....	11
European Radio Not Suited To U.S., Announcer Finds.....	12
New Applications Granted By Telegraph Division.....	12

No. 757

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COMPOSERS WELCOME COURT TEST, MILLS DECLARES

In an exclusive interview, E. C. Mills, General Manager of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, regarding the suit recently filed in behalf of the United States of America by the Attorney General under the Anti-Trust Laws, commented as follows:

"ASCAP welcomes this suit. It is quite as anxious as its opponents or the Government can possibly be to know whether it is operating illegally. For twenty years such a suit has been threatened, and during these same two decades, ASCAP has continued to function and in the interim has been investigated repeatedly by the Department of Justice, the Federal Trade Commission and other governmental agencies. It has also, during that time, been a litigant in the Federal Courts of nearly every jurisdiction and in the Supreme Court of the United States. It has had every right to believe, and it now believes, that it has functioned and is now functioning not only in a completely legal but as well, a decidedly laudable, manner. Naturally, we would feel so. And, just as naturally, our opponents no doubt feel otherwise.

"From the outset of broadcasting, ASCAP has continuously invited the broadcasting industry itself to establish a basic formula under which fees should be paid for the right to perform publicly copyrighted music. The broadcasters started out with a refusal to pay anything. When they were brought to book in the Federal Courts and it was held that a broadcast rendition was a 'public performance' and under certain circumstances 'for purposes of profit', they first began to threaten ASCAP with dissolution under anti-trust laws. The plain truth is that they did not want to pay anything and through the years have resisted every effort made by the composers and authors to collect a fair fee for the use of their works.

"It will serve no purpose for the copyright owners on the one side of this controversy, and the broadcasters on the other, to make faces and gnash their teeth at each other. Whether the copyright owners like it or not, or the broadcasters, the operation of broadcasting is going to continue and the copyright owners no less than the broadcasters will have to find some basis upon which they can deal with due regard to the just needs and activities of all parties.

"We were threatened with this suit as the alternative to making a rate for our license fee which would be agreeable to the National Association of Broadcasters. The NAB does not have authority to deal conclusively for one single broadcaster. Nor does it have any authority to approve a rate for one single broadcaster. It deals in generalities and the broadcasters themselves have not authorized the NAB or anyone else to speak for them in the final acceptance of a formula to govern the license fee rates, even if ASCAP were prepared to submit one. ASCAP has always been prepared to deal with dispatch and conclusively in behalf of all of its members and the many foreign societies with which it is affiliated.

"In April, 1932, ASCAP submitted to all of the broadcasters a basic formula. The NAB between April 11th and the middle of August fumbled around with the proposition and finally, apparently unable to reach any definite conclusion or to get its membership to agree as a unit upon some counter-proposition, reluctantly, did seem to sanction the three-year agreement which was then negotiated. It proceeded at once then to indulge in a campaign of vilification and to do everything it possibly could to estrange the copyright owners, to offend them, to make them feel that the broadcasters had their licenses under duress. As soon as this feeling became apparent, ASCAP invited the NAB and each and every of the broadcasters to name any station which was dissatisfied with its license and desired to cancel the same, and to this good day, no station has asked to have its license cancelled. Neither has any station ever asked that it be permitted to do business direct with individual copyright owners. However, ASCAP has not hesitated in every case where a station has indicated that it might possibly prefer so to do, to invite that station to cancel its license and to deal with the individual copyright owners.

"ASCAP has no need to worry about the outcome of this suit. It is perfectly prepared to abide the consequences, and as an individual who, in 1924, said 'Radio constitutes the greatest contribution that Science has made to Mankind; it will do more to give us a universal language; to make wars impossible; to bring about the true millennium more than anything that has happened in the World since the advent of the Christian Religion', I personally hope that the broadcasters have considered the situation that will result if the suit of the Government is successful, sufficiently careful not then to come crying for the organization of something to take its place. Its own so-called 'Radio Program Foundation' will never do it, or anything like it, because if ASCAP is found to be illegal, that Foundation will be found just as much so.

"The rights vested in the members of ASCAP under the Copyright Law are reasonable and in accord with the practice of civilized governments throughout the world. A great many broadcasters recognize these rights cheerfully, and not nearly so many broadcasters as professional propagandists would have us believe are discontented with the present arrangement. We know,

because we have almost daily contact with them, and as individuals they often sing a different song from the tune called by those who assume to speak for them.

"I am glad to make this statement just prior to the forthcoming NAB Convention, that I think it would be healthy and useful if the true issues were frankly and openly discussed on the floor of the Convention. ASCAP has no wish to take part in the internal politics of the NAB but it knows a good deal about them and it would be sorry to see the rank and file of broadcasters subjected to the chaos and confusion that would result from a dissolution of ASCAP and a necessity for each broadcaster to deal individually with separate copyright owners. I know something of broadcasting, and of the 'headaches' that would be involved.

"Broadcasters this year will sell over one hundred million dollars worth of time to advertisers. They will sell this time only because of their use of music. Without using music for the bulk of their programs, they could not sell one-tenth as much time to sponsors. They might as well make up their minds that the copyright owners are going to be fairly paid for this use of their works - either through ASCAP or otherwise, make no mistake about that. These owners have no wish to be excessively paid - they want no more than it is right and fair that they should receive and they will not willingly accept anything less. Let the broadcasters not make the mistake of thinking that the individual copyright owners will not know their rights if ASCAP is dissolved or that there will not be some machinery set up to police the situation for them. Composers and authors are by no means powerless. They know their rights. Knowing them, they have no wish to assert them harshly or unfairly, and no purpose is served by threatening them or indulging in invective or vituperation.

"To the extent that he is interested in this music copyright situation, let every broadcaster take to heart this plain and simple statement - that the musical copyright owners realize that the broadcasters are amongst their best customers and they are anxious to deal with them fairly and equitably and with due regard for their situation no less than with a determination that the composers and authors shall be fairly paid for their contribution to this tremendous operation.

"And, without betraying confidences, it may be said that in informal conferences during the past few months had by representatives of ASCAP and NAB respectively, I personally feel that substantial progress has been made toward a solution of the problem. No solution whatever will derive from the outcome of the pending Federal suit, either one way or the other. If ASCAP wins, we are left precisely where we were. If ASCAP loses, 'Confusion twice confounded' will result.

9/14/34

"I close this interview by expressing the hope that the so-called 'little fellow' amongst the broadcasters may have a real voice in the councils of the organization before it commits itself to other steps as foolish as I deem its pressure upon the Government to bring this suit to have been."

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RECENT OLYMPIA, ENGLAND, RADIO SHOW SUCCESSFUL

The annual radio show held at Olympia, England, during August under the auspices of the Radio Manufacturers' Association was considered by the trade to have been most successful, Assistant Trade Commissioner Henry E. Stebbins, London, has reported.

Attendance during the nine days of the show totalled 240,143 compared with 202,000 last year, while sales concluded were valued at approximately £29,500,000 compared with £22,563,000 a year ago, the report stated.

Although there are but 124 manufacturers listed as members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, 213 manufacturers exhibited their merchandise on 300 stands.

The chief features of the receiving sets exhibited at this year's show included noise suppressors, controls by which selectivity can be increased or reduced, all wave devices, twin loud speakers to increase the range of sound reproduced, tubes with clips instead of pins, and battery operated high-frequency pentodes, hitherto available for electric sets only, the Assistant Trade Commissioner reported.

The British Broadcasting Corporation and the General Post Office cooperated in the exhibition, the former providing a theatre in which visitors could witness actual radio broadcasting and the latter exhibiting a film display and a physical display.

The show was moved almost in entirety to Glasgow, Scotland, from which point it will later be transferred for exhibition at Manchester.

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9/14/34

CENSORSHIP SEEN IF EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS FAVORED

An argument to be made by the broadcasters when the Federal Communications Commission considers October 1st whether a certain percent of the radio facilities should be allocated to educational, religious and other non-profit making stations, is that if this is done, it will amount to censorship of programs.

"The minute the Government starts saying what sort of a program is to be broadcast, it opens the door wide open for censorship", a broadcaster observed. "It raises the question as to whether the Radio Act means to control the type of program broadcast or simply the mechanical facilities.

"The minute Congress starts allocating frequencies for religious, educational or any other type of program, there will be no stopping. It is not a question of whether 10%, 25% or 50% of the radio facilities are to be allocated. It is not a question of the amount because the principle is just as bad if it were only 1%."

Broadcasters are being urged to make a bitter fight at the October meeting because if the Communications Commission recommends in favor of additional frequencies for religious and educational stations, it may mean that commercial broadcasters will lose some of their choice frequencies.

"The broadcasters do not realize apparently, that from this general hearing, Congress may be expected to formulate future policies with respect to the American broadcasting system", said Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, in an effort to arouse them to the seriousness of the situation.

"They do not realize that the Commission is required by law to report to Congress its recommendations for new legislation."

Mr. Bellows said that in addition to representatives of the networks telling their story in their own way, a number of individual broadcasters would testify.

It was said at the National Committee on Education by Radio, advocates of more time on the air for educational stations, that a meeting would be held September 24th to determine who will represent them. It is expected that this may be Joy Elmer Morgan, of the National Education Association, Armstrong Perry, or Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, the latter two being officials of the Committee on Education by Radio.

9/14/34

Owing to the reported illness of Rev. J. B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, whose complaints were directly responsible for the hearing, it is doubtful if he will be present, but if not, the Paulist Fathers will unquestionably send a representative to take his place.

If the Communications Commission should recommend to Congress that a certain percentage of the radio facilities should be allocated to education and religious institutions, they will face the perplexing situation, according to the broadcasters, of having to define what "religious" and "educational" broadcasts really are.

"There would be enough differences of opinion as to what should constitute a religious broadcast, but they would be as nothing compared to the different views on educational broadcasts", Mr. Bellows said. "At least in the matter of religion you have certain well defined groups - you have the Roman Catholic Church, you have the Episcopal Church; you have groups you can define. But you cannot do that in education. There are just as many different views on education as there are educational institutions, and I am prepared to say, as many as there are individual teachers."

"What is meant by 'education' in the domain of radio?" Charles N. Lischka of the National Catholic Educational Association, a member of the National Committee on Education by Radio, asks and answers, "By education in the air we mean primarily the same that we mean by education in school - we mean the broadcasting of such material as is ordinarily presented in regular educational establishments, although the method of the studio necessarily differs from the method of the classroom. Moreover, we have in mind primarily the education of youth, and adult education only in a secondary sense. Those schoolmen who hold religion to be inseparable from education would logically, under proper conditions, put religion on the air in an educational rather than a commercial setting.

"For several years radio has been used successfully as a supplement to the school. The most notable example is the work of the Ohio School of the Air, under the direction of the State Department of Education. Another important venture is the American School of the Air in New York. A number of city school systems broadcast locally. About fifty colleges and universities maintain broadcasting stations. Five of these stations are Catholic, namely: WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans; WEW, St. Louis University; WHAD, Marquette University; WHBY, St. Norbert College, West De Pere, Wis.; and KGY, St. Martin's College, Lacey, Wash."

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VAS YOU EFFER IN ZINZINNATI?

The National Association of Broadcasters will hold the most important convention in its history at Cincinnati beginning Monday, September 17th. The news broadcasts, the Broadcasters' Code, the government suit against the American Society of Composers, and the October 1st hearing of the Federal Communications Commission on religious and educational programs will be among the live topics discussed.

Cincinnati, noted for its hospitality and as the home of WLW, the world's most powerful broadcasting station, will run out the red carpet. Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the NAB, predicts a record-breaking attendance.

The Association meetings end Wednesday afternoon but it is hoped that enough broadcasters may be persuaded to remain over until Thursday morning to attend a session devoted entirely to a discussion of the Broadcasters' Code.

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RADIO ADVISORY COUNCIL TO MEET IN CHICAGO

October 8 and 9 are announced as the dates for the forthcoming annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education which will be held in Chicago. Five sessions will be at the Drake Hotel and one in the Hall of Science at the Century of Progress Exposition.

"The Importance of Radio Broadcasting in a Changing Social Order" is to be the general subject of the conference. Among the speakers will be Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes; Dr. John H. Finley, Associate Editor of the New York Times; Walter Damrosch; John Erskine; President Robert M. Hutchins, University of Chicago; President Walter Dill Scott, Northwestern University; Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York; President Robert M. Sproul, University of California; President Lotus D. Coffman, University of Minnesota; Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News; Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, Chancellor of New York University, and others.

Carl H. Milam, Secretary of the American Library Association, is Chairman of the Committee on program which includes Levering Tyson, Director of the N.A.C.R.E., President Hutchins and President Scott. Private versus government control of radio will be one of the live topics of discussion. Robert A. McMillan, President of the Council, will open the conference with greetings transmitted by short wave from London.

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9/14/34

BROADCAST ADVERTISING SHOWS DECLINE

Broadcast advertising in July totaled \$4,375,463, a decrease of 19.2% as compared with June, the National Association of Broadcasters reports. National spot volume decreased 31.4% as compared with June, national network business 22.9%, regional network volume 9.0%, and local advertising 17.1%. Time sales in July were 37.6% below the March peak. It is probable that this decline is slightly greater than the usual seasonal one. National spot advertising showed the most pronounced seasonal decline, dropping to approximately one-half its March volume.

Total broadcast advertising volume during July was 11.6% greater than during the same month of 1933. National network advertising was 37.8% above last year. Regional network volume experienced a similar increase, while national spot volume rose by 4.4%. Local advertising declined 20.4% as compared with July, 1933. Lagging retail trade and the slow revival of many small businesses undoubtedly have been to blame.

The July seasonal decline in broadcast advertising was somewhat less than that experienced by other media. Magazine volume dropped approximately 30.0%, farm paper volume 27.0%, and newspaper advertising 22.0%. Magazine advertising volume in July was 25.1% greater than in 1933. National farm papers registered a 44.0% increase over the previous year and newspapers an increase of 6.2%.

Heaviest declines in non-network advertising during the month occurred in the over 5,000-watt station class. July revenues of these stations were 36.0% less than in June. Revenues of stations of the 250-1,000-watt class were 14.1% lower than in the preceding month, and those of 100-watt stations 9.0% less. Low-power regional stations and local stations were in a slightly better position than in July, 1933, while other classes of stations were somewhat below the level of the previous year.

The Mountain-Pacific Coast area alone recorded gains during the month, time sales in this section increasing 4.4% over June. Far Western revenues were 41.1% above last July, while those of the South Atlantic-South Central area showed an increase of 22.0%. Advertising in the New England-Middle Atlantic district was 11.6% above last year, and that of the North Central area 5.6%.

Electrical transcription volume declined 18.9% during the month, dues principally to a dropping off of local business. Live talent volume declined 16.5%, record volume 50.0%, and spot announcement volume 8.4%.

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9/14/34

SALES AGREEMENT REPORTED AIDING GERMANY RADIO TRADE

The receiving set sales agreement arranged between the Radio Equipment Manufacturers' Organization and the various radio dealers associations of Germany in 1933, has now been renewed and will continue in force until December, 1935, according to a report by Vice Consul C. T. Zawadzki in Berlin.

The sales agreement has, in general, had a favorable effect on the conditions in the German radio industry and trade, having resulted in better ordered discount rates and the elimination of alleged unfair trade practices, the report stated.

One favorable effect of the sales agreement has been the reduction in the number of dealers in radio receiving equipment, it was stated. It has been estimated that there were approximately 60,000 retailers and 1,500 wholesalers of radio receiving sets in Germany at the beginning of 1933 among which were numbered many unemployed persons who retailed sets from house to house.

The registration policy for the retail trade contained in the agreement resulted in reducing the number of retailers to about 37,000 while wholesalers were reduced in number to approximately 750, the Vice Consul reported.

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CALLS FORD LICENSE CANCELLATION CRACKDOWN

Among other things in his alleged proof of his censorship accusations against President Roosevelt, Senator Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, said:

"On the 'first day after the Communications Act was passed, the Radio Commission issued against the three radio stations of the Ford Motor Company - stations used for S.O.S. signals to ships on the Great Lakes in time of storm and as light beacons for airships of the Ford company and the general public - a report recommending cancellation of their charters. This is in revenge because Ford refuses to carry a Blue Eagle and subject his business to the dictatorship of 'Crackdown' Johnson."

Senator Schall reiterated the charge that the Communications Act gave the government control of the radio and wire communications.

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HARRY A. WOODMAN NAMED KDKA GENERAL MANAGER

Harry A. Woodman, veteran broadcasting executive, has been made general manager of KDKA, Pittsburgh. Woodman, who for years has been traffic manager of the National Broadcasting Company, succeeds William S. Hedges, who some months ago was named manager of owned and operated stations of the NBC.

The new KDKA general manager, a native of Portland, Maine, was graduated from Bates College. He became interested in the possibilities of radio during the early days of broadcasting, and joined the staff of WEAJ, then owned by the A.T. & T. in 1925, as sales and station contact.

He assisted in the formation of the first experimental networks and when the NBC was formed in 1926, taking over WEAJ among other stations, Mr. Woodman joined the new organization as traffic manager, a post which he has held ever since.

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ANOTHER LAWYER FOR FCC

A. L. Stein, of Chicago, has been appointed to serve in the Legal Division of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Stein was born in Eveleph, Minn., is a graduate of Harvard, and has been teaching in Chicago on the subject of public utilities.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

September 12 - WMAL, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D. C. modification of license to use present licensed main transmitter as auxiliary and present licensed auxiliary as the main transmitter; A. L. Chilton, Kilgore, Texas, C.P. to erect a new broadcast station to be operated on 1200 kilocycles, 100 watts, unlimited time; WAMC, Raymond C. Hammett, Anniston, Ala., modification of C.P. authorizing rebuilding of station requesting approval of transmitter site, installation of new equipment and extension of commencement and completion dates; Leo J. Blanchard, Fredericksburg, Texas, C.P. to erect a new broadcast station to be operation on 1220 kilocycles, 250 watts, sharing time with WTAJ; Clinton Broadcasting Corp., Clinton, S. C. C.P. to erect a new broadcast station to be operated on 1120 kilocycles, 500 watts, daytime amended to request 620 kilocycles, transmitter site to be determined; Maynard Dowell, San Diego, Cal., C.P. to erect a new broadcast station to be operated on 1150 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time.

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EUROPEAN RADIO NOT SUITED TO U.S., ANNOUNCER FINDS

Americans would not be happy under any of the broadcasting systems now in vogue in Europe, John S. Young, National Broadcasting Company announcer, declared on arriving in New York recently after an extensive survey of broadcasting methods in Europe.

Mr. Young, only NBC announcer with a Doctor of Laws degree, has just returned from Oxford University, England, where he went at the invitation of the Warden of the King's English to deliver a series of lectures on American speech. He also engaged in research at Cambridge University and made an intensive study of British broadcasting.

From his observations abroad, Young concludes that "the test by which any national system of broadcasting must stand or fall is whether the nation caters to the needs of its own listeners and adequately fulfills their distinctly national characteristics of mind and enjoyment in terms of the national culture."

What is good for one country in radio broadcasting may not be good for another because of differences in social structure and traditions, the announcer pointed out.

German broadcasting, Mr. Young said, has changed from an aggregation of privately owned companies into a publicly-owned system which takes its instruction from the Minister of Propaganda.

Russian broadcasting, while furnishing excellent music, exists to inculcate Communist ideals among the people, he observed. As for France, there is a "mixture of elements, some analogous to England and some to America." Both direct government operation of broadcasting through the Post Office and operation by private companies are in force in France.

Mr. Young is of the opinion that "the people of this country would not be happy under any broadcasting system in vogue in Europe."

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NEW APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY TELEGRAPH DIVISION

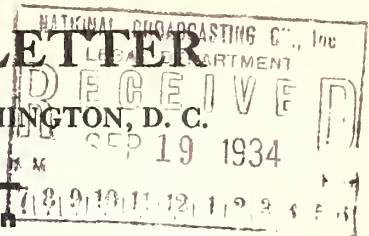
September 12 - Associated Press, Portable-Mobile, 2 C.P.s, frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., power 0.5 watts, also licenses covering same; City of Springfield, Ohio, Portable-Mobile (2 applications) C.P. frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000 to 400000, 401000 kc. and above, 9 watts; United Press Associations, Portable (2 applications), C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.) 27100, 31100, 34600, 37600 kc., power 0.5 watts, also licenses covering same; Bell Tel. Labs., Inc., Portable-Mobile used principally in State of N.J., license 30000 to 56000, 60000 to 86000 kc., 1 KW power.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1934.

New B.B.C. Radio Station Opens.....	2
Cincinnati Hears About Broadcasting Under The New Deal.....	3
RMA Board Approves Separate Radio Code Plans.....	6
Increased Export Trade Under New Reciprocal Treaties.....	6
San Francisco Talks To Hawaii Over Television Tube.....	7
Network Program Advertising Begins.....	8
Dill Speech May Lead To Radio News Association Formation.....	9
One Cent Runs Radio 1½ Hours.....	10
Senator Dill's Proposal Criticized By Harris.....	11
FCC Starts Free Telegram Probe.....	11
Industry Notes.....	12
Former Commissioner Starbuck Divorces Wife.....	12

No. 758

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September 18, 1934.

NEW B.B.C. RADIO STATION OPENS

Using five times the power of the nine-years-old veteran, "5XX", at Daventry, England, the new long-wave station of the British Broadcasting Corporation has been officially opened. It is at Wychbold, about three miles northeast of Droitwich, on the Droitwich-Birmingham road.

"Technically the 'National' transmitter is as nearly perfect as knowledge can make it, and, for the present, is the best broadcasting station in the world", Capt. Ernest H. Robinson, radio expert, observes. "It is self-contained, with its own generating plant, and a twin set of Diesel oil engines as the main prime-movers. Its two lattice-girder masts are each seven hundred feet high, nearly twice as high as the cross on the dome of St. Paul's."

When Droitwich is thoroughly established, the existing National transmitters will close down. New regional stations are to come into operation for the North Scottish, North Eastern, and Belfast areas. When the work is completed 98 per cent of the inhabitants of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland should have a thoroughly good service from one transmitter and something between 85 and 90 per cent, an equally good service from two transmitters. The B.B.C. engineers define "good service" in a very technical way, but the generally accepted meaning of the words is the kind of reception one can get within about forty miles of a Regional transmitter.

In most districts Droitwich will be very much more powerful than "5XX". Also its quality is much better than that given by the old station.

"It will have a profound effect on listening in remote districts, and should mean a considerable increase in the number of licenses issued this winter", Captain Robinson continues. "Those who dwell within twenty or thirty miles of the present twin stations have little or no idea of the difficulties which those farther afield have in receiving the present National stations, difficulties which are complicated by the low level of signal strength of '5XX' in many places and its undoubtedly poor quality.

"On the other hand, there are a great many who are fairly close to the present National transmitters who will be sorry when they close down and Droitwich provides the only National programmes. The North of London is a district that is likely to be particularly effected. Some, living almost under the shadow of the Brookman's Park aerial, who have been getting both programmes on a few feet of wire slung up around the room, will find that they must put up an outdoor aerial to get Droitwich at the strength they are used to from London National."

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CINCINNATI HEARS ABOUT BROADCASTING UNDER THE NEW DEAL

"What we do will be with a minimum of breaking down the present allocation and assignments thereunder. What we direct will be evolutionary rather than revolutionary. What we shall ask of you is simply that you maintain the same progressive standards on the technical side that the public demands you shall maintain on the side of culture and entertainment."

That, Hampson Gary, Federal Communications Commissioner, told the National Association of Broadcasters' Convention at Cincinnati, is the spirit of broadcasting under the New Deal.

Mr. Gary said the Commission recognizes there must be a sound economic as well as technical basis for the broadcasting structure. But the technical basis must not be disturbed if it will seriously affect adequate service to the listener. The listener comes first.

There is certain advertising being done on the radio which is unfortunate to say the least, Commissioner Gary asserted.

"We've all heard people on the air who should not have been on the air", he continued. "Here is presented the opportunity for you to do some housecleaning. Is it not practicable in our free land for the radio advertisers themselves, together with the radio stations and networks, to develop their own school of ethics, guiding themselves?"

Mr. Gary again emphasized the fact that the Commission has no power of censorship and added, "And we desire none. The United States is the land of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and radio should be maintained as a free American enterprise. The Communications Commission has no wish to dictate what manner of entertainment or discussion shall go on the air. It is not desirable or necessary. We want the broadcasters themselves to maintain, for the sake of their own continued existence, a clean, wholesome American attitude and balance, the kind that good taste and common sense suggest."

Broadcasters are facing legislative problems both more serious and more acute than any they have faced in the past, Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee warned the convention.

"Don't for one moment forget that the only reason why we escaped special legislation in the last session of Congress was because such legislation was expressly reserved for the session which begins next January", Mr. Bellows said. "The President has told the Federal Communications Commission to make recommendations to Congress, and unquestionably the Commission will do so. Even if, as we hope, its recommendations call for no radical changes, we are still facing the certainty of legislative attacks in the next session of Congress."

"This, after all, is the New Deal, which means in the minds of a great many people a vast extension of government control over business. It means an era of unprecedented legislative experiment. It means that many of the rights which used to be regarded as firmly established can no longer be considered as stable. The broadcasting industry has got to justify its existence, but it has got to do a good deal more than that. It has got to prove that its operation is in the public interest, and that any material change in the method of that operation would hurt the public."

The immediate issue before the broadcasters is the showing they must make on behalf of American broadcasting in the hearing before the Radio Division of the Federal Communications Commission October 1.

"I have no hesitation in saying that this hearing is one of the most important events in the entire history of American broadcasting. It is up to us, not merely to present a case which will justify the Commission in recommending no material changes in the law as it affects broadcasting, but still more to establish so strong a record that we shall have a conclusive answer to every attack which can be made on our industry and our work", the Chairman concluded.

"After the hearing will come the session of Congress, and, as I have said, no matter what the Commission may report, attacks on the broadcasting industry are bound to be made. We shall have the Tugwell bill, possibly in a more drastic form than ever. We shall have proposals for automatic copyright. We shall have bills seeking to take away part of our facilities, and bills seeking further government regulation of our activities."

In dealing with the subject of radio advertising and the Federal Trade Commission's relation thereto, Ewin L. Davis, Vice Chairman of the Commission, said, in part, in addressing the convention:

"Radio broadcasting has become a very important factor in our social, political and economic life. It takes into the remotest homes throughout the land the voices of the great leaders of thought, and a wide variety of music and other forms of entertainment. On occasions a large portion of our population are brought into a single radio audience.

"In England and other countries, the cost of radio programs is met by charges to the owners of receiving sets. In the United States most programs are paid for by advertising sponsors. I am advised that for the twelve months ending last June the national radio advertising bill exceeded \$65,000,000. Yet the radio art and the radio industry are still in their infancy. I mention this to emphasize the importance of the subject."

9/18/34

Mr. Davis emphasized the point that the Federal Trade Commission neither claims the authority, nor has any desire to censor advertising. Its sole purpose is to curb unlawful abuses of the freedom of expression guaranteed by the Constitution. To put it tersely, he said, the Commission does not dictate what an advertiser shall say, but may indicate what he shall not say. The processes of the Commission are not punitive, but injunctive.

In response to the Commission's request that all of the networks, transcription companies and individual broadcasting stations file with them copies of their advertising continuities, all of the networks (two national and eight regional) complied; of the 36 transcription companies, 9 small companies have not responded; of the 596 broadcasting stations now operating, 593 have responded.

"The Commission has received nearly 180,000 continuities", Judge Davis reported. "They have made a preliminary detailed examination of 146,117 of such continuities. Of these 125,126 were found unobjectionable and filed without further action; 20,941 were distributed among members of the Special Board for further checking and possible investigation. There remain on hand not yet examined approximately 33,000 continuities.

"On July 30th the Commission advised those stations which had complied that they might discontinue forwarding continuities until further notice, although the network and transcription companies will continue sending their continuities. Further calls will be made upon the individual stations from time to time as the Commission is able to handle the continuities.

"The Commission has been very much gratified by the splendid spirit of cooperation shown by nearly all of those engaged in the radio broadcasting industry", Mr. Davis concluded. "We have been much pleased that this new procedure on our part has been received by the industry in the same spirit in which it is undertaken. It is refreshing that such an overwhelming percentage of your industry are so deeply interested and so fully appreciative of the importance of permitting only truthful and honest advertising over the radio -- thus not only preventing the violation of the law through that medium, but also preventing advertisers from defrauding the public and thereby causing a loss of listener confidence in radio advertising."

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RMA BOARD APPROVES SEPARATE RADIO CODE PLANS

Arrangements negotiated by the RMA Code Committee with the National Industrial Advisory Board and NRA at Washington for independent Code operation for the radio manufacturing industry were approved by the Board of Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association at its recent meeting in New York City. The Board also tentatively made new plans for a national radio sales promotion campaign this Fall and early Winter.

Capt. William Wparks, of Jackson, Mich., Chairman of the RMA Special Code Committee, and Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President and General Manager, detailed to the Board an agreement reached between RMA and NEMA, in recent conferences with the National Industrial Advisory Board, providing for an independent Code status and Code Authority for the Radio Industry. The details are to be worked out by the RMA Code Committee in early conferences with NEMA and the Washington authorities.

Powel Crosley, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the RMA committee in charge of the "Five Point" national radio promotion plan, developed jointly by the RMA and Radio Wholesalers' Association, presented his report to the Board whereby it is hoped to place the new plan in operation next November. Its institution by manufacturers, with their exclusive financial support and direction, is contemplated, to effect an immediate beginning of at least part of the national promotion activities embraced within the original "Five Point" plan.

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INCREASED EXPORT TRADE UNDER NEW RECIPROCAL TREATIES

Efforts to increase foreign markets are being made by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, according to Bond Geddes, in behalf of the radio industry in connection with present negotiation of new reciprocal treaties with many foreign countries. Under the new "tariff bargaining" law the first reciprocal treaty with Cuba was signed August 24 and provided for increased concessions on radio products. The margin of preference to U. S. exporters on radio sets, tubes, parts and accessories was increased from thirty to thirty-five per cent. On sets the new advalorem rate is 26 per cent as compared with 28 per cent, while the new Cuban rate on tubes, parts and accessories is 19½ per cent as against 20 per cent under the old treaty.

The RMA is advised that the State Department has arranged for negotiations of new reciprocal treaties with Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, and information in connection with such treaties must be presented before October 15th. The RMA is acting to present the interests of the radio industry in the new reciprocal treaties.

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SAN FRANCISCO TALKS TO HAWAII OVER TELEVISION TUBE

Radio history was written on the Pacific Coast last week, writes Earle Ennis in the San Francisco Chronicle, when San Francisco talked to Hawaii and ships at sea over a Farnsworth "cold-cathode" television tube, operated for the first time as an oscillator.

The conversation, effected in Continental code from a local station, officially inaugurated a new system of wireless communication.

The demonstration was conducted at the South San Francisco laboratories of Heintz & Kaufman, Ltd., television licensees, on Tanforan Avenue. The new tube, originally designed as a televisor, is now applicable to commercial communication work.

The demonstration was conducted in the presence of scientists, radio engineers, newspaper men, wire service representatives and university experts.

"A score of Dollar Line ships in all parts of the world kept an all-night watch for the new signals from the South San Francisco station", Mr. Ennis writes. "Immediately after the tests began Hawaii reported reception there with loud speaker volume, and on the heels of this came reports from the ships of the listening brigade that the signals were being received by them all over the world. The demonstration was regarded by radio engineers as an amazing and outstanding success.

"The tube used was a special type television tube invented by Philo T. Farnsworth, San Francisco inventor of Television Laboratories, Inc., which is without filament or grid and operates 'cold' or without heat. Before the astonished gaze of onlookers, electrons were started in motion in the tube, which resembles a fruit jar. The moving electrons, coasting freely in the tube, were bounced and rebounded back and forth, each time multiplying or breaking up into additional streams of electrons.

"This multiplying action of the tube furnished the 'oscillations', which piped onto the antenna through conventional circuits set up the well-known radio pulsations that carry the words of the voice, or the broken chatter of the radio key, into the far places of the world. The received impulses are high-pitched, flute-like in quality and resemble a crystal-controlled transmitter both in quality and frequency stability.

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"The tube used/demonstration had an output rated at 500 watts when piped through the conventional amplifier circuits. The circuit used was simplicity itself - the tube, the amplifier, the necessary tuning inductances, and capacities providing the

well-known LC elements - and the power supply. The tubes may be constructed to enormous size capable of handling power rated in kilowatts, according to radio engineers.

"The amazing part of the whole affair was that Farnsworth had no idea when he developed the tube several years ago that it would be of value in the commercial radio communication field. He was seeking a device that would replace the coarse and inefficient scanning disks of early television systems. In his hunt for a cold cathode televisior he brought forth a device that not only brings world happenings to a ground glass observation screen as clearly as a movie, but one that multiplies its own impulses to an astonishing degree, and can be substituted in radio transmitters for the handling of high power as well.

"The potentialities of the new tube in the communication field have not been tapped. But sufficient work has been done by the Heintz & Kaufman interests to assure engineers of the practical application of the Farnsworth tube to telegraph work in the communication field.

"The Heintz & Kaufman concern are affiliates of the Dollar Steamship group and manufacture all of the apparatus now used by Globe Wireless, Inc., whose San Francisco station is at Muscle Rock. They have been licensed by Television Laboratories, Inc., to manufacture transmitting equipment using the new Farnsworth tube."

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NETWORK PROGRAM ADVERTISING BEGINS

There appeared in the New York Times and 34 other leading metropolitan Sunday papers last Sunday for the first time, "Network Headliners", a syndicated advertisement giving briefly the time, feature, station and sponsor of the Sunday radio programs. It was a neat box arrangement about half a column in length and two columns wide - a sort of time-table for the day's radio highlights.

The networks themselves have nothing to do with the advertising which is solicited direct from the sponsors by the advertising agency. The idea is to centralize attention on the shows advertising instead of leaving them with no identification marks in the radio programs as listed by the dailies.

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DILL SPEECH MAY LEAD TO RADIO NEWS ASSOCIATION FORMATION

So great a sensation did the speech of Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, cause at the Cincinnati Convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, that it may result in the formation of an independent association such as was advocated by Senator Dill to collect their own news.

At the conclusion of Senator Dill's speech, which was greeted by great applause and the delegates rising in their seats as a further tribute, A. J. "Hollywood" McCosker, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, declared that if the broadcasting of additional news as urged by Senator Dill had nothing further to recommend it than that it was in the "public interest to do so", he would be for it.

"To show how, resorting to the vernacular, 'up my alley', Senator Dill's suggestion is", Mr. McCosker declared, "I have, since its suggestion, refused to sign a renewal of the Radio-Press Bureau agreement."

Senator Dill declared that the Press-Radio Bureau is a failure. Of the 141 users of the service he had heard from, Mr. Dill said 100 had replied that it was unsatisfactory.

"It satisfies nobody because it flies in the face of progress. The listeners are disgusted with it. Most stations refuse to use it", the Senator said. "Many newspapers say it is unsatisfactory. Radio stations and newspapers all over the country are trying all sorts of schemes to furnish news by radio in violation of the spirit of the agreement. Even most of the stations now using the Press-Radio bulletins pronounce them highly unsatisfactory.

"Either the press associations must change the terms of the agreement so radio stations can give their listeners up-to-the-minute news and for longer periods of time, or radio stations will find or create means and methods for securing news entirely independent of the press associations."

Senator Dill said it was unbelievable that the newspapers generally don't use radio to their advantage (he remarked that 68 "wide-awake" newspaper-owned stations do) or that they should try to throttle and handicap it to the point where they force radio stations to set up a competitive short-wave facsimile service, which a few years hence may easily become so powerful that it will prove a Frankenstein to them by printing radio newspapers simultaneously all over the world.

The Senator said that radio stations are handicapped because they are not organized to secure news by radio.

"Let me now outline what an associated radio news organization of 100 or more stations could do", Senator Dill went on.

9/18/34

"First, it could either induce press associations and newspapers to sell news flashes and brief news reports for use by radio stations, or failing in that, it could finance the beginning of a great radio news service.

"Second, an associated radio news organization of 100 or more stations could secure recognition for its correspondents on an equal basis with press associations.

"Third, such an organization could send its news to member stations by short waves to be received on automatic short wave silent printers in station officers. This short wave printer is not a dream of the future. It is a reality now. I have seen it in operation.

"Fourth, such an organization could secure licenses for its members to use the necessary short waves to pick up sport events or celebrations where wire service is not available. The Associated Press and United Press often secure short waves for such purposes, but individual stations in small communities find it almost impossible.

"Fifth, if the newspapers should start a fight on radio because of news by radio and refuse to print station programs, as they have repeatedly threatened to do, such an organization could easily print their own national weekly publication such as the Radio Times of the British Broadcasting Corporation. It could then copyright radio programs and no newspaper would dare print them except by permission and then in the form the organization might direct. When it is possible to transmit newspapers by facsimile, it will be able to compel newspapers to treat fairly or face a new kind of competition in their own field.

"Sixth, such an organization could keep in direct touch with the impending developments in short wave facsimile transmission, that will certainly revolutionize the art of communication. Radio broadcasters should have such an associated radio news organization to take advantage of these developments as fast as they are made, in order to fulfill the true destiny of radio in presenting news first to all the world."

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ONE CENT RUNS RADIO 1½ HOURS

Calculations made by the New York Edison Company are that 1 cent's worth of electricity will provide 3 half-hour radio programs. Also 1 cent's worth of electricity will run a fan for 3 hours and 20 minutes and a clock for 2-1/3 days.

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SENATOR DILL'S PROPOSAL CRITICIZED BY HARRIS

E. H. Harris, Chairman of the Publishers' National Radio Committee, criticized last night (Sept. 17) the proposal of Senator Clarence Dill that broadcasters organize a news-gathering agency to compete with newspapers and press services.

Harris said such a proposal "is a bid for public support of a potential semiofficial Government news agency, similar to the ones existing in certain European countries."

"Since the newspapers of the United States", Harris said, "are now giving to the broadcasters the cream of the news, taken from each of the three of their National and international gathering organizations, the maintenance of which costs the newspapers more than \$25,000,000 annually, Senator Dill's proposal can only be interpreted as an attempt to build a news-gathering organization that will be under the direction of agencies licensed by the Government.

"When the Chairman of the Senate Committee, that wrote the Communications Bill and recommended its passage to Congress, advocates the organization of a National news-gathering organization, under Government license, he in effect is proposing a potential censorship of radio news and the building of a news machine for propaganda purposes.

"The people of the United States have not forgotten that radio broadcasting is under strict Government license and supervision, and that the newspapers' National news-gathering agencies are still free from Government supervision, license and restriction."

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FCC STARTS FREE TELEGRAM PROBE

The Federal Communications Commission last week issued an order directing all telegraph companies to report the names and addresses of all persons for whom telegraph messages were handled between January 1st and September 1st of this year free of charge, or a charge less than the published rate. The reasons must be given.

The carriers were asked, too, how much revenue would have accrued at regular charges between January 1st and September 1st, and separately for June, 1934.

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 :::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::
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There was no meeting of the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission today, Chairman Gary being in Cincinnati where he spoke before the NAB convention.

The annual Electrical and Radio Exposition will open tomorrow, September 19th, at Madison Square Garden. For eleven days, more than 135 manufacturers of radio and electrical appliances will display their latest wares at this New York Show.

Three RMA engineering committees will hold meetings this week in New York. Further work on radio interference problems will be considered by the Joint Coordination Committee on Radio Reception of RMA, NEMA and EEI next Thursday, Sept. 20.

The RMA Facsimile Committee, working on the engineering problems and development of facsimile reception will meet in New York on Friday, Sept. 21, and the Tube Engineering Committee on Saturday, Sept. 22.

A message from President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to be read by James A. Moffett, administrator of the Federal Housing Administration, at the opening of the National Electrical and Radio Exposition in New York, will be heard during the Byrd Expedition broadcast on the WABC-Columbia network tomorrow night, Wednesday, Sept. 19, from 9:00 to 9:30 P.M. E.S.T.

Keeping line noises out of present-day all-wave reception is the function of the new TACO H-F All-Wave Line Filter just announced by Technical Appliance Corp., 27 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

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FORMER COMMISSIONER STARBUCK DIVORCES WIFE

William D. L. Starbuck, of New York, patent attorney and mechanical engineer and until last February a member of the Federal Radio Commission, having served there for five years, obtained a divorce at Reno yesterday (Sept. 17) from Frances Sayre Starbuck of Egremont, Mass. Mr. Starbuck charged five years' separation. The decree was won on default when Mrs. Starbuck made no appearance. The case was filed July 18th.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 1934

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 21, 1934.

Tennessean Is Broadcasters' New President.....	2
U.S. Suit Against Composers Speaks For Itself, Says Schuette..	4
Rayburn Violates Own Radio Law.....	5
Microphonic NAB Convention Pickups.....	6
"Interference Conference" Planned By RMA.....	7
Wheeler, New SCC Possibility, Favors Radio Govt. Ownership....	8
Telegraph Division Of FCC Issues New Order.....	9
ABS Establishes New Production Department.....	9
Postal And I.T. & T. Announce Operating Expenses.....	10
Bayer Bows To Ad Order.....	11
Demonstration Period For Radio Sets In South Africa Reduced..	11
Applications Granted By Telegraph Division, FCC.....	12

No. 759

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September 21, 1934.

TENNESSEAN IS BROADCASTERS' NEW PRESIDENT

In keeping with the New Deal, a new slate of officers was elected by the National Association of Broadcasters at Cincinnati. J. T. Ward, of Station WLAC, Nashville, Tenn., defeated H. K. Carpenter, of WHK, Cleveland, for the presidency by a vote of 96 to 55. Lambdin Kay, famous old announcer of WSB, Atlanta, was elected 1st Vice-President, and Charles S. Meyers of KOIN, Portland, Ore., 2nd Vice-President. Isaac D. Levy, of WCAU, Philadelphia, was chosen as Treasurer.

A. J. McCosker, whose record as President was highly praised, was urged by friends to run for a third term but declined in the following letter:

"Because of the demands on my time arising from the operation of the WOR 50 KW transmitter shortly to be completed, I request that my name not be reconsidered in renomination for the presidency. Having served two terms as President, I feel I have made the contribution to the Association which might be expected of me."

The name of Leo Fitzpatrick, of WJR, Detroit, was placed in nomination for President in opposition to the Administration slate but Mr. Fitzpatrick declined to run.

The following Directors were elected: Three years - A. J. McCosker, WOR, Newark; Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR, Detroit; Harry Butcher, WJSV, Washington; John Gillan, WOW, Omaha, and Gordan Persons, WSFA, Montgomery, Ala.; One year - Harold Wheelahan, WSMB, New Orleans; Stanley Hubbard, KSTP, St. Paul, and Powel Crosley, Jr., WLW, Cincinnati.

According to Miss Seibert in charge of the registration booth, 370 delegates registered which was about 100 more than last year and set a new record. The crowd taxed the capacity for the smoker at the Elks Club given by the Cincinnati Convention Committee, of which Powel Crosley, Jr. was Chairman, and the banquet Tuesday night was attended by almost 400, Edwin M. Spence, Chairman of the Convention, said.

Entertainment at the banquet was furnished by WLW and there was quite an ovation for Joseph A. Chambers, Chief Engineer of the station. The golf prize cup given by Broadcasting Magazine was presented to Lewis Allen Weiss, General Manager of WJR, Detroit.

Radio was not invented to bore the human race, William Hard, radio commentator and writer, observed; every broadcasting station must therefore amuse.

"Broadcasting is done on public property", Mr. Hard continued. "The true real estate upon which it operates is the ether. Bands of the ether are allocated to broadcasters everywhere by the public authorities. The broadcaster is a tenant of a public domain."

Speaking of the advertising situation Mr. Hard remarked:

"The power of advertisers in this country is today limited by the fact that they are so enormous in number and so disassociated in interest. They do not and cannot act as one. Let now the government, however, extend its domination of all business to the point of controlling all advertising through one agency in Washington and there will not be left one free newspaper or one free radio station in the United States."

Control of broadcasting can be either from within or without, Col. Thad H. Brown, of the Federal Communications Commission said.

"These are the only two possibilities", the Commissioner explained. "I submit to you sincerely and frankly that it is not the desire of the Commission to take from the broadcaster the right to control his activities. Instead, it is our steadfast desire to vest in the broadcaster all powers of control properly belonging to him. It is rightly your job and you are the ones properly qualified to do the job of directing broadcasting for the benefit^{of} and to protect the rights of the millions of American listeners."

Colonel Brown evidently tried to pour oil on the troubled waters of newspapers and radio stations by saying:

"Radio and its relations with the press should be given consideration also with mutual co-operation as the ultimate goal. Theirs is not a business of strict competition, properly viewed. Changes and adjustments between press and radio must be forthcoming. In the matter of supplying news, a definite understanding is also possible. If the press is faithful to its creed to seek to reach the greatest number of people with news in the least space of time, it cannot afford to overlook the radio. Nor can radio continue to prosper without the continued cooperation of the press."

Broadcasting is the most regulation of American industries, Alfred J. McCosker, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said.

"We have had no quarrel about that. But we must be on the alert to prevent over-regulation", Mr. McCosker told the convention. "It is only a short step from proper regulation to

that character of Federal control which might impair, if not wreck, our freedom of operation."

The speaker predicted that any "class allocation by Congress" such as proposed in the October 1st religious and educational hearings, "would undermine our industry, and might lead eventually to nationalization of American broadcasting, after the fashion of continental systems."

Despite the fact that the membership of the National Association of Broadcasters had increased its membership 100 over 1933, bringing the total to 370, income from dues failed to meet operating expenses during the first nine months of the year. The deficit was about \$5,000, Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, revealed and was made up from the reserve funds of the Association which now has a bank balance amounting to \$4,000.

The annual income derived from dues amounted to \$35,139.81; operating expenses totaled \$39,598.13.

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U.S. SUIT AGAINST COMPOSERS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF, SAYS SCHUETTE

Everything which need be said is summed up in the Government anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers, Oswald F. Schuette, copyright advisor, told the National Association of Broadcasters at Cincinnati.

"Everything which has transpired since the last meeting of the Association is in that suit", Mr. Schuette went on. "The Government means to take away, if possible, the extortionate power of ASCAP. I shouldn't be surprised if, for the time being, the Composers will behave. I don't believe they will pursue their arbitrary methods while the suit is pending."

Referring to the interview with E. C. Mills of the Composers, which appeared in the Heintz News Service, Mr. Schuette said:

"I am glad Mr. Mills said there is nothing to be gained by making faces and gnashing teeth at each other. He was unfortunate in saying that the Composers were threatened with the suit as an alternate to making a rate for the broadcasting license fee. The rate had nothing to do with it.

"Mr. Mills' statement that ASCAP is willing to cancel the contract of any dissatisfied station is as absurd as if a Milk Trust, in some city whose milk supply it controls, were to say that any householder who dislikes its prices can cancel his contract and go out in the country and buy his milk from the farmer."

Mr. Schuette said that if ASCAP is dissolved, a nucleus for a clearing house for broadcasters' music would be found in the NAB Radio Program Foundation. He said a lot of Federal Court actions are allowed to go to sleep and that this one shouldn't be allowed to slumber.

J. C. Hostetler, of Cleveland, partner of Newton D. Baker, copyright counsel, also referred to Mr. Mills' interview and said he hoped the latter was correct when he said that substantial progress had been made during the past few months in informal conferences between the Composers and the Broadcasters.

"I have no desire to be offensive", Mr. Hostetler said. "I expect to see Mr. Mills in New York for further conferences."

"We want to treat ASCAP fairly", said Isaac D. Levy, of Station WCAU, Philadelphia. "We want to treat the composers fairly. We want to pay them what the music is really worth and not what Mills thinks it's worth."

"We don't want ASCAP to be hammering our heads every time a new contract is made. We want longer time contracts. We don't want them to be demanding another increase before the ink on the contract we have just signed is dry."

"The ASCAP does some worthy things, such as taking care of composers who are in need and in distress. However, they should pay for this benevolence and not expect us to do it."

Mr. Levy said the Broadcasters shouldn't be worried about where they will get their music if ASCAP is dissolved.

"The Government always gives time to work these things out", the speaker continued. "However, let's stop calling them names. We mustn't have a chip on our shoulder. We must do everything we can to work out an amicable arrangement. If we finally have to fight, it must be to a knockout and don't worry what will happen after that."

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RAYBURN VIOLATES OWN RADIO LAW

Representative Sam Rayburn, (D.), Texas, has become a law breaker of his own law. He tangled with his own statute when, at the conclusion of a radio address over Station WJSV, in Washington, he said, "Good night, Miss Lou."

Miss Lou is his sister in Texas. The new communications law, which Representative Rayburn helped write, makes it illegal for radio orators to send wireless personal greetings.

Mr. Rayburn says he's sorry; says he forgot.

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MICROPHONIC NAB CONVENTION PICKUPS

Perhaps the first time the nation's Chief Executive ever took cognizance of radio advertising was when President Roosevelt, in the course of a message addressed to the broadcasters at Cincinnati, said:

"I am not unmindful of another benefit which radio gives all the people and to all classes of business. That is a stimulation of buying power and its assistance to commerce generally."

"The attitude of the Cincinnati newspapers towards the Broadcasters' Convention bore out pretty much what I said about the press omitting certain types of news", Senator Dill, of Washington said. "I didn't expect them to print my speech but I was amazed that they should ignore the presence in Cincinnati of the broadcasters of the nation."

There was enthusiastic praise for Phil Loucks, of the NAB, and his hardworking assistants at the convention, Miss Bert Seibert and E. V. "Gene" Coagley. Through their conscientious efforts, they unquestionably made many friends for the Association.

L. B. Wilson, of WCKY, Covington, Ky., was quoted as saying, "I've seen people writing shorthand, but Stanley Hubbard of KSTP, St. Paul, is the only one I ever heard talk it."

Darrell V. Martin, Radio Editor of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, said that as the result of the ballots which he had sent out recently, he (Martin) had been elected President of the National Radio Editors' Association; Charles Gilchrest, of the Chicago Daily News, and Norman Siegel, Cleveland Press, Vice-Presidents; Robert Stephan, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Secretary and Treasurer, and Yank Taylor, of the Chicago Times, Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Martin said that 46 radio editors had responded to his circular by paying \$1 a year's dues in advance.

Mayor Russell E. Wilson, of Cincinnati, said: "Powel Crosley, Jr., is the real Radio Mayor of Cincinnati."

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"INTERFERENCE CONFERENCE" PLANNED BY RMA

A comprehensive plan to reduce radio interference was launched by the Radio Manufacturers' Association at a recent meeting in New York City of the Association's Board of Directors. In the public interest as well as that of the radio industry, a broad centralized movement to reduce electrical interference with radio reception was recommended by the RMA Engineering Division of which Dr. W. R. G. Baker, of Camden, N. J., is Chairman.

An "Interference Conference" of leading radio engineers will be held by the RMA next November in Rochester coincident with the Fall meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and detailed plans made for institution of many efforts to reduce radio interference.

The RMA program on radio interference, as detailed by Dr. Baker, is as follows, according to Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the RMA:

"The problems of electrical interference with radio broadcast reception have never been considered as a matter for a concentrated program headed up and directed by one organization. Instead there have been fragmentary bits of this important work done by various groups in a completely unorganized manner. While these bits were in many cases well done, the attack on the whole problem has never been really effective due to lack of a carefully planned and adequately directed program.

"This subject is one of greatest importance to the members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. As makers of broadcast receiving equipment, they stand to benefit greatly in a financial way from improvement in interference conditions as representing the removal of sales resistance and increase in user satisfaction.

"The Radio Manufacturers' Association, as the prime beneficiary of a successful program along these lines, should, through its Engineering Division, take the active lead in initiating, directing, and working on this project. This Association can, by means of such a program, establish itself as an organization interested in securing for the customers of its members better radio reception conditions.

"The sources of interference are very numerous, and the causes are scattered through many other industries. For that reason a well organized and directed program is the only hope of securing results. The use of the short waves for broadcasting has tremendously broadened the scope of interference elimination work, and any public use of ultra-short waves will still further do so. As a specific instance, motor car interference is not a factor in the standard broadcast range, but it is in many locations the limiting factor on short-wave reception.

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"The RMA Engineering Division has under formulation a plan of action which it will head. The aid of various organizations who can help in this work will be enlisted. It is certain that many organizations now dabbling in the subject will welcome a definite program. Naturally a program of this sort is not spectacular in action, and it will be difficult to trace its results directly as the benefits will be gradual but sure. The publicity value of the embarkation of the manufacturers on such a program should be of considerable value. Interesting public news stories could follow the various phases of the organization of the program.

"The tentative program of the Engineering Divisions calls for an "Interference Conference" to be held in Rochester at the time of the Fall meeting of I.R.E.

"Depending upon the results obtained at the first conference, it may be desirable to have a second conference, possibly six months from now. The fundamental idea back of the entire plan is that we feel that interference work should be centralized, and that RMA is the organization that should be effective in centralizing all interference activities."

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WHEELER, NEW SCC POSSIBILITY, FAVORS RADIO GOVT. OWNERSHIP

The possibility that Senator Burton Wheeler, Progressive Democrat, of Montana, if reelected next November, may succeed Senator Dill as Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which has jurisdiction over Communications matters, recalled the fact that Senator Wheeler went on record at the Senate Communications Bill hearings as being in favor of Government ownership of radio. This was brought out by a question from Senator Capper when Judge Sykes was on the stand, as follows:

Senator Capper - I would like to ask Judge Sykes if this system of unified government regulation of wire and radio communication is in use in any other country?

Mr. Sykes - Most countries, Senator, most all of the principal countries in the world, have one head of the department. The government operates those things in a great many countries. It is practically unified in all of the great nations over the world.

Senator Wheeler - Most of the nations control them and own them, do they not?

Mr. Sykes. - Yes, sir.

Senator Wheeler - That is what we should have in this country.

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9/21/34

TELEGRAPH DIVISION OF FCC ISSUES NEW ORDER

In a regular meeting of the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission, attended by Messrs. Stewart, Chairman and Payne, September 19, 1934, the following order No. 8 was promulgated:

"The Telegraph Division, having under consideration its prior orders, requiring the filing of copies of certain contracts, agreements and arrangements as described in said above-mentioned orders,

"IT IS ORDERED that each telegraph carrier subject to the Communications Act of 1934 shall, on or before October 20, 1934, file with the Commission verified copies in duplicate of all such contracts, agreements, and arrangements which have heretofore been entered into, but have not been filed with the Commission;

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that each such telegraph carrier shall on or before October 20, 1934, file with the Commission, verified copies in duplicate, of any modifications of, or amendments to, any such contracts, agreements, and arrangements which have heretofore been filed with the Commission, and verified copies in duplicate of statements showing the cancellation of any such contracts, agreements, and arrangements which have heretofore been filed with the Commission;

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that each such telegraph carrier which hereafter enters into, modifies, amends, or cancels any such contracts, agreements, and arrangements, shall, within thirty days thereafter, furnish the Commission with verified copies in duplicate of all such new, modified, or amended contracts, agreements, and arrangements, and verified statements in duplicate of such cancellations."

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ABS ESTABLISHES NEW PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

A new production department has been established in the New York studios of the American Broadcasting System by Burt McMurtrie, Director of Program Operations of the ABS-WMCA network. Paul A. Greene, formerly night manager for another network, has been appointed ABS Production Manager. Jud Houston has been named Assistant Manager. He was previously in the production department of a leading transcription concern. The ABS Production Division will have charge of studios, announcers and all program production.

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POSTAL AND I.T. & T. ANNOUNCE OPERATING EXPENSES

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation announced after the meeting of its Board of Directors yesterday (Sept. 20), that operations for the six months ended June 30, 1934, which include non-recurrent income of \$266,363.12, resulted in a loss, after all interest charges, of \$255,296.37.

Gross earnings as per details in company's statement for the six months ended June 30, 1934, were \$14,762,962.83, as compared with \$13,516,188.69 for the corresponding period in 1933. Operating expenses were \$13,602,636.98 as compared with \$12,771,686.76 resulting in net earnings of \$1,160,275.85 as compared with \$744,501.93 for the first six months of 1933. After providing for charges of Associated Companies, general interest and interest on Collateral Trust 5% Dollar Bonds and Sterling Debenture Stock, there was a loss of \$255,296.37 for the six months ended June 30, 1934, as compared with a loss of \$708,505.68 for the corresponding period in 1933. Depreciation has been provided for the six months ended June 30, 1934, on substantially the same basis as was provided for the year 1933.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation announced after the meeting of its Board of Directors also yesterday that consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30, 1934, amounted to \$1,697,932.72, as compared with a loss of \$642,310.66 for the same period of 1933.

Gross earnings as per details in company's statement for the six months ended June 30, 1934, were \$38,480,879.49 as compared with \$33,059,189.42 for the first six months of 1933. Operating expenses were \$30,539,816.96 as compared with \$27,973,691.41 for the same period of 1933, resulting in net earnings of \$7,941,062.53 as compared with \$5,085,498.01. Charges of Associated Companies for interest, dividends and minority common stockholders' equity in net income, together with general interest and interest on International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation bonds outstanding amounted to \$6,243,129.81 as compared with \$5,727,808.67 for the first six months of last year. Consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30, 1934, was \$1,697,932.72 as compared with consolidated loss of \$642,310.66 for the corresponding period of 1933.

The consolidated net income for the first six months of 1934 was equivalent to 27 cents per share on the 6,399,002 shares of capital stock (without par value) outstanding in the hands of the public at June 30, 1934.

In Argentina, Brazil and Chile modifications have recently been made in the existing exchange control regulations to permit transactions in foreign exchange through a free market at rates substantially below official exchange rates. The Corporation announced that the lower free market rates have been used for converting into U.S. dollars the income accounts for the six months ended June 30, 1934, of Associated Companies operating in those countries rather than the official rates previously used.

BAYER BOWS TO AD ORDER

The Federal Trade Commission announced on Wednesday that Bayer Company, Inc., of New York City, had consented to the issuance of a cease and desist order issued against certain alleged unfair competitive practices in the sale of the company's aspirin.

"Unfair competitive practices prohibited in the order", the commission said, "pertain to misrepresentations concerning the name 'aspirin' the benefits to be derived from use of this product and statements to the effect that it is the only genuine aspirin on the market.

"Specifically the Bayer company is directed to cease and desist from using in its printed advertising matter and radio broadcasting, language stating or importing that the word 'aspirin' is a trade-mark of the Bayer company. Provision is made, however, that where the word 'aspirin' has been held in certain foreign countries to be Bayer company's own valid trade-mark, the Commission's order shall not apply to advertising or packages to be sold in those countries."

The Commission, the announcement said, "makes it clear that its order is not to be construed as preventing the Bayer company from making proper therapeutic claims or recommendations based on reputable medical opinion or recognized medical or pharmaceutical literature."

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DEMONSTRATION PERIOD FOR RADIO SETS IN SOUTH AFRICA REDUCED

South African radio dealers are expected to benefit from a recent regulation issued by the Post Office Department to the effect that receiving sets may be demonstrated in the houses of prospective purchasers only fourteen days without a license being obtained by the prospect, according to a report to the Commerce Department.

Demonstration is an important feature of the merchandising of radio equipment in South Africa, the report points out. However, the keen competition experienced in the trade has brought with it certain abuses and heavier financial burdens to the competing dealers. It has not been unusual for prospective buyers of radios to have two or three models from different dealers on demonstration at the same time and for extended periods. Sometimes demonstration sets have been retained by customers for as long as three months. The dealers, already carrying large stocks of sets needed to meet wide demonstration demands, and investing sizable sums in stocks on order from factories thousands of miles

away, have found the cost of selling mounting and the investment in stocks abnormally high.

It is expected, the report states, that the restriction of the demonstration period to fourteen days will greatly relieve the dealers and bring a more rapid turnover of stocks of radio receiving sets.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY TELEGRAPH DIVISION, FCC

September 19 - NEW; WM. Keith Scott, NC 585-K, license, 3105 kc., 50 watts power; City of Atlanta, Dept. of Police, Mobile, modification of C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), frequency 37100 kc., 5 watts; D. Reginald Tibbetts, Portable-Mobile, license to cover C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 200 watts; Mackay Radio & Telg. Co. (Calif.), Hillsboro, Ore., KEK, modification of license, to change description of transmitters; WSL, Sayville, N. Y., modification of license, to change description of transmitters and delete one transmitter; KFS, Palo Alto, Cal., modification of license to change description of transmitter; KJA, Palo Alto, Cal., modification of license to change equipment and power from 20 KW to 5 KW; KJG, modification of license to change equipment and point of communication; KJJ, Palo Alto, Cal., modification of license, change equipment, change power from 20 KW to 5 KW and change points of communication; KNX, same except change power from 20 KW to 50 KW; KNK, modification of license to change equip. and power from 20 KW to 5 KW; KNW, modification of lic. to change equipt. change power from 20 KW to 5 KW and change pts. of communication; KQI, Kailua, T.H., mod. of lic. to change points of communication; KWA, Palo Alto, Cal., mod. of lic. to change equipt. change power from 5 KW to 50 KW and change points of communication; Also granted requests for KWB, KWC, KWD, KWF, KWI, KWJ, KWP, KWS, KWZ, KGH, Hillsboro, Ore. WJF, Sayville, N.Y., KIWA, near Seattle, Wash., KQI, Kailua, T.H., KQE, WJD, Brentwood, N.Y., KJB, Palo Alto, Cal., WMZ, Sayville, N.Y., KWQ, Palo Alto, Cal., KWT, KOK, Clearwater, Cal., KEK, Hillsboro, Ore., WSL, Sayville, N.Y.,

Also, W8XBT, City of Springfield, Ohio, Police Dept., license to cover C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 50 watts; W8XBU, Same, Portable-Mobile, license same as above except 9 watts power and location Portable-Mobile; WQEH, RCA Communications, Inc., Boston, Mass., modification of C.P. (fixed public pt. to pt. telg.) extending completion date to Sept. 16, 1934; KICJ, Northland Development Co., Inc., Goodness Bay, Alaska, license to cover C.P. (Fixed Public pt. to pt. Telg.) 212 and 274 kc., 100 w.; City of Compton, Cal., Police Dept., C.P. (police), 2490 kc., 25 watts; KGHW, City of Centralia, Wash., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Sept. 20, 1934, and completion date to Nov. 20, 1934; WMJ, City of Buffalo, N.Y., Police, Dept., license 2422 kc., 500 and 300 watts.

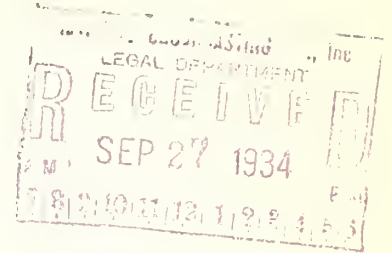
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1934.

All Set For Big Educational Program Tussle.....	2
Enthusiastic Broadcasters' Code Meeting Held.....	4
Senator Dill Again Denies Radio Affiliation.....	5
Commissioner Case Discusses Telephone Over Radio.....	6
N.A.B. Would Modify Copyright Infringement Penalty.....	7
Nominations Are Made By Radio Engineers.....	9
Sarnoff NBC Chairman.....	10
Order No. 7-A, Telephone Division, FCC.....	10
Industry Notes.....	11
New Zealand Radio Fans Turning To Short-Wave Sets.....	12

No. 760

September 25, 1934

ALL SET FOR BIG EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TUSSLE

Representatives of commercial, educational and religious broadcasters on both sides of the proposal as to whether or not Congress shall "allocate a fixed percentage of radio broadcasting facilities to particular types or kinds of non-profit radio programs or to persons identified with particular types or kinds of non-profit activities", flocked to Washington on Monday to attend a conference held at the office of Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission. This conference was called to so arrange and schedule the appearances of witnesses representing the various interested groups as to be most convenient to the respective interests. The hearing is to be held before the Broadcast Division of the Commission on October 1st.

Naturally it would take a month of Sundays to hear all who might wish to appear, so the suggestion was made that the various groups appoint representatives to speak for them and Monday's conference was for the purpose of conferring with Mr. Spearman and to fix the allocation of time to be used by each interested group.

Among the interested parties who have filed written desire to be heard on October 1st and those expected to represent them are the following:

American Federation of Government Employees, Washington, D. C. - E. C. Babcock, Pres.; American Civil Union, New York City; Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations, Champaign, Ill., Jos. F. Wright, Past Pres. Station WILL; Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau, Chicago, Ill., Harris E. Randall, Manager; City Club of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Arnolds R. Baer, President; Council of Church Boards of Education, Gould Wickey, Executive Secretary; International Council of Religious Education, Chicago, Ill., Hugh S. Magill, General Sec'y; National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, Levering Tyson, Director; John V. L. Hogan, of New York City; National Association of Broadcasters, Washington, D. C., Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director; National Committee on Education by Radio, Washington, D. C., Tracy F. Tyler, Secretary and Research Director.

Also, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, John V. Bricker, Atty. General of Ohio; Pacific-Western Broadcasting Federation, Ltd., Los Angeles, Cal., Gross W. Alexander, Executive Manager and Secretary of Board; Peoples Pulpit Association; Paulist Fathers, New York City, John B. Harney, Superior General; State of Michigan, Dept. of Public Safety, East Lansing, Mich.,

Laurence A. Lyon, Dept. Supt. Uniform Division; State of Ohio, Department of Education, "Ohio School of the Air", Columbus, Ohio; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., Allen Miller, Director; Ventura Free Press, Ventura, Cal., S. Howard Evans, Garden City, N. Y.

Also the following broadcasting stations: WAAB, Boston, Mass; WBEN, Buffalo, N. Y., A. H. Kirchhofer, Vice-President; WEAN, Providence, R. I.; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.; WNAC, Boston, Mass.; The Yankee Network; WNBH, New Bedford, Mass., Irving Vermilya, General Manager; WSYR, Syracuse, N. Y., Harry C. Wilder, President; WHA, Madison, Wis., Glen Frank, President; KFGQ, Boone, Ia., J. C. Crawford, Manager and KWSC, Pullman, Wash., Frank F. Neider, Director of General Extension and Radio Programs.

Also the various Government agencies, such as the Army and Navy have been invited to appear if they so wished and the Federal Trade Commission has been invited to sit in as an observer.

These representatives of various non-profit making organizations are to be allowed to present their case first confining themselves strictly to a statement of facts. All arguments are to be presented in briefs submitted to the Commission. After these have all been heard, probably extending over several days, the commercial broadcasters will appear to stand up for their rights.

The Broadcast Division will then decide whether or not it shall recommend to Congress that a certain percent of the broadcasting facilities of the country shall be allotted to these non-commercial, non-profit making types of institutions, having called for a report on this question by February 1st.

While the machinery for broadcasting programs has long been regulated by the Government, this will be the first time programs will have been officially considered. Broadcasters maintain that if the Commission should specify the percentage of facilities for broadcasting a certain type of program, it will amount to censorship of which there is no authority under the present law.

The commercial broadcasters are naturally aroused over any plan to increase the "non-profit" time on the air as this would necessarily mean the taking away of some of the facilities of the commercial stations. Also the broadcasters, in principal, are opposed to Congress taking a hand in allocating radio facilities. This would make radio more of a political football than ever and would virtually amount to Congress becoming a super-Communications Commission.

Attacks on commercial programs are expected to be made and it is believed before the October 1st hearing is over that educational and religious representatives may succeed in putting on trial the entire American system, i.e. advertisers paying for the programs.

It opens the door to every person and group of persons who have from time to time opposed commercial broadcasting and gives them an opportunity to make public record of their objections.

Indirectly responsible for the Commission's present investigation is Rev. John B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, owners of Station WLWL in New York. Father Harney, after being turned down by the Federal Radio Commission for additional broadcasting hours for his station, went on the warpath. He declared that WPG, a commercial station at Atlantic City was on the air 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week while WLWL, because it was obliged to share the same channel, was only allowed to broadcast 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours a week.

Following the priest's appearance in Washington, thousands of telegrams and letters poured in to Congress from all parts of the country, resulting in several bills being introduced in the Senate and House that 25 per cent of all broadcasting facilities be allocated to cultural, educational, religious, labor and other non-profit making stations, notably one by Senator Robert Wagner, Democrat, New York, and Senator Hatfield, Republican of West Virginia.

Later the Wagner-Hatfield Bill was incorporated as an amendment to the Communications Bill. It was beaten in the Senate by a vote of 42 to 23. Subsequently, in conference a clause was inserted in the Communications Act calling for a study of the entire non-profit radio programs situation by the Commission.

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ENTHUSIASTIC BROADCASTERS' CODE MEETING HELD

There were about one hundred who stayed over for the meeting to discuss the Broadcasters' Code which followed the annual N.A.B. convention at Cincinnati. As a whole the Code was heartily and enthusiastically endorsed and no objections were raised against it.

John Shepard, III, of Station WNAC, Boston, opened the session with a few brief remarks, after which he turned the meeting open to anybody who wished to talk. There was a general discussion by members of the industry on various questions arising under the Code but no real controversy.

9/25/34

Eight or nine resolutions were recommended to James W. Baldwin of the Broadcasters' Code Authority. Among these was one suggested by Edward Nockels, of Station WCFL, Chicago, recommending the formation of local and regional Code Authorities throughout the country to sit and pass upon rate differences and other violations of the Code. Another resolution recommended was that the Code Authority investigate the question of wages of broadcast technicians sharing time on clear channel stations.

It was recommended in another resolution that means be found to prevent the sale by broadcasters of time to any individual or organization for resale unless the rates for the resale facilities were stated on the rate card of the station.

Still another resolution recommended that the Code Authority amend the Code so as to make it unfair to give special discounts to broadcasting facilities sold in combination with newspaper or other publication space.

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SENATOR DILL AGAIN DENIES RADIO AFFILIATION

Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, last week, when told persistent reports link him with an executive position with American newscasters, thundered, "I'll join anything I damn please", according to Editor & Publisher.

"Plainly angry, the Senator demanded to know how many times he must deny reports of this nature, adding that he has no present connection with any organization to broadcast news, nor any immediate plans in that direction. Then followed his emphatic declaration to follow his own dictates in the matter.

"The Senator made it clear that he is 'tired' of recent newspaper publicity and spoke in a belligerent vein of libel suits if they continue."

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9/25/34

COMMISSIONER CASE DISCUSSES TELEPHONE OVER RADIO

Norman S. Case, formerly Governor of Rhode Island, and now a member of the Federal Communications Commission, Telephone Division, spoke last evening (Sept. 25) from Washington over an NBC network.

Commissioner Case, in answer to the question put to him by Martin Codel, who was interviewing him, as to just how large an industry the telephone service is, replied that "the telephone is one of the major industries of the Nation. In support of this, let me cite a few statistics. The largest telephone system -- the Bell -- employs more than a quarter of a million men and women; it controls a plant investment of more than four billion dollars; its total assets are nearly five billion dollars; it has three-quarters of a million stockholders; and they say one person in every hundred in the United States either works for, or owns, securities of this system."

Commissioner Case replied in the affirmative when asked if that was the company Congress expected the Commission to regulate when it enacted the Communications Law. But he added "to the extent that its operations are in interstate and international commerce. But there is more to the telephone industry than the Bell System.

"The duties of the Commission as to interstate and intrastate service represent only a very small part of its work.*** Congress has directed the Commission investigate any conflicts to service between telephone and telegraph carriers, the existence of contracts or interlocking directorates creating monopoly or other conditions detrimental to public service at reasonable rates, and the Commission is directed to recommend to Congress such additional legislation on these or other subjects relating to carriers by wire or radio."

"We have jurisdiction over the American end of the international and ship radiotelephone service", Commissioner Case went on to say, "and all other uses of radio for telephone communication, such as intercity, coastal harbor and aviation telephony.

"There is no other agency except the Federal Government which can regulate this interstate business, and, as it is a natural monopoly, the citizens of our country have a right to expect from their Government a proper supervision of these services to assure efficient service at reasonable rates."

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N.A.B. WOULD MODIFY COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT PENALTY

Congress was petitioned by the National Association of Broadcasters which met at Cincinnati to amend the existing copyright law by omitting the language which fixes the minimum innocent infringement penalty for the public performance of musical compositions at \$250 and attorney's fees, leaving the Court free, in each instance, to fix such penalty as in its discretion the Court deemed proper.

The Association endorsed the government anti-trust suit against the American Society of Composers. It sanctioned organizing a music pool, possibly by a reorganization of the Radio Program Foundation to obtain for broadcasting stations air rights to music not otherwise available.

Because the custom of holding of the N.A.B. convention in the Fall months during the busiest season of the year for the broadcasters works a hardship on its members to get away, it was decided hereafter to hold the convention in June or July. The city in which the convention is to be held next year has not yet been decided upon but will be taken up at the October meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Association backed the Federal Trade Commission's radio advertising cleanup. A committee to be appointed will study what is pertinent information for the advertising agencies and the advertisers who are buyers of radio advertising, and to invite discussions with representatives of the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers, with a view to setting up a bureau for the broadcasting industry.

Where Variety, the theatrical magazine was severely criticized at the Convention by Isaac D. Levy, of Station WCAU, of Philadelphia, its competitor, Billboard, which is published in Cincinnati, received the official thanks of the Broadcasters' Association "for its fine cooperative work". Billboard mimeographed all speeches and reports of the Convention for the Association which had neither the funds nor the facilities to do this work.

The Association adopted the following recommendations of the Committee:

1. That units of sales be standardized as follows: one hour, one-half hour, quarter hour, five minutes, one minute transcriptions, one hundred words, half-minute transcriptions, fifty words or less.
2. That all quantity discounts be given within a period of one year, with discounts retroactive to the first broadcast within that year, discounts to apply within the same time classifications.

3. That operating companies or holding companies operating more than one subsidiary be permitted to buy under a group plan allowing discounts for each of the separate companies under a blanket order to apply even if more than one agency is involved in placing time.

4. That all stations put on their rate cards, in addition to the regular standard units of time, under a separate heading called "special service features", such features as time signals, weather reports, sports events, participation programs and any other service features, with an adequate description of what the individual station allows.

5. That no station quote quantity discounts on consecutive times other than 13, 26, 52, 100, 150 and 300.

Another resolution was to the effect that the N.A.B. establish and maintain an advertising agency recognition bureau at the Washington office of the Association; and that such machinery as may be necessary be set up by the Managing Director with such funds as may be deemed necessary and approved by the Board of Directors as a part of the regular annual budget; that, in general, agency recognition be extended to only those agencies which can satisfy the bureau as to credit responsibility, character or operation and radio service facilities; that said bureau be given full power to study applications of agencies for such recognition and to determine whether or not such recognition should be extended, subject to approval of the Board of Directors; and that the bureau furnish a list of those agencies which are extended recognition, together with all supplements thereof, with the strong recommendation of the Association that its members pay agency commission only to those advertising agencies extended recognition by the said bureau.

The Association urged the fullest possible cooperation in merchandising that is consistent with good business practices; but since the merchandizing requirements of advertisers are wholly lacking in uniformity, the Association recommends, in fairness to all advertisers, that the cooperation of the stations be limited to such activities as do not entail direct expense, and that where any direct expense is involved such costs should be borne by the advertiser.

Since it is the belief of the Commercial Committee that special rates filed with the Code Authority may be used as a means of making concessions contrary to the intent of stabilized rates provisions of the Code, the National Association of Broadcasters resolved to petition the Code Authority to take steps to amend and clarify or to repeal its regulations permitting this practice.

The Association recommended that the work of the cost accounting committee be recommended and that a copy of the standard accounting system be sent to members if possible by Dec. 1st.

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Reaffirming a resolution passed last year urging that the existing regulations be altered requiring that electrically transcribed programs made especially for broadcasting be so announced, the Association directed its officers to bring the resolution to the attention of the Federal Communications Commission.

Finally the Association ordered By-Law No. 1 repealed and substituted therefor the following:

Effective October 1, 1934, quarterly dues shall be payable each January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, on the following basis.

(a) Each member operating a station authorized to operate 40 hours or less per week shall pay a sum equal to one-third of the highest rate published by such member for one-quarter hour of broadcasting time.

(b) Each member operating a station authorized to operate 41 to 60 hours per week shall pay a sum equal to one-half of the highest rate published by such member for one quarter hour of broadcast time.

(c) Each member operating a station authorized to operate 61 to 80 hours per week shall pay a sum equal to two-thirds of the highest rate published by such member for one quarter hour of broadcast time.

(d) Each member operating a station authorized to operate 81 hours or more per week shall pay a sum equal to the highest rate published by such member for one-quarter hour of broadcast time.

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NOMINATIONS ARE MADE BY RADIO ENGINEERS

Stuart Ballantine, President of the Boonton Research Corp., Boonton, N. J., and William Wilson, Assistant Director of Research of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York City, have been nominated for the 1935 presidency of the Institute of Radio Engineers, leading fraternity of American radio technicians. Ballots are now being submitted by mail to be opened on or about November 1, according to an announcement by C. M. Jansky, Jr., of Washington, 1934 President.

Nominated for Directors for 1935-1937 terms are the following, three of whom must be chosen; L.C.F. Horle, New York consulting engineer; E. I. Nelson, radio development engineer of the Bell Laboratories; Haraden Pratt, Chief Engineer of Mackey Radio & Telegraph Co.; B. E. Shackelford, Manager of the Patent Department, R.C.A. Radiotron Co., Harrison, N. J.; H. A. Wheeler, Engineer of the Hazeltine Corp., Bayside, N.Y., and Laurens E. Whittemore, Special Radio Representative of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

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SARNOFF NBC CHAIRMAN

David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, was elected Chairman of the Board of the National Broadcasting Co. at a meeting of the Board of Directors at their meeting last week. M. H. Aylesworth was reelected President and Richard Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice President.

Other officers reelected were Mark Woods, Assistant Executive Vice-President; John F. Royal, Vice-President in charge of programs; Frank Mason, Vice-President in charge of public relations; George Engles, Vice-President in charge of Artists' Bureau; Edgar Kobak, Vice-President of Sales; A. L. Ashby, General Attorney; R. C. Witmer, Vice-President of Eastern Sales; D. E. Gilman, Vice-President in Charge of Pacific Coast Division of the NBC; F. M. Russell, Vice-President, Washington office; Niles Trammell, Vice-President, Chicago headquarters.

H. K. Norton was reelected Treasurer; Lewis MacConnach, Secretary, and R. J. Teichner, Assistant Treasurer.

David Rosenblum, formerly associated with Trade-Ways, Inc., was elected to the NBC as a new Vice-President.

David Sarnoff, as Chairman of the Board, fills the vacancy created by the death of H. P. Davis, Vice-President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

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ORDER NO. 7-A, TELEPHONE DIVISION, FCC

In a special meeting of the Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission, Sept. 24, 1934:

The Telephone Division having under consideration its Order No. 7, adopted August 16, 1934, and a petition in the form of a letter from the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners dated September 14, 1934, requesting postponement from October 1, 1934, to January 1, 1935, of the date for the filing of exceptions, objections, or suggested amendments to the report in Interstate Commerce Commission Docket No. 25705;

IT IS ORDERED, That an extension of time be granted to November 1, 1934, for the filing of such exceptions, objections or suggested amendments;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That Order No. 7 be set down for hearing and oral argument by the parties on November 16, 1934, before the Telephone Division in its hearing room at Washington, D.C.

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::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
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Station WEEI, NBC Boston affiliate, will celebrate its tenth birthday on Saturday, Sept. 29th. The special anniversary broadcast will be heard over an NBC-WEAF network from 7 to 8 P.M. E.S.T. The station is owned and operated by the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. - For 1933: Net income after expenses and other charges, \$923,794, equal to \$8.21 a share on 112,444 shares of combined Class A and Class B stock.

George H. Hill, Examiner, has recommended that the Federal Communications Commission affirm its grant of the application of the Red River Broadcasting Co., Inc., for the removal of Station KGFX from Moorhead to Duluth, Minn.

The colorful ceremonies attending the launching of the largest ship in the world, the Cunard liner Victoria, during which American listeners will hear the voices of King George and Queen Mary, will be presented over an NBC-WJZ network in an international broadcast from Glasgow on Wednesday, Sept. 26th.

Russia now has nearly 90 radio broadcasting stations.

More than 500 musicians, members of the Emergency Council, Professional Musicians of Greater New York, attended a meeting recently in New York. Resolutions were proposed at the meeting demanding local autonomy for Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians and that a petition be sent to President Roosevelt requesting the elimination of synchronized music from all theatres.

Arthur Pryor, Jr., head of the Radio Department, and James W. Wright, manager of the Chicago office have been elected as Vice-Presidents of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne.

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9/25/34

NEW ZEALAND RADIO FANS TURNING TO SHORT-WAVE SETS

Short-wave radio sets have recently become extremely popular in New Zealand, according to a report from Vice Consul Walter W. Hoffman of Wellington.

The sudden enthusiasm of the public for this type of receiver, the report states, caught the local trade without adequate supplies. However, considering the stocks of these sets available, a very satisfactory volume of business was done, radio sales in the second quarter amounting to almost a small boom.

Total imports of radio sets into New Zealand in the quarter ended in June were valued at £89,316 compared with £73,422 in the corresponding period of 1933, an increase of approximately 20 per cent.

A striking indication of the growing popularity of radio in New Zealand is shown in the increased number of registration licenses which have been issued during the current year. On April 1, the beginning of the radio licensing year, 109,000 licenses had been issued, which figure represented 93 per cent of those previously in force. By the end of May this number had grown to 120,893, an advance of 3,109 over the number which expired on March 31.

Very little progress has been made in the introduction of automobile radio sets into New Zealand, the report states. This situation, it is pointed out, results from the fact that no attempt has been made to promote the sale of such sets. Moreover, there is an almost total lack of facilities for servicing and installing automobile sets at the present time.

Effective September 14, the New Zealand general tariff rates on radio sets, applicable to imports from the United States, were increased from 35 percent to 45 percent ad valorem when mounted in cabinets, and from 25 percent to 35 percent when not mounted in cabinets, according to a cablegram received in the Department of Commerce from Vice Consul Walter W. Hoffman, Wellington. The British preferential tariff rates remained unchanged respectively at 10 percent ad valorem and free of duty, subject to the provision that on and after June 1, 1935, radio sets mounted or unmounted would be admitted under the British preferential tariff free of duty.

The New Zealand radio duties have been subject to several changes within the last few months.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER 28, 1934.

Hitler Makes Germany Radio Conscious.....	2
Code Authority Issues Bulletin Re Broadcasting World Series.....	4
Chile To Have New Powerful Radio Station.....	5
To Debate Governmental Radio Control.....	6
Oppose Dill Radio Plan, Schall Asks Roosevelt.....	7
Hearing Pursuant To Broadcast Division Order No. 1.....	8
Industry Notes.....	11
Applications Granted By Communications Commission.....	12

No. 761

HITLER MAKES GERMANY RADIO CONSCIOUS

Disappointed that only 1,260,000 more Germans own radio receiving sets than they did two years ago, Chancellor Adolf Hitler is exercising his great power to make Germany radio conscious. Commenting upon the fact that as yet but 5,360,000 Germans out of a total population of more than 62,000,000 own radio sets, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister, declares that the influence of the radio will increase greatly. "Some day the radio will be the spiritual daily bread of the whole German nation", he said.

While on the one hand, Chancellor Hitler is suppressing and censoring the newspapers, on the other hand he is doing everything to increase radio listeners. The Government has gone so far as to cancel every postage stamp with the following slogan: "Jeder Volksgenosse Rundfunkhoehrer", which means, "Every Citizen a Radio Listener." Thus the Germans are inspired to think not only must they have a radio but that it is the patriotic thing to do. Imagine what a radio salesman could do with such a selling argument behind him as that.

Continually lessening the influence of the newspapers, Hitler turns more and more to the radio.

"The Germans proved themselves poor propagandists during the War", a student of the affairs of that country observed, "but today, abandoning the newspapers, the ablest radio propaganda in the world is being put out by Hitler."

In order to increase the number of radio listeners in Germany, they have exempted the unemployed from paying the monthly two mark radio fee. With the newspapers muzzled, when Hitler has anything important to say, he says it over the radio. His latest effort is an intensive series of broadcasts across the German frontier to the Germans of the Saar. He is staking practically all his chances on winning back the Saar on radio.

Loud-speakers are installed in public squares, parks and elsewhere in Germany. Whenever Hitler speaks, his address is heard all over the Reich by crowds of unbelievable size. When Chancellor Hitler made his campaign election speech in Hamburg, for instance, crowds gathered in other cities to hear him almost as large as in the city where he actually spoke.

Maybe one of the reasons which has caused Hitler to turn to the radio is revealed in an impression of him gained by William Wigglesworth, of Harvard University, who was one of the thirty-six American students who went abroad last year to study in private homes in Germany. This student happened to be in Coblenz the day Hitler was there, and was very close to him.

"Later we heard Hitler speak", Wigglesworth said. "He was all right but I think he sounds more impressive over the radio."

Showing that considerable discretion is used as to what goes out over the air was a recent order issued to Germany's radio stations to cut down on the number of political speeches, those in charge apparently feeling that the people have had enough politics for the time being.

One of the most ingenious things Hitler has done is the manner in which he has made use of electrical transcriptions, or broadcasting by records. This has been especially adapted for reaching countries in which there is a wide difference in the time. For instance, the evening period in Germany, the best time for broadcasting there, is morning in the United States. So on important broadcasts, Hitler has records of them made which are rebroadcast to this country by directional antenna short-wave and reach here at the right time for our evening listeners.

Such an occasion was the repetition of the entire funeral service of von Hindenburg, including the salute with cannon, rebroadcast to the United States that evening, at the end of which was a transcript of von Hindenburg's last speech. Thus Germany reaches out to other countries. Records are made of speeches broadcast in Germany and then are repeatedly rebroadcast in that country so everybody will be sure to hear them.

John S. Young, National Broadcasting Company announcer, who has just returned from a trip abroad, said that German broadcasting has changed from an aggregation of privately owned companies into a publicly owned system which takes its instructions from the Minister of Propaganda.

That Chancellor Hitler has an eye to the future is the effort he is making to have the German Post Office introduce and develop television in that country. Uniting television with telephony experiments are being made between Berlin and other cities. It seems to be the idea to have a chain of television and sound stations coordinated in the different cities.

It has been noticed that Senator Huey Long has been handicapping the press and using the radio in Louisiana very much the same as Hitler. The "Kingfish" barred newspaper representatives from the sessions of the Louisiana legislature where an investigation was being conducted to determine the character of

the city government in New Orleans. By broadcasting over Station WDSU, New Orleans, his questions and the replies of witnesses, Senator Long, as someone put it, "managed to get publicity and yet retained an effective control over what part of the proceedings was to reach the public." There are those who wonder if maybe Huey didn't get his idea for using the radio from Hitler.

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CODE AUTHORITY ISSUES BULLETIN RE BROADCASTING WORLD SERIES

The Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry, of which James W. Baldwin is Executive Officer, has just issued the following Bulletin No. 12 to all broadcasting stations and network companies:

World Series Baseball Games

"We are informed that the Officials of the Major Baseball Leagues have elected to commercialize the broadcasting of the 1934 World Series games; and that they have sold the exclusive rights to broadcast the 1934 World Series games to the Ford Motor Company. In consequence of this, the broadcasting of any of the 1934 World Series games including either the name of the Sponsor (Ford Motor Company) or any description of the sponsor's products must be on a commercial basis consistent with the provisions contained in Article VII, Section 1, paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry.

Short Rate - Contracts Must Be in Agreement With Rate Card

"The Code Authority has received inquiries from stations concerning the inclusion of the following clause in certain of their contracts:

"The advertiser reserves the right to cancel this program without short rate if governmental regulations or legislation require such a cancellation."

"The question arises whether such a condition is consistent with the provisions contained in Article VII, Section 1, paragraph (a) of the Code.

"That Section provides in part as follows:

"Each broadcaster and network shall forthwith publish and file with the Code Authority a schedule of all its rates regularly and currently charged to advertisers for the use of broadcasting time, together with all discounts, rebates, refunds, and commissions which shall be allowed to the users of such time or to their recognized agents, such schedule to be known as the Rate Card. * * *

"Regular procedure for the modification of a rate card is also provided for in Article VII, Section 1, paragraph (a) of the Code, which provides in part as follows:

"'No Rate Card or rate charged thereunder shall be modified until fifteen days after the filing with the Code Authority of the Rate Card with the proposed modifications.'

"The inclusion of any such condition in a contract, therefore, cannot be accepted as a modification of a Rate Card.

"The Code Authority, therefore, rules that the inclusion of any such condition in a contract, if it is inconsistent with the stations' or networks' rate cards, is in violation of the Code."

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CHILE TO HAVE NEW POWERFUL RADIO STATION

What is said to be one of the most powerful broadcasting stations in South America will be erected in the vicinity of Valparaiso, Chile, according to advices from Consul Frank A. Henry.

Present Chilean stations, it is pointed out, are of comparatively low power and can not adequately serve the extreme northern and southern parts of the country. The new station will, it is stated, be readily heard throughout the entire length of the Republic.

This station is expected to be operating in October. The power at the antenna will be 10 kilowatts with a wave length of 760 kilocycles, or 400 meters. The latest technical advances will be embodied in the installation of plant and studios. There will be four of the latter, two in Valparaiso and two in Santiago and programs will continue from eight in the morning until twelve midnight. Greatly improved programs are promised with many new features.

This new broadcasting station, Consul Henry points out, will probably result in increasing sales of radio receiving sets in Chile, especially in those remote parts of the country not now reached by existing stations.

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TO DEBATE GOVERNMENTAL RADIO CONTROL

Whether the Government shall own, operate and control radio broadcasting in the United States will be debated at the Fourth Annual Assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education in Chicago October 8th. The general subject of the Assembly will be "The Importance of Radio Broadcasting in a Changing Social Order."

"Broadcasting in America is at a crossroads", declared Levering Tyson, Secretary and Director of the Council this week in telling plans for the meeting. "By February 1, 1933, the new Federal Communications Commission must report on the proposal that Congress by statute allocate fixed percentages of radio broadcasting to particular kinds of non-profit radio programs. Educational broadcasts fall under this classification.

"Many proposals for changes have been advanced and will be discussed at the coming assembly. In order to get revenue to operate during the depression years, the broadcasting stations have literally flogged the ears of the American public with selling talk for a variety of cathartic, cosmetic and pharmaceutical products. There has been a violent surge of criticism against types of so-called 'children's programs'. The broadcaster is belabored on one side by economic forces which no one could control; on another by an outraged public opinion against 'disgusting' advertising; on still another by advertising agency statistics to prove that certain types of programs bring 'results.' And he is continually faced with the cold, hard fact that the show must go on - that the transmitter must operate every hour for which he is licensed. The effort to keep out of the red seems to have sidetracked the fundamental concept that broadcasting is a public service."

The program for the 1934 assembly is as follows:

Monday Morning:

Greetings from London by short wave - Robert A. Millikan,
President of the Council
Chairman: Livingston Farrand - President, Cornell University
Address: "Radio and Public Policy" - Robert M. Hutchins,
President, University of Chicago
Address: "The Changing Social Scene in 1934" - William F.
Ogburn, Professor of Sociology, University Chicago
Address: "Implications of the Changing Social Order in
American Cultural Activities" - Frederick P. Keppel,
President, The Carnegie Corporation of New York

Monday Afternoon:

Chairman: Lotus D. Coffman, President, The University of Minn.
Address: "What Radio Broadcasting Has Accomplished as a
Cultural Instrument" - Robert M. Sproul, President,
The University of California

Monday Afternoon (continued)

Address - "Educational Capabilities of Technical Audio-Visual Methods" - Alfred N. Goldsmith, Consulting Engineer; Chairman, The Council's Engineering Committee
 Address: (Subject to be announced) - Grace Abbott, Professor, Public Welfare Administration, University of Chicago

Monday Evening:

Public Meeting, Auditorium, Hall of Science, Century of Progress
 Chairman: Rufus C. Dawes, President, A Century of Progress
 Address: John H. Finley, Associate Editor, New York Times.
 Address: "Radio Broadcasting and Public Affairs"
 The Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior
 (To be broadcast NBC-WJZ network, 10 P.M. EST)

Tuesday Morning:

Chairman: Harry W. Chase, Chancellor, New York University
 Subject: "Shall the Government Own, Operate and Control Radio Broadcasting in the United States?"
 Speakers: For Government control - Bruce Bliven, Editor, The New Republic
 For private control - Col. Frank Knox, Publisher, The Chicago Daily News

Tuesday Afternoon:

Panel Discussion
 Subject: "What Should Be Done to Improve Broadcasting in the United States?"
 Chairman: Lyman Bryson, Teachers College, Columbia University.
 Participants to be announced

Tuesday Evening:

President: Walter Dill Scott, President, Northwestern University
 Subject: "Radio in the Future"
 Speakers: Walter Damrosch
 John Erskine

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OPPOSE DILL RADIO PLAN, SCHALL ASKS ROOSEVELT

Senator Schall (Rep.), Minnesota, sent a telegram on Tuesday to President Roosevelt asking that the Chief Executive "immediately denounce" the proposal by Senator Dill (D.) of Washington, that the broadcasting companies set up their own news gathering agencies.

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HEARING PURSUANT TO BROADCAST DIVISION ORDER NO. 1

The following schedule was developed by unanimous agreement of those representing organizations and groups interested in the subject matter covered by Broadcast Division Order No. 1. A few organizations or groups were not personally represented at the conference held in the offices of the Commission on Monday, Sept. 24. All of those who had filed appearances and who had requested time to testify at the hearing were given the periods of time desired by them. All organizations and groups represented in person at the conference on September 24 were likewise allotted the time that each such group or organization desired for the purpose of presenting testimony.

It was unanimously agreed at the conference that the governmental departments and agencies would be allotted time in addition to that shown on the following schedule so as to afford opportunity for these agencies to present facts and data for the benefit of the Commission.

It was also the unanimous agreement of all those attending the conference and representing all interested groups that the National Association of Broadcasters would be allowed the same amount of time for presenting the position of the broadcasting industry as has been allotted to the other groups as shown by the following schedule of hearings.

Order No. 1 above referred to was issued July 31, 1934 and is repeated here in its original form:

"Pursuant to the provisions of Section 307(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, as follows:

"The Commission shall study the proposal that Congress by statute allocate fixed percentages of radio broadcasting facilities to particular types or kinds of non-profit radio programs or to persons identified with particular types or kinds of non-profit activities, and shall report to Congress, not later than February 1, 1935, its recommendations together with the reasons for the same."

"IT IS ORDERED, that any person or licensee (of a radio broadcast station) desiring to submit information to the Commission concerning any matter referred to in said section may do so by appearing in person or by attorney at a hearing to be held at the offices of the Federal Communications Commission beginning at 10 A.M. on October 1, 1934, and continuing from day to day until completed. Written notice of intention to appear at said hearing should be furnished the Commission not later than September 20, 1934.

"IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the Secretary cause copies of this order to be sent all licensees of radio broadcast stations and any other parties known to be interested in said matters.

Monday, Oct. 1

10 A.M.-1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. :

National Committee on Education by Radio and Kindred Organizations Including:

1. National Association of Education Broadcasters (successor to Association of College and University Broadcast Stations)
2. Jesuit Educational Association
3. National Catholic Educational Association
4. National Association of State Universities
5. National University Extension Association
6. American Council on Education
7. National Educational Association
8. National Council of State Superintendents of Public Instruction
9. Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities
10. National Committee on Education by Radio

Note: Time allocated to the above-mentioned educational organizations will be distributed and the division thereof determined by Mr. Tracy F. Tyler.

Tuesday, Oct. 2 - 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

National Committee on Education by Radio and Kindred Organizations Including:

1. National Association of Educational Broadcasters (successor to Association of College and University Broadcast Stations)
2. Jesuit Educational Association
3. National Catholic Educational Association
4. National Association of State Universities
5. National University Extension Association
6. American Council on Education
7. National Educational Association
8. National Council of State Superintendents of Public Instruction
9. Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities
10. National Committee on Education by Radio

Wednesday, Oct. 3

- 10 A.M.-1 P.M. - Same as for Monday and Tuesday Oct. 1 and 2
- 2 P.M.-3 P.M. - International Council of Religious Education (c/o Hugh S. Magill)
- 3 P.M.-4 P.M. - Council of Church Boards of Education (c/o Gould Wickey)

Thursday, Oct. 4

- 10 A.M.-12:30 P.M. - Peoples Pulpit Association, c/o Anton Koerber
- 12:30 P.M.-1 P.M. - University of Chicago c/o Allen Miller
- 2 P.M.- 4:30 P.M. - Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau, c/o Harris Randall and A. R. Baar

Friday, Oct. 5

10 A.M.-11:30 A.M. - Pacific Western Broadcasting Federation
(c/o Gross Alexander)
11:30 A.M.-12:30 A.M. - Association of State Police Executives
(c/o Capt. Laurence A. Lyon)
2 P.M. - 3 P. M. - Ohio State University (Station WOSU)
(Represented by Attorney General Bricker)
3 P.M. - 4 P. M. - American Civil Liberties Union
(c/o Harry F. Ward)

Monday, Oct. 8

10 A.M. - 1 P.M.) - Catholic Educational, Religious and Frater-
2 P.M. - 3 P.M.) nal Group (c/o J. P. McArdle)
3 P.M.-3:15 P.M. - Ventura Free Press (c/o S. Howard Evans)
3:15 P.M.-3:45 P.M. - Babson Statistical Organization
(c/o T. G. Joslin)
3:45 P.M.-4:30 P.M. - National Institution of Public Affairs

Wednesday, Oct. 10

10 A.M. - 1 P.M.) - National Advisory Council on Radio in
2 P.M. - 4 P.M.) Education (c/o Dr. Levering Tyson)

Thursday, Oct. 11 - 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.)
Friday, Oct. 12 - " " ")
Monday, Oct. 15 - " " ")
Tuesday, Oct. 16 - 2 P. M. - 4 P.M.)
Wednesday, Oct. 17 - 10 A.M.-4 P.M. and 2 P.M.-4 P.M.)
Thursday, Oct. 18 - " " ")

National Association of Broadcasters (c/o Philip G. Loucks)

Friday, Oct. 19

10 A.M.-1 P.M. - National Recovery Administration - 30 minutes
(c/o W. B. Dolph)
 Children's Bureau, Labor Department - 30 minutes
(c/o Dr. Ella Oppenheimer)
 Post Office Department - 1 hour
(c/o Owen A. Keen)
 Agriculture Department - 1 hour
(c/o Morse Salisbury)
2 P.M.-4 P.M. - Other Government Departments and Agencies

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Theories are advanced that the excessive rainfall is due to atmospheric disturbances by radio. It may be worth an experiment to ascertain whether if the flow of speech and song will dry up the climate will do the same.

- Contributed

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::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
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Fifteen thousand dealers and distributors of the Philco Radio & Television Corp. will join in a nationwide "radio meeting" Tuesday, Oct. 2, to hear a broadcast designed especially for them to be broadcast over the WABC-Columbia network from 2:45-3:00 P.M. EST.

A pamphlet entitled "Radio Communications Between Amateur Stations on Behalf of Third Parties", dealing with an important restriction upon the international exchange of messages by an amateur radio station on behalf of third party is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. at 5¢ a copy.

Father Phillippe Soccorsi, noted Roman professor of science, has been appointed by the Pope as director of the Vatican short wave radio station, succeeding the late Father Gianfrancheschi, who installed the station along with Marconi.

Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the School of Journalism, in his report to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, listed among what he regarded as the ten outstanding developments in journalism during the last year the following:

"The inauguration of press-radio news in the United States by The Associated Press, the United Press and International and Universal News services in cooperation with the National and Columbia broadcasting systems."

Examiner Ralph L. Walker, of the Federal Communications Commission has recommended that the application of Walker & Downing Radio Corp. (Station WWSW) for C. P. be denied and that the application of A. M. Rose, Inc. (Station WMMN) for renewal of license be granted.

A recently developed type of broadcast is the "partly-recorded" program featuring "in person" dialogue and electrically transcribed music. So satisfactory have they proved that many have been launched over WOR during the past month.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Broadcast Division -- WDAG, National Radio & Broadcasting Corp., Amarillo, Texas, Modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and extend commencement date to 30 days after this date and completion date to 90 days after this date (Sept. 25); KGAR, Tucson Motor Service Co., Tucson, Ariz., license to cover C.P., 1370 kc., 100 w., 250 w. unlimited; WMAZ, Southeastern Broadcasting Co., Inc., Macon, Ga., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site at Log Cabin Ave., Macon, change in proposed equipment and extending commencement date to 30 days after this date and completion date to 6 months after this date (Sept. 25); WORC, Alfred F. Kleindienst, Worcester, Mass., license to cover special experimental authorization; station licensed on 1200 kc., 100 w., unlimited time, station has spec. exp. authority to operate on 1280 kc., 500 w., unlimited time and changed equipment; KMBC, Midland Broadcasting Co., Kansas City, Mo., license to cover C.P., 950 kc., 1 KW night, 2½ KW day, unlimited; KWKH, International Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., modification of spec. temp. Exp. auth. for approval of proposed directional antenna system.

Also, WTAR, WTAR Radio Corp., Norfolk, Va., C.P. to make changes in equipment; WJMS, WJMS, Inc., (Portable) Ironwood, Mich., modification of C.P. to reduce power from 75 to 55 watts, change commencement date to Aug. 10 and completion date to Oct. 10; all other terms of existing C.P. to remain unchanged; KIKI, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Portable, near Monroe, La., license to cover C.P. 2150 kc, 75 watts; New, Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp., Portable-Mobile (Syracuse) (2 applications), C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 5 watts.; W8XCF, Adirondack Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile (Hudson Falls), license to cover C.P. 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 5 watts; W3XAD, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., modification of C.P. to increase power from 500 watts and 2 KW to 30 KW, and extend completion date to March 15, 1935.

Telegraph Division: City of Chicago, Dept. of Public Works, Chicago, Ill., C.P. (Gen. Exp.), 31600 and 4100 kc., 15 watts; W4XU, City of Raleigh, N. C. Gen. Exp. license, 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 25 watts; W2XGK, Town of Harrison, N.Y., license (Gen. Exp.) 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 401000 kc., 50 watts; W2XGL, W2XGM, W2XGN, W2XGO, same as above except 9 watts; WAE WAF WAM WAU, WAW, Tropical Radio Telg. Co., Hialeah, Fla., modification of license to make change in transmitters and to add Belize, British Honduras to points of communication and delete San Salvador; WAV, Same Co., same as above except add points of communication: Belize, British Honduras, only; KGED, City of San Diego, Cal., Police Dept., license to cover C.P. 2490 kc., 1 transmitter 500 watts, 1 transmitter 50 watts; KNFH, City of Garden City, Kans., license to cover C.P. 2474 kc., 50 watts; WPBG, City of Medford, Mass., license to cover C.P. 1712 kc., 50 watts; W2XEM, City of Newark, N. J., license (Exp. Gen. Exp.) 30100 kc., 50 watts, for period ending June 1, 1935; New, City of Tampa, Fla. C.P. (Police) 2442 kc., 100 watts; New, Town of Sharon, Mass. and Same, Portable-Mobile, C.P., frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 10 watts.

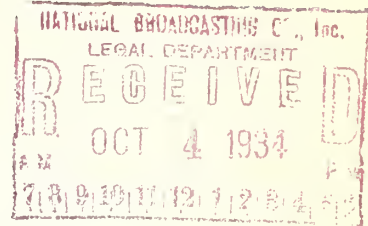
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INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 2, 1934.

Educators Argue For More Evening Hours.....	2
High Fidelity Receivers Impose New Responsibilities.....	5
Opposition To Sykes Confirmation Foreseen.....	6
Dill Communications Commission Appointment Discounted.....	7
Additional Communications Officials Appointed.....	8
Broadcasting Code Meeting October 18.....	8
Short Wave Sets In Autos Opposed At Police Session.....	9
Reporters Use Radio.....	9
Telephone Depreciation Rate Hearing November 16.....	10
More Than 175,000 Attend N. Y. Radio Show.....	10
A. T. & T. Executive Dies.....	11
Western Electric Speaker Can Be Heard For Miles.....	11
Decisions Of Broadcast Division, FCC.....	11

No. 762

October 2, 1934.

EDUCATORS ARGUE FOR MORE EVENING HOURS

Although the educators who appeared at the first day's hearings of the Federal Communications Commission, which is to determine whether or not it shall recommend to Congress that more radio facilities shall be allocated to educational, religious and other non-profit programs, were severe in their criticism of commercial broadcasters, they did not advocate the scrapping of the so-called American system of broadcasting, i.e. one supported by advertising. Rather, the arguments seemed to be that the educators be given more time on the air and that more of this time be in the desirable evening hours.

It was definitely stated by Joy Elmer Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee on Education by Radio that the Committee has never contended for changing broadcasting in the United States to a completely government-owned system, "contrary to statements often made by commercial interests."

"The National Committee on Education by Radio recommended", Mr. Morgan declared, "to the Federal Communications Commission, in supporting its contentions, that existing educational public welfare stations be protected in their present privileges, that provisions be made for the improvement of the existing facilities of these educational public welfare stations and for the establishment of additional stations of like character, as need for such stations appears, by allocating for non-commercial broadcasting a reasonable and adequate percentage of desirable channels and privileges, and that in determining 'public interest, convenience, and necessity', public welfare as a primary purpose of educational stations should be given due and favorable weight."

Commissioner Hampson Gary, in charge of the Broadcasting Division, presided at the hearings and with him sat Col. Thad Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Division, and Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Commission. The presentation of the educators' case was in charge of Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, Secretary of the National Committee on Education by Radio and the first witnesses were Mr. Morgan, Dr. Henry Lee Eubank, who appeared in behalf of Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, representing the Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations, Joseph Wright, University of Illinois, in behalf of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters; Dr. Owen C. Brown, of the International Council of Religious Education; Dr. Arthur G. Crane, President of the University of Wyoming, representing the National Association of State Universities and Dean H. J. Umberger, representing the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. The commercial broadcasters are to have their inning later as the hearings are expected to last two weeks.

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Mr. Morgan was the most caustic critic of the commercial broadcasters.

"It is apparent that there is great and growing dissatisfaction with American broadcasting", the educator told the Communications Commission. "The type of programs now being broadcast in many instances degrades and debauches our children. I shudder for the future of the nation unless someone in authority corrects this intolerable situation. Many families are having great trouble with children over radio programs. Numerous parents feel that certain programs are offensive and objectionable and refuse to allow their children to listen to them."

Mr. Morgan read a letter from Upton Sinclair, Democratic nominee for Governor of California, who wrote:

"The character of radio programs today constitute a national scandal and disgrace. They are making our people the most depraved and vulgar in the world. I have given my set away and have refused to accept a new set offered to me."

Dr. Lee DeForest wrote to Mr. Morgan that radio programs were "mediocre and moronic and all sales talks should be prohibited."

Dr. Frank suggested that the Communications Commission instruct its technical staff to draw up a plan that would constitute a goal towards which the educational forces of the States and nation may work. This plan should be based on the principle that the public interest will best be served by a system of nations serving States, or areas of considerable size, and closely integrated with the educational program for the State. He advocated a nation-wide network of State controlled educational stations.

"We in the United States have been slow to conserve the interests of the public in what was once public property", he concluded. "We have squandered our oil, our coal, our forests . . . We have here the opportunity to conserve the public interest in what is right a public agency."

Mr. Wright said that in 1926 there were 537 broadcasting stations in this country of which 105, or 19½ percent were educational but that in 1934 of the 602 stations, only 38, or 6.3 percent were educational.

"I don't contend that the commercial system is all wrong", Mr. Wright continued. "I feel there is a place for commercial stations, but I believe that educational stations should have a place on the air. Many educational stations are in a position to increase their power if permission can be secured from the Commission."

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Mr. Wright said the most aggravating thing was the way educational programs were frequently displaced by advertising programs. He said complete freedom could never be enjoyed as long as educational programs were broadcast over commercial stations. A grievance, he felt, was that desirable night time was not given to the educators.

Dr. Crane admonished commercial broadcasters not to overlook the fact that they had a potential audience of 30,000,000 public school children. It was his opinion that schools receiving broadcasts by master teachers showed improvement over those which did not receive such broadcasts. He related that the City of Cleveland had picked out the hardest subject, the least presentable, to try out over the radio - arithmetic - and that it was such a success that they are continuing it.

The speaker said that it had even been demonstrated that some subjects could be taught over the radio without a teacher. He believed that the radio stimulated interest. Broadcasts, he said, "vivified" the lessons. Teachers too often dealt with things in the past but that radio brought instruction apace with the times. He calculated that if the efficiency of education could be increased 5% by broadcasts, it would give an added value of \$150,000,000 to the sum spent on education in American schools. He said the eye and ear impulses were greater than those of the printed page.

Dr. Crane also spoke of the possibilities of radio in adult education.

"We are not asking for exclusive rights", the Wyoming College President went on, "but a respectable group of adults like to have programs of an educational nature at a convenient time in the evening without having them larded with advertisements."

Dean Umberger declared that surveys showed that radio exceeded correspondence and posters and that broadcasts were at least one-half as effective as meetings. In one community of which he spoke, he said that 69 percent of the farmers had radios, that 90 percent used them and that 13 percent of these adopted practices as a result of what they heard over the radio.

The Kansas professor said that it was imperative, if the efficiency of educational stations was to be increased, that they would have to have evening hours.

"Unless the utmost facilities are afforded educational institutions", Dean Umberger concluded, "education will lag behind exploitation."

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HIGH FIDELITY RECEIVERS IMPOSE NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

The development of the so-called high fidelity receiver, and the responsibilities which the advent of such a receiver would impose upon the broadcaster, is explained by J. A. Chambers, of Cincinnati, Chairman of the Engineering Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters.

"The term 'high fidelity' is relative, and must not be confused with perfect fidelity", Mr. Chambers, who is Chief Engineer of Station WLW, said. "The improved receivers falling within this category are capable of reproducing a wider range of frequencies than receivers heretofore commercially obtainable. Because of this, they will much more readily show up any defects and deficiencies in the broadcast transmission system. This imposes upon the broadcaster the responsibility for, and the necessity of, maintaining engineering standards much more rigid than those which, unfortunately, a recent survey of several stations indicated are now being adhered to. The survey disclosed the fact that while a majority of the station installations were capable of picking up and transmitting a signal at least equal to the reproducing ability of the most modern receiver, as operated, they fall short of their capabilities.

"Of those stations surveyed, 52% are deficient in the transmission of low audio frequencies and 66% of them are deficient in the highs. Some of the deficiencies discovered in our survey included excessive and extraneous noises, limited and irregular frequency range, poor studio acoustics and pickup technic. Neglecting to correct these conditions will result in a gradual but steadily increasing unfavorable reaction on the part of those listeners who invest in the newer receivers."

In view of the conditions as they exist, Mr. Chambers said it was believed desirable by the Engineering Committee to issue a "Handbook of Broadcast Stations Operating Practices." The "Handbook" will be designed to assist engineering personnel of stations in attaining the maximum capabilities of their station installations. It will recommend operating standards and will standardize and give information regarding the methods of determining and improving operating conditions and characteristics.

"It is too frequently assumed that because a transmitter is purchased, possessing the latest engineering design and development, it will continuously function as originally designed", Mr. Chambers concluded. "Unfortunately, such is not the case, and the complicated and highly developed station installation of today requires constant and regular checking and measuring through the use of precision measuring equipment.

"Therefore the Engineering Committee recommends that all stations place in the hands of their operating personnel the necessary testing and measuring equipment of the latest type, to assure the maximum operating capabilities of the station equipment; that there be further study and analyses of technical practices and standards with a view toward improving the use of the facilities of member stations to attain a higher standard; and furtherance of the cooperative action by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, the Institute of Radio Engineers and the National Association of Broadcasters to improve the results of the entire radio broadcast system from microphone to loud speaker."

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OPPOSITION TO SYKES CONFIRMATION FORESEEN

Since in that State the Democratic nomination is equivalent to election, there is every indication that former Governor Bilbo, of Mississippi, will succeed Senator Stephens in the United States Senate next January. If so, Mr. Bilbo will be certain to oppose the confirmation of Judge E. O. Sykes, of Mississippi, as Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, and to do anything he can to make it equally warm for Paul Spearman, General Counsel of the Commission, also from Mississippi.

The reason for this is that both the Judge and Mr. Spearman supported Senator Stephens and returned to their native State at primary time in the hope of defeating Governor Bilbo. The situation was particularly difficult for Judge Sykes as Bilbo, when Governor, appointed him to the Mississippi Supreme Court and Senator Stephens was responsible for his appointment to the Radio Commission and had much to do with his reappointment to the Communications Commission.

Governor Bilbo, in the meantime, came to Washington where he secured a \$6,000 job in the Agricultural Department, the principal function of which, apparently, was to clip newspapers. Tiring of this, he resigned and went back to Mississippi to make the race against Senator Stephens for the Senatorial nomination.

The vote was so close that a second run-off primary had to be held and in this Governor Bilbo won. There apparently is not any apprehension among the friends of Judge Sykes that Governor Bilbo, if elected to the Senate, will give him any real trouble. Nevertheless, as one of them remarked, "You never can tell."

In the old days, a single Senator was able to block a nomination if he declared the candidate was personally offensive to him, but of late years that hasn't held. Only recently Senator Huey Long tried it and failed. If a single Senator were to succeed in blocking a nomination, a good deal would depend upon the standing of the Senator. If he had been in the Senate for some time, was strongly entrenched as chairman of an important

committee where he had some vote trading value, or had a large political or personal following in the Senate, he might get away with it.

Such would not be the case with Governor Bilbo, Judge Sykes' friends argue, who would be new to the Senate and simply a "noisy minority." It is their contention that if objection was raised to Judge Sykes' confirmation, President Roosevelt would really be the one to decide whether or not it should prevail. If the opposition assumed serious proportions, it would then only be a question as to whether or not Mr. Roosevelt cared "to crack the whip." However, since the entire Commission must be confirmed in January and there is yet much water to go over the dam, it seems a trifle early to speculate.

If the Commission's report on the educational-religious program situation should prove objectionable to one side or the other, or if their telephone or telegraph activities should get them into deep water, the chances of confirmation for one or all the Commissioners might be jeopardized. Only the happenings in the next three months can tell the story.

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DILL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION APPOINTMENT DISCOUNTED

The charge by Senator Schall, of Minnesota, that President Roosevelt intends to make Senator C. C. Dill Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission seems to be taken lightly in Washington. Senator Dill has time and again said that he would not take a place on the Communications Commission if it were offered to him.

"All poppycock", the Senator said to this writer before leaving Washington. "If I wanted to remain in public life, do you think I would give up a Senatorship to serve in a relatively subordinate position as a Communications Commissioner or Chairman? I am leaving the Senate because I am fed up on public life.

"I don't know eventually what my plans will embrace but for the time being I propose to practice law with offices in Spokane and Washington, D. C."

Senator Schall's letter to President Roosevelt read as follows:

"It is in connection with your present plan to make Senator Clarence C. Dill Chairman of the Communications Commission upon his retirement from the Senate on January 1 next, that I address you this letter.

"In taking this liberty of making public your plans, I do so because Senator Dill is engaged at the present moment in organizing a telegraphic news agency, which will be operated under

10/2/34

Government censorship and in competition with the Associated Press, the Hearst News Service and the United Press.

"Of course, you and the public are well aware of the fact that the office of Chairman of the Communications Commission has been left vacant, and I have been advised that Senator Dill is retiring from the Senate only because he is to be appointed to this post by you.

"If this is not true, and you are not backing Senator Dill in the organization of this news service, it seems to me you should make public your opposition to his plan."

Senator Dill's proposal for a radio news gathering organization has been taken under advisement by the National Association of Broadcasters and it is expected that a Committee will be named shortly to study the subject.

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ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATIONS OFFICIALS APPOINTED

Lieut. Commander E. M. Webster, of the U. S. Coast Guard, was appointed Senior Engineer of the Communications Commission to serve under Dr. C. B. Jolliffe. Commander Webster has for many years been the Communications Engineer of the Coast Guard.

George B. Porter and Frank Roberson were appointed Assistant General Counsels of the Commission. Mr. Porter was Assistant General Counsel of the old Radio Commission. Mr. Roberson hails from Mississippi but has been practicing law at Pelham, N. Y.

Arnold C. Hansen was named Chief Accountant of the Commission.

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BROADCASTING CODE MEETING OCTOBER 18

James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer, has called a meeting of the Broadcasting Industry Code Authority to be held in Washington, Thursday, October 18th.

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9/28/34

SHORT WAVE SETS IN AUTOS OPPOSED AT POLICE SESSION

The Nation's police officials were urged by Lieut. Donald S. Leonard, Superintendent of the Michigan State Police Department, to take all possible steps to prevent private citizens from installing short wave receiving sets in their automobiles which would enable them to keep in contact with broadcasts from police stations throughout the country.

Discussing the progress of police radio communication at the 41st annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police meeting in Washington this week, Lieut. Leonard declared that reception of police messages by private citizens "could work havoc with police administration." He declared in one case he knew of a murderer who had been able to escape because he overheard plans for his capture which were broadcast over a police radio system and were picked up by a private set.

Lieut. Leonard also said ambulance-chasing lawyers are using short wave sets in order to more quickly learn of bad accidents. At present he estimated there are 5,000 radio-equipped police cars in daily operation in 128 cities.

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REPORTERS USE RADIO

The reporter with a radio transmitter strapped to his back is getting to be more and more a commonplace sight, especially when he has to get quick flashes to his editorial office from a remote place not easily reached by wire lines.

Using short wave apparatus of only a half watt power, both the Associated Press and the United Press, leading press associations, secured from the Federal Communications Commission authority to "cover" the national amateur golf championships at Brookline recently via radio. The light-weight portable apparatus is effective primarily over short distances, and the sports reporters telegraph their running stories via the short and ultra-short waves to the nearby club house whence they are sent forth to the country's newspapers via the wire telegraphs.

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TELEPHONE DEPRECIATION RATE HEARING NOVEMBER 16

The Telephone Division having under consideration the orders issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its Docket No. 14700, Depreciation Charges of Telephone Companies, effective January 1, 1935, and also having under consideration a communication from Andrew R. McDonald, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners dated September 14, 1934, requesting until May 1, 1935, for presenting to this Commission by the State Commissions recommendations as to depreciation rates, and being advised in the premises:

Ordered (Order No. 10), that parties to this proceeding and other interested persons be notified that on November 16, 1934, following the hearing and argument on the Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 25705, the Commission will hear, briefly, arguments on:

- (1) The effective date of depreciation rate order in Interstate Commerce Commission Docket No. 14700, and,
- (2) the time and manner of receiving recommendations from State Commissioners in reference to depreciation rates.

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MORE THAN 175,000 ATTEND N. Y. RADIO SHOW

Although not quite up to the attendance of last year, 209,000 persons, the 1934 Radio-Electrical Show at Madison Square Garden was attended by 175,000 and was a big success. There were more exhibitors this year.

On the basis of a survey among the exhibitors, it was announced, however, that more business had been transacted this year than last season. More than \$1,500,000 business was done in 1933 as a direct result of the show. ~~There were also more~~

"Crowds were more serious in their study of the exhibits this year than last", said Joseph Bernhart, manager.

Ralph Neumuller, managing director of the Electrical Association of New York, which sponsored the show which lasted eleven days, said that "every indication of marked confidence in the possibilities of a considerably increased volume of business during the coming Fall and Winter months in electrical and radio merchandise" had been given by the exposition.

Plans for another radio-electrical show next September are already under way; several exhibitors have signed up for the same space occupied this year, while others have announced they intend to rent larger space, the Garden management said.

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A. T. & T. EXECUTIVE DIES

Charles H. Wilson, 73, for 19 years an Executive of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, died yesterday (Monday) of heart disease at his home at Mountain Lakes, N. J.

His work with telephone companies covered 38 years, beginning in 1881, five years after Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. His most notable work was in connection with the development of long-distance lines and with the laying of underground telephone cables. He retired in 1919, after heading the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s long lines department since 1900.

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WESTERN ELECTRIC SPEAKER CAN BE HEARD FOR MILES

A new developed loudspeaker manufactured by the Western Electric Company, so powerful that it can magnify the human voice 1,000,000 times, was in operation for the first time at the International Yacht Races where it was used aboard the Coast Guard Cutter "Tampa" to warn shipping off the course and issue instructions to spectator craft. It can be made 500 times more powerful than the ordinary loudspeaker. At full power it hurls sound into the air with the force of a 50-pound hammer blow. Over flat terrain, in still air, it can project intelligible speech a distance of several miles.

Use is foreseen for the new speaker in directing throngs of people either too vast or in the presence of too much noise for the ordinary loudspeaker to be heard. Fire fighters within burning buildings, deafened by the crackle of flames, could be directed by the giant voice. A rescuing vessel at sea could bellow instructions to a distressed crew or to persons in life-boats. In place of the fog horn's simple warning the loudspeaker could give spoken directions.

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DECISIONS OF BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

Applications Granted
October 2, 1934

WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tupper Lake, N. Y., C.P. to move transmitter and studio from Tupper Lake to Olean, N. Y.; KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., modification of C.P. to make changes in authorized equipment, extend commencement date to Oct. 12, 1934 and completion date to

90 days thereafter; KGB, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Diego, Cal., modification of C.P. to make changes in authorized equipment, extend commencement date to Oct. 12, 1934 and completion date to 90 days thereafter; KFRC, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Cal., modification of C.P. to make changes in authorized equipment, extend commencement date to Oct. 12, 1934 and completion date to 90 days thereafter; WATR, Harold Thomas, Waterbury, Conn., consent to voluntary assignment of license to WATR Co., Inc.; WDBJ, Times-World Corp., Roanoke, Va., license to cover C.P., 930 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; WGAL, WGAL, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., license to cover C.P., 1500 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. daytime, unlimited; WKBF, Indianapolis Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., license to cover C.P., 1400 kc., 500 w., night, 1 KW day, specified hours; WTOC, Savannah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Savannah, Ga., license to cover C.P., 1260 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time.

Also, WIND, Johnson-Kennedy Radio Corp., Gary, Ind., license to cover C.P., 560 kc., 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day, unlimited; WCBD, WCBD, Inc., Zion, Ill., modification of license to change studio location from Zion to Waukegan, Ill.; WOWO, Main Auto Supply Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., authority to determine operating power by direct measurement; WSGN, Broyles Furniture Co., Birmingham, Ala., modification of C.P. extending completion date to Oct. 10, 1934; KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., modification of C.P. extending completion date to Dec. 1, 1934; KGW, Oregonian Publishing Co., Portland, Ore., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and extend commencement date to Oct. 15, 1934 and completion date to 180 days thereafter; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Oct. 30, 1934 and completion date to Dec. 29, 1934; WHA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, license to cover C.P., 940 kc., $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, daytime; KALE, Kale, Inc., Portland, Ore., authority to install automatic frequency control equipment; WTRC, Truth Radio Corp., Elkhart, Ind., C.P. to make changes in equipment.

Also, W9XAL, The First National Television Corp., Kansas City, Mo., C.P. (Exp. Visual) for additional transmitter of 150 watts, and additional frequencies 42000-56000, 60000-86000 kcs.; New, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile, C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), frequencies 17310, 25700, 26000, 27100, 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600, 86000 to 400000 kc., 1 watt (this covers 5 applications for C.P. and licenses for same); Same Co., New York, C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.); frequencies 25700, 26000, 27100, 31100, 31600, 34600, 35600, 37600, 38600, 40600, 41000, 86000-400000 kc., 150 watts; Robert J. Woolsey, Chicago, Ill., C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), 31600, 35600, 38600 and 41000 kc., 25 watts; W10XDD, Evansville on the air, Inc., Portable-Mobile, license to cover C.P. (Exp. Gen. Exp.), 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 2.4 watts.

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At the University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.
Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

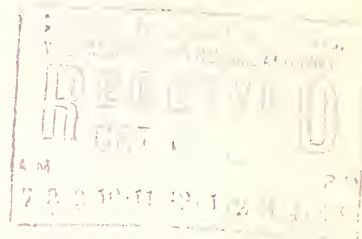
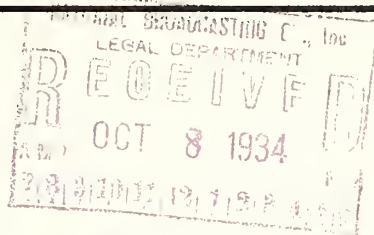
I am, Sir, very truly,
Your obedient servant,
[Signature]

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 5, 1934.

FCC Rapidly Grows Into Political Plum Tree.....	2
Griffith Heads College Broadcasters.....	3
Caldwell Predicts 1934 Production Will Exceed 4,000,000 Sets.....	4
Educator Says 15% Radio Facilities More Than Needed Now.....	5
Service Exchange Wire Agreements Under Scrutiny.....	8
Rotterdam Telephone Company Carries Radio Programs.....	10
Industry Notes.....	11
ASCAP To Move To Radio City.....	11
Applications Granted By Telegraph Division, FCC.....	12

No. 763

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FCC RAPIDLY GROWS INTO POLITICAL PLUM TREE

Great oaks from little acorns grow, especially if the acorns happen to be political plums. When the Federal Radio Commission was created seven years ago, the first year's budget was approximately \$100,000 and it had 57 employees.

It has just been revealed that the present set-up of the Radio Commission's successor, the Federal Communications Commission, provides for an organization of 595 persons. No cost figures were given but an estimate made by one usually well-informed person was that the annual budget of the wire and radio commission would probably exceed \$1,000,000 and might go up to \$1,500,000. The last appropriation for the Radio Commission was \$660,000, which the Communications Commission will use as a starter.

Because of the large number of purely political appointments the FCC is rapidly growing into one of the New Deal's promising political plum trees. It is commonly reported that except possibly in the Civil Service appointments that anyone to secure a job at the Federal Communications Commission must have "a clearance" either through Postmaster General Farley or Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the FCC, generally understood to be Farley's personal representative on the Commission.

The explanation of the new Commission setup embodies the fact that three divisions of three members each have been created with Chairman E. O. Sykes, serving on each division. The Divisions and personnel follow:

Division #1 - Broadcasting - Commissioner Hampson Gary, Chairman, Commissioner Thad H. Brown, Vice-Chairman.

Division #2 - Telegraph - Commissioner Irvin Stewart, Chairman, Commissioner George Henry Payne, Vice-Chairman.

Division #3 - Telephone - Commissioner Paul A. Walker, Chairman, Commissioner Norman S. Case, Vice-Chairman.

The Secretary of the full Commission, Mr. Pettey, under the new plan has under his jurisdiction the following sections and personnel:

License, which employs 36 persons; Dockets - 4 persons; Minutes - 3; Public Reference, Correspondence and Records - 25; Accounting - 7; Duplicating and Supplies - 9; Press - 3; Sub-clerical section - 5; a total of 92 persons.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 1, 1901

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1900

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1901

The Engineering Department, of which Dr. C. B. Jolliffe is Chief Engineer, will probably be the largest division of the Commission, providing for 174 employees, of whom 110 will be in the field force, checking broadcast stations to see that they keep on their assigned frequency, thus providing good radio reception for listeners.

This department is composed of 5 sections - Telegraph, Broadcast, Telephone, International and Field. The Telegraph section, of which E. K. Jett is Chief, is to be composed of 23 persons; the Broadcast section, Andrew D. Ring, Chief - 18; Telephone, W. G. H. Finch, Chief - 17; International Section, Gerald C. Gross, Chief - 4; and the Field Section, W. D. Terrell, Chief - 112 persons.

The second largest unit will probably be the Accounting, Statistics and Tariff section, to be composed of 160 persons. This section will be charged with the task of analyzing and summarizing the numerous reports filed, and to be filed with the Commission in response to its orders to radio stations, telegraph and telephone companies.

Arnold C. Hansen has just been named Chief Accountant of this Section. He has been Senior Examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the bureau of formal cases for a number of years, and assisted Dr. W. M. W. Splawn in the House Investigation of Communications Holding Companies.

The third largest section will likely be the Valuation Department. The tentative set-up calls for 117 employees by this unit.

The organization of the Law Department, of which Paul D. P. Spearman is General Counsel, has not been completed, nor the Examiners' Unit. Recently the Commission named Frank Roberson, of Pelham, N. Y., and George B. Porter, of Des Moines, Iowa, Assistants to the General Counsel.

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GRIFFITH HEADS COLLEGE BROADCASTERS

W. I. Griffith, Director, Station WOI, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Ia., was elected President of the Association of College and University Broadcasting Stations at the annual meeting held in Kansas City, Mo.

Harold G. Ingham, Director of Extension and of Station KFKU, University of Kansas, was named Vice-President; Dr. B. B. Brackett, Director, Station KUSD, University of South Dakota, and T. M. Beaird, Director, Station WNAD, University of Oklahoma, succeeded themselves as Treasurer and Executive Secretary respectively.

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CALDWELL PREDICTS 1934 PRODUCTION WILL EXCEED 4,000,000 SETS

Approximately 790,000 radio sets, representing \$32,000,000 at retail selling prices, were produced and sold to the trade during the second quarter of 1934, O. H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner, reports.

"This represents a sharp reduction from the 984,746 sets produced and sold during the first quarter of 1934; also a drop below the corresponding figures for the same period of 1933, 848,302 sets, although an increase above the retail dollar volume for the 1933 second quarter, which was \$24,506,800", Mr. Caldwell explains. "From this it may be concluded that the unit price of radio sets has risen considerably during the past twelve months, the average retail value having gone up from \$33.60 for the 1933 second quarter, to about \$40.50 for the 1934 second quarter, which closed July 1."

An increase in unit set value of 20 per cent, is indicated by these figures, showing that the consoles and higher-priced models are again coming to the fore, and that the recent popularity of the midget and cigar-box models is relatively waning.

"Automobile radio sets have not come up to expectations for 1934, it now is apparent", Mr. Caldwell continued. "Sales of these units for automobile installation have run considerably behind the budgets set up by the makers at the beginning of the year, based on 1933 sales. It is this drop in automobile sets which mainly accounts for the 1934 second quarter falling behind 1933 for the same period."

Total sales of radio sets for the first half of 1934 are still considerably ahead of the first half of 1933. The first six months of 1933 produced 1,436,134 sets; the first six months of 1934, 1,774,746 sets. The corresponding retail dollar volumes rose from \$42,000,000 to \$70,000,000.

"Looking back on preceding years, 46 per cent of the total 1932 output was reported in the first half of that year", Mr. Caldwell concludes, "while 30 per cent of 1933's output came in the first six months.

"Averaging these half-year ratios, and applying them to the figures for the first half of 1934, so far available, indicates the total year's production for 1934 will be about 4,400,000 radio sets."

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

DATE: 10/10/54

TO: Mr. Tolson

FROM: Mr. [Name]

SUBJECT: [Subject]

1. [Text]

2. [Text]

3. [Text]

Very truly yours,

EDUCATOR SAYS 15% RADIO FACILITIES MORE THAN NEEDED NOW

Judging from the opinion of Armstrong Perry of the National Committee on Education by Radio, setting aside 25 percent of the radio facilities, as Congress attempted to do last session, for educational and religious programs would have been too large a percentage to allocate for this purpose. At the hearing before the Federal Communications Commission, Commissioner Thad Brown asked Mr. Perry if he knew how Congress had arrived at the 25 percent figure? Finally Mr. Brown asked the witness if he knew how Senator Fess arrived at a figure of 15 percent in a bill the latter introduced several years ago?

"From your experience, do you think 15 percent of the radio facilities of this country would be too much or too little to set aside for educational and religious programs?" Commissioner Brown inquired.

"It is not too much for ultimate development", Mr. Perry replied. "It is more than is needed for the immediate future."

Mr. Perry pointed out that the Federal Trade Commission does not scrutinize advertising continuities until after they have been put on the air.

"In the case of objectionable advertising, that leaves the public unable to recover damages without going into a law suit", was Mr. Perry's comment, "and that cannot be financed by the average listener. In Canada they inspect the copy first."

"Would you recommend such a procedure in this country?" Mr. Perry was asked.

"I would", he replied.

Mr. Perry said that he had been informed by a lawyer that bills for radio litigation in this country amounted to from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 a year.

"One of my deepest regrets", he observed, "is that at least a quarter of a million dollars of philanthropic money that was intended for the development of the educational broadcasting stations has had to go for the protection of the rights of these stations."

Indicating that educational people had been encouraged by the Government interest in their problem, was a letter from Arnold R. Barr, Vice-President of the Chicago City Club, in which he said the City Club in Chicago is ready to apply for a broadcasting license which it proposes to use in presenting educational programs and discussion of political, civic and other public affairs. This station, he explained, would be financed by the revenues obtained from the commercial use of a portion of the

broadcasting privilege. Mr. Barr said that the Chicago City Club has also endeavored to persuade other institutions in Chicago to make similar applications for licenses and has prompted the organization of the Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau to assist such agencies in such matters as the purchase of transmitting service, the sale of time for commercial broadcasting, the maintenance of studios, the production of programs, etc.

Harris K. Randall, of the Chicago City Club, who is to head the Chicago Civic Broadcast Bureau, told the Communications Commission that he saw no reason why a church or university should not have a channel on which it could sell time, the same as a commercial station.

There is a widespread trend toward Government ownership of broadcasting stations, James A. Moyer, State Director of University Extension of Massachusetts, testified.

"It might be checked here by change of attitude on the part of our Government and of the commercial broadcasters toward educational stations", Mr. Moyer said. "More than 30,000,000 people in the United States are giving their entire time to education as pupils, teachers, administrators and executives, but only 2.5 percent of radio time is under their control."

Eighteen educational stations reported to Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, of the National Committee on Education by Radio, with regard to the cost of their operations. Exclusive of talent, their budget averaged \$9,878 per station for 1934-5.

Dr. James N. Rule, Superintendent of Public Schools of Pennsylvania, said that for some years they had had a State broadcasting station WBAK.

"It was a tremendous advantage to us in developing our educational program on the air and we were rapidly building up a school of the air in Pennsylvania", Dr. Rule testified. "But on the complaint of the local broadcasting commercial station, our channel was taken away from us."

Dr. Rule presented an affidavit from R. D. Hetzel, President of the Pennsylvania State College, to the effect that WPSC, its station, was forced off the air because of restrictions of the Radio Commission with regard to daytime hours which prevented a sufficient budget being secured to maintain it.

"The increasing requirements and the attitude of the Radio Commission over a considerable period of time gave us the very definite impression that the Commission did not favor educational stations and was disposed to make it difficult for them to continue", Dr. Hetzel set forth in the affidavit. "Because of increasing restrictions by the Commission. when it was estimated that \$20,000 additional would be necessary, the station was closed down as our Board had no assurance that it would be continued in the future without the expenditure of larger and larger sums."

10/5/34

Dr. Rule said that if Pennsylvania could establish a chain of State educational broadcasting stations, the possibilities would be tremendous in the field of developing popular education, not only in the case of boys and girls of school age, but also would make for a better life for our whole population.

The hope was expressed by Father Cornelius Deeny, who appeared in behalf of the Jesuit Educational Association of Santa Clara, Cal., that "even in radio broadcasting there would be a New Deal."

"The object of educational broadcasts is the dissemination of the truth; the object of commercial broadcasting is to sell something, to make profits", Father Deeny submitted to the Commission. "The two, it seems to me, cannot help but be in inharmonious conflict.

"And what I think is to be deplored most about all these 90 broadcasting channels, is that they are controlled almost entirely by commercial interests so that the most powerful gift God has given the world for the dissemination of knowledge and of truth is not and cannot be used in the United States for that purpose for which it seems to be and is so fit.

"In asking that fixed percentages of broadcasting facilities be allocated to educational and other non-profit making institutions, we are not asking for anything so very new or unheard of. We have something of a precedent in American history. I allude, in this country, to the land grants, where land was set aside by the United States exclusively for the uses of educational institutions. I allude also to the practices of many nations today wherein radio broadcasting education certainly is honored and the profit motive is kept in abeyance.

"We are told that all, or almost all, nations give an abundance of time to cultural and educational broadcasts and only in two - Mexico and the United States - is radio broadcasting on a profit-making basis", Father Deeny said further.

Today radio station licensing in this country is sort of a grab-bag procedure, S. Howard Evans, of the Ventura Free Press, of Ventura, Cal., asserted to the Communications Commission.

"Everyone is trying to get all he can from the Commission", Mr. Evans concluded. "Anyone is free to file application for the facilities of anyone else, thus starting costly litigation and increasing the expense of station operation."

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SERVICE EXCHANGE WIRE AGREEMENTS UNDER SCRUTINY

Telegraph companies having exclusive contracts with railroads, terminals and bus lines based upon agreements for the exchange of service have been ordered by the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission to show cause why an order should not be entered against them. Also they have been asked to fill out a questionnaire and notified that a hearing on the subject of their contracts has been set for November 5th.

All this is embodied in Order No. 10 issued by the Division, which follows:

"The Telegraph Division, having under consideration the provisions of section 201 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, and being informed that certain telegraph carriers have entered into contracts with other common carriers not subject to the Act, doing business within the United States, and which are based in whole or in part upon agreements for the exchange of services, and verified copies of said contracts having been furnished to and filed with the Commission, pursuant to the provisions and requirements of Telegraph Division Orders Nos. 1 and 4; and it appearing to said Telegraph Division that a full inquiry should be made with respect to said contracts, and that if said contracts are violative of law or adversely affect the public interest the Telegraph Division should promulgate an order, rule or regulation to prevent any telegraph carrier subject to the Act from entering into any or further like contracts, or operating under any existing contract with any other common carrier not subject to this Act, for the exchange of their services, if it is found that operation thereunder by the carrier subject to this Act is violative of law or contrary to the public interest:

"It is ordered, that a hearing shall be held in the offices of the Commission in Washington beginning Monday, November 5, 1934, at 10:00 A.M., for the purpose of inquiring into the provisions and effect of said contracts between telegraph carriers subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission and the common carriers aforesaid not subject to the Act;

"It is further ordered that each and every telegraph carrier subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission which has entered into any contract for the exchange of services between it and any common carrier not subject to the Act, and under which any such telegraph carrier has or claims any exclusive right, benefit, or privilege, shall appear before the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission at said hearing, to show cause why said Telegraph Division should not enter an order:

"(1) Declaring that the provisions of all contracts, agreements or arrangements for the exchange of their services between the respondent and common carriers not subject to the Act, doing business within the United States, which create or permit the existence of any exclusive right, benefit or

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10/5/34

privilege in favor of the respondent, or which restrain or lessen or purport to restrain or lessen competition by any other telegraph carrier within the United States to be contrary to and against public interest; and

"(2) Prohibiting the respondent from claiming, relying upon, enforcing or attempting to enforce any such exclusive right, benefit, or privilege.

"And it is further ordered that each and every telegraph carrier subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission which has any contract, agreement, or arrangement with any common carrier not subject to the Act, for the exchange of their services, and which is required by any provision of this Order to appear before said Telegraph Division as hereinbefore provided for, shall, not later than October 29, 1934, file with the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission a brief including (1) a complete statement of facts, and (2) a citation of authorities and any and all decisions, orders, or opinions of any courts or commissions upon which such telegraph carrier may rely in opposition to the making or enforcing by the Telegraph Division of an Order affecting the contracts aforesaid as hereinbefore set out."

Commissioner Stewart, Chairman of the Telegraph Division, made the following statement:

"The second proviso of Section 201 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934 is as follows: 'Provided further, That nothing in this Act or in any other provision of law shall be construed to prevent a common carrier subject to this Act from entering into or operating under any contract with any common carrier not subject to this Act, for the exchange of their services, if the Commission is of the opinion that such contract is not contrary to the public interest.'

"In adopting its Order No. 10, the Telegraph Division is not passing judgment upon these contracts. The Division will make its decision as to whether particular contracts are in the public interest only after hearing the statements of the interested companies. That portion of Order No. 10 indicating provisions which the Division might incorporate in a ruling, is intended to give the companies notice of the type of action which the Division might take with respect to any of the contracts found to be contrary to the public interest. This procedure will give the companies the opportunity to express themselves, first, as to whether the contracts are in the public interest, and, second, as to the type of ruling to be issued by the Commission where particular contracts are found to be contrary to the public interest."

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ROTTERDAM TELEPHONE COMPANY CARRIES RADIO PROGRAMS

In addition to its telephone service, the Rotterdam Telephone Company also operates a radio distributing system, which was started in October 1931, and counted 7,526 subscribers on January 1, 1933, and 11,244 on January 1, 1934.

The entrance fee, which amounted during 1933 to 15 florins, was reduced to 10 florins in March, 1934. Monthly subscriptions amounted to 2.50 florins (A florin is about 68 cents).

The telephone service makes the connection from the street cable to an amplifier in the house of the subscriber which brings the programs at loudspeaker strength. The amplifier remains the property of the service. The subscriber buys a loudspeaker for his own account.

A small isolated wireless receiving station has been built outside the town, where 15 receiving sets have been installed. All sets are permanently tuned in, but only two foreign programs at a time are relayed to subscribers along two wires of the telephone distributing cables. Several times a day two other foreign stations are tuned in instead, according to the desirability of the programs. Publicity is given every day in the local newspapers regarding the stations that will be relayed at different hours of the next day. Besides two foreign stations, the subscriber has the permanent choice between the two domestic broadcasting stations, programs of which are relayed direct from the studios of these broadcasting stations via the central telephone station at Rotterdam along two telephone cables hired from the Government Telephone Service. The entire service is operated from the central telephone station at Rotterdam, and no permanent staff is in attendance at the receiving station, which, therefore, is operated under the remote-control system.

The radio exploitation account over 1933 shows a profit of 28,515 florins, while a total amount of 278,177 florins was received for subscriptions.

The original value of the entire system (receiving station, cables, connections and amplifiers) amounts to 396,400 florins, while in addition 199,000 florins was spent in 1933 for expansion.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of hardship. The early years were marked by struggle and sacrifice, as the settlers fought to establish a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It faced many challenges, but it always emerged stronger and more united. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a people to overcome adversity.

The United States has a rich and diverse history. It is a land of many cultures, languages, and traditions. The people of the United States have made many contributions to the world, in the fields of science, art, and literature. The United States has also been a leader in the fight for freedom and democracy. It has stood for the rights of all people, regardless of their race or ethnicity. The history of the United States is a story of hope and progress. It is a story of a nation that has always been looking forward, always striving for a better future.

The United States is a land of opportunity. It is a land where anyone can achieve their dreams. It is a land where the American dream is a reality. The United States is a land of freedom and democracy. It is a land where the rights of all people are protected. The history of the United States is a story of a nation that has always been looking forward, always striving for a better future.

THE END

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 :::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::
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Defending the action of Nate C. Lord, manager of Station WAVE, of Louisville, for cutting Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler off the air, John F. Royal, Vice-President of National Broadcasting Company, said this was done because General Butler's "remarks offended against the standards of good taste maintained by the NBC and its affiliated stations in the interests of the radio audience.

"The National Broadcasting Company indorses the action of our affiliated station, WAVE, in exercising its editorial prerogative in protecting the listening audience against what they felt was not in good taste", he added.

Five new announcers were recently added to the New York staff of the American Broadcasting System-WMCA network. They were Frank Knight, who will be heard on all ABS feature programs, Jerry Mohr, Mark Cassidy, George Hogan, and Edward Krug.

Details of the revised form of application for import permits for radio materials into China have been translated and issued by Andrew W. Cruse, Chief, Electrical Division, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Hoyt S. Haddock, President of the American Radio Telegraphists Association, asserted yesterday (Oct. 4), according to an A.P. report, that 2,000 wireless operators on American ships would go on strike Tuesday next.

Five years ago a lady in Manhattan wrote to WOR, New York, asking for the advertised pamphlet on foot troubles. The card, postmarked 10 P.M., Station H, October 13, 1929, was delivered to WOR postmarked 7:30 P.M., September 28, 1934, just fifteen days short of a fourth of a generation after it was sent. Efforts are being made by the station management to dig up the ancient booklet or to make amends for the delay.

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ASCAP TO MOVE TO RADIO CITY

The American Society of Composers has signed a lease for over 12,000 sq. ft. of space in the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center and expects to take possession within a very short time, according to a New York dispatch. The lease runs for 10 years and the space is on the 45th floor.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY TELEGRAPH DIVISION, FCC

New - City of Cleveland, Ohio, Dept. of Police, Exp. Gen. Exp. C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 100 watts; New - City of Alhambra, Cal., C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 50 watts; New - City of Kansas City, Kans., Portable-Mobile, 3 applications, C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 401000 kc. and above, power 9 watts; W6XCD, W6XCE, W6XCF, City of Los Angeles, Dept. of Police, Portable-Mobile, modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Sept. 12, 1934 and completion date to December 12, 1934; W5XM, Durward J. Tucker, Dallas, Texas, modification of C.P. extending completion date from Oct. 19 to Nov. 19, 1934; W9XCA, City of Kansas City, Kans., license to cover C.P., frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 100 watts (Gen. Exp. service); W9XCB-W9XCR respectively (17 applications) City of Kansas City, Kans., Portable-Mobile, licenses to cover C.P., frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 4.5 watts.

Also, W8XBB, City of Detroit, Mich., Police Dept., license to cover C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 150 watts; W8XBO, Same applicant, Portable-Mobile, same as above, except power 25 watts; W2XGH, Borough of Roselle Park, N. J., Portable-Mobile, license to cover C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 0.5 watts; W2XGI, Same applicant, granted same except power 20 watts; W2XGJ, same granted except power 0.5 watts; W6XER, City of Long Beach, Cal., Portable-Mobile, license to cover C.P. frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 4.5 watts; W2XAU, Lawrence C. F. Horle, Newark, N. J., ren. and mod. of license, frequencies 41000-55000, 60000-200000 kc., 2 watts, A1, A2 and A3 and special for high quality telephony, frequency band of emission: 16000 cycles; New - Interstate Geophysical Exploration Co., Portable - St. Louis, Mo. (for use in Texas and Louisiana), 2 applications, C.P., geophysical serv., 1600, 1652 and 1700 kc., 15 watts; KIKP, Ruby Community Radio Committee, Ruby, Alaska, C.P. public pt. to pt. tel. and tel. 1606 kc., 50 watts.

Also, WMED, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., Inc., near Atlanta, Ga., modification of C.P. approving exact site of transm. at Covington, Ga. and delete freq. 7670 kc. licensed freqs. 4655, 8960 kc.; WKD, RCA Communications, Inc., Rocky Point, N. Y., mod. of C.P. extending completion date to Nov. 6, 1934; WBL, Radiomarine Corp. of America, Buffalo, N. Y., mod. of lic. to change hours of operation from "continuous during season of Great Lakes navigation" to unlimited during season of Great Lakes navigation"; Same for WGO, Chicago, Ill.; W2XM, W2XGO, Bell Tel. Labs., Inc., Holmdel, N. J., modification of license to change location from fixed to Portable-Mobile; KIDM, Teller Radio Board, Teller, Alaska, C.P. for new pt. to pt. telg. and coastal telg. station in Alaska, 246, 460 and 500 kc., 50 watts; WPDY, City of Atlanta, Ga., Dept. of Police, C.P. to move transmitter approximately 100 ft.; WPGO, Town of Huntington, N.Y., C.P. to change transm. site locally, also auth. for operator on duty at control point only; KNFF, City of Leavenworth, Kans., license to cover C.P. 2422 kc., 50 watts; KVP, City of Dallas, Tex., license to cover C.P. 1712 kc.; WPFY, City of Yonkers, N.Y. license to cover C.P. 2442 kc., 400 watts.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area. The group is known for its [redacted] activities and has been identified as a threat to the [redacted] of the [redacted] government.

2. The group is composed of individuals who are active in the [redacted] area and are known for their [redacted] activities. The group has been identified as a threat to the [redacted] of the [redacted] government.

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15. The group is active in the [redacted] area and is known for its [redacted] activities. The group has been identified as a threat to the [redacted] of the [redacted] government.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 9, 1934.

Public Affairs Radio's Greatest Use, Ickes Opinion.....	2
Ceylon Broadcasting Trucks Give Natives Free Sample.....	3
New National Government Educational Network Proposed.....	4
Merchandising Help On Radio Rate Cards.....	6
New Commission's Chief Accountant Has Held Many Positions.....	7
Zenith Radio Tries New Copy Appeal.....	8
DeForest Wins Supreme Court Test.....	9
A.B.S. Begins Operation Sunday With 21 Stations.....	10
Commercial Organization Praised In Balbo Communications.....	11
Mutual Broadcasting System Organizes; Macfarlane, President.....	12

No. 764

October 9, 1934.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS RADIO'S GREATEST USE, ICKES OPINION

As important as are the uses and as great as are the values of the radio along other lines, its greatest good lies in the opportunity that it offers for the enlightenment and education of the people in public affairs, Secretary of the Interior Ickes told the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education last Monday at their convention in Chicago. It is having a profound effect upon the mobilization of public opinion.

"The radio has opened up a new, broad avenue to an intelligent comprehension of public affairs which never existed before. While it has only scratched the surface, it has tremendous possibilities as a means of political education", Secretary Ickes argued. "The ability to reach people in greater numbers and reach them more directly and quickly than it has ever been possible heretofore to do is of untold importance in our national life today. The radio has never been used so much by any Administration as it has by the one now in power as a means of acquainting the people with the policies of the Federal Government.

"Not only have the President and other members of the government taken their case to the people by means of the radio on many occasions, but those who are opposed to and criticize the policies of the Administration have done likewise. And this is entirely proper. It is as it ought to be. I believe in opposition frankly and honestly expressed. It would be bad for the country as well as for the Administration if there were no opposition able to express itself forcibly. We believe in freedom of speech by means of the radio as implicitly as we do in freedom of the press."

The Cabinet officer believed that radio can be particularly influential in making the Nation feel and act as a unit.

"All parts of this great country, and even its outlying possessions, can be reached simultaneously and directly", he continued. "Those who live in rural communities can be shown the nature of the problems confronting all of us as quickly and as vividly as can those whose homes are in the great cities. Thus every section of our people, many of whom have had little, or at best, tardy news by previous means of communication, are given the opportunity actively to participate in the discussion of questions which vitally concern all of us."

Secretary Ickes emphasized the fact that the man who wishes to do so can get in full the speeches of those in public life.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their communities and defend their rights. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation, with a rich and diverse culture. The story of the United States is a story of the human spirit, of the pursuit of freedom and the dream of a better life.

The United States has a long and proud history, and it is a country that has made many contributions to the world. From the first settlers to the present day, the United States has been a land of innovation and progress. It has been a country that has stood for freedom and justice, and it has been a country that has inspired people all over the world. The history of the United States is a story of hope and possibility, and it is a story that continues to inspire us today.

The United States is a country of many faces, and it is a country that is always changing. It is a country that is full of life and energy, and it is a country that is full of promise. The history of the United States is a story of the human spirit, and it is a story that is always unfolding. The United States is a country that is proud of its past, and it is a country that is looking forward to the future. The history of the United States is a story of the human spirit, and it is a story that is always unfolding.

10/9/34

"He has the opportunity of hearing speeches actually delivered", the Secretary of the Interior elaborated. "He can judge of the sincerity of the speaker and he can weigh his arguments as his theme unfolds. Not only he and his neighbors, but his fellow citizens in the furthestmost corner of the country, can hear the same speech at the same time. Nor do they have to confine their attention to a discussion of one side of a public question. They can hear both sides of it and thus be in a favored position to weigh the merits of the points at issue."

As a means of communication the radio is within the means of everyone, the speaker declared. It is not only accessible, but it is cheap. He said parenthetically that the radio can be made especially useful in stimulating in the people a taste for fine and discriminating English.

Mr. Ickes declared finally that in the interest of the public the radio must always be kept free.

"So important are the maintenance and enlargement of our democratic ideals that some means ought to be devised of reaching the people by means of the radio at regular intervals with authoritative information on important current events", the Interior Secretary concluded. "I suggest the radio because it is the only vehicle for disseminating accurate, impartial and uncontaminated news that will reach all parts of the country at the same time. The great broadcasting companies can perform an outstanding and distinct public service by seeing to it that essential information is supplied to the people."

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CEYLON BROADCASTING TRUCKS GIVE NATIVES FREE SAMPLE

An intensive campaign of propaganda with a view to increasing the number of radio owners and telephone subscribers is being carried on in Ceylon. An especially equipped demonstration truck has been touring the island for some time and bringing these two forms of communication to many people for the first time.

Improved financial conditions in Ceylon and a better quality of program have been instrumental in fostering the demand for radio sets. The outlook for the future is extremely bright, and the sales during the second half of the present year should show a material improvement.

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NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL NETWORK PROPOSED

That a new national regional network to be operated by the Government and devoted to educational and other cultural non-profit making programs, including those having to do with the discussion of public affairs, was proposed by Bethuel M. Webster, Jr. representing the American Civil Liberties Union, of New York. Mr. Webster made the suggestion to the Federal Communications Commission, which is now taking testimony in advance of its recommendation as to whether or not a certain proportion of radio facilities shall be allocated to educational and religious programs by Congress.

"The major network companies should be permitted to continue as competitive, commercial agencies subject to strict control", Mr. Webster said. "Each should be required to serve the whole country and to that end I should assign to each a minimum number of clear channels, possibly in the range below the present band, with ultra high power and the privilege of operating twenty-four hours a day. This would involve changes in the location of network stations to a coherent, scientific plan.

"I should establish a new national network, or its equivalent in regional networks, to be operated by the Government over a trial period of, say, five years. In each State, depending upon its size and program, and producing facilities, I should license from one to four whole time regional stations to serve local interests and needs.

"Under the suggested setup, there would be, say, 250 to 300 stations operating with high power on full time, self-sustaining basis on desirable, interference free channels. It is our view that the adoption of such a proposal would strengthen the network companies and improve network service; that it would offer a very interesting experiment in public ownership without sacrifice of the proved advantages of the American system; that it would purge the industry of undesirable units; and that it would simplify the problem of regulation.

"We think it can be done pursuant to the regulatory powers of the Commission without raising effective objection under the due process clause of the Constitution, but if it must be done by limited condemnation, we believe it is worth the price."

Mr. Webster said that he thought it had been a fault of the American system that public groups have gained access to the air, not as a matter of right, but as a matter of grace and the networks have exercised unintelligent interference with free expression of opinion over the air. It was his opinion that instead of having 600 stations, this country can stand and support properly, on a commercial basis, about 200 or 300 stations.

Otis F. Wingo, of the National Institute of Public Affairs, said it was his believe that the American system should be praised for the advances it has made and for the way its advantages had offset its weaknesses. He believed, however, that American broadcasting could go a lot further in the use of education for cultural purposes.

A religious issue was injected into the hearings when Judge Joseph F. Rutherford, President of the Peoples Pulpit Association, declared that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, through its agents had mutilated official records of the Congressional hearings held last Spring. This mutilation was attributed by implication by Anton Koerber, Judge Rutherford's representative in Washington, to Rev. John B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers. He based this upon the allegation that Elton J. Layton, Clerk of the House Interstate Commerce Committee had stated that Father Harney was the only one who could have had access to that particular manuscript.

Mr. Layton testified at the hearing, however, that others could have had access to this particular manuscript.

"I brand the charge a lie", Father Harney declared when he appeared before the Commission. "I deny totally that I ever approached Mr. Layton or any other member of the Committee for an opportunity to examine the official record.

"At that time I wasn't even in Washington. I was badly crippled with arthritis and confined to the French Hospital in New York. If necessary I can present my receipted bill to show my stay there from May 10 to May 23rd."

Ohio State University has done more than other State universities, John W. Bricker, Attorney General of Ohio, testified. He said that about 12 people were employed at the University broadcasting station. He explained that the Ohio School of the Air, which broadcasts over the University station, and WLW, of Cincinnati, is a function of the State Department of Education, as distinguished from Ohio State University. "We are here only for the purpose of bringing to the Commission the possibilities of educational broadcasting", Mr. Bricker concluded, "and we believe those possibilities are not at all limited by what Ohio State University has done, but that it is a minimum standard that might be accomplished at this time, had the others given the same attention to it that we have.

"We ask for no change in the assignment that has been allotted to us and we feel that we ought to be given the opportunity not only of maintaining what we have, but of developing it to the broadest extent. We do not feel we have quite reached that extent at the present time."

Following Attorney General Bricker, R. C. Higgy, Director of the Ohio State University station appeared.

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MERCHANDISING HELP ON RADIO RATE CARDS

A unit merchandising plan has been established for the 14 radio stations represented by Free & Sleininger, Inc., Chicago, designed to clean up a situation that has been the source of much uncertainty and controversy - namely, just how much marketing cooperation may an advertiser expect from a radio station.

Under the uniform unit plan, which is being incorporated this month into the rate cards of the respective stations, the advertiser is entitled to one unit of merchandising assistance without charge for every dollar of station time contracted for. It is pointed out this plan eliminates the "horse trading" tactics often employed in an effort to get a better merchandising arrangement. In the past, many stations have given away almost as much in service as they received in advertising revenue.

Discussing this plan with Editor & Publisher, J. L. Free and C. L. Sleininger explained that the new arrangement is an outgrowth of several months of intensive study of marketing cooperation in both newspaper and radio fields.

Radio station operators have been confronted with the same problem newspapers have had to face, namely, that often the advertiser with a comparatively small schedule demands the most merchandising cooperation. Under the unit system, there is a definite limit to the amount of free service, but the stations will furnish additional service at extra cost.

"Newspaper-owned stations have created a "bugaboo" in the minds of independent station owners regarding the demands of advertisers for merchandising service", declared Mr. Free. "A reasonable amount of such service is not only necessary from the standpoint of the advertiser, but it is good for either the radio station or the newspaper. If the advertiser just buys white space in the paper, or time on the air, without merchandising help, his campaign is likely to be a flop and the customer to be spoiled as an advertiser. However, we feel that such a service should be provided for in the rate card.

"We believe that not more than one out of ten advertisers will want an appreciable amount of the service we have set up under our new plan, which tends to cut down the station's average cost for marketing cooperation."

Mr. Free stated experience has taught them that the most popular merchandising service is that of mailing out letters or printed matter to the trade. The second most popular feature is that of arranging an audition of the program for important local outlets.

In commenting upon the close parallel between this type of cooperation and that given by newspapers, Mr. Free stated the Fargo (N.D.) Forum is considering adopting the same plan as established by WDAY, Fargo, in order to eliminate competition on merchandising cooperation between these two advertising mediums in that territory. He also remarked that WICN, Minneapolis-St. Paul station, operated jointly by the St. Paul Pioneer Press & Dispatch and the Minneapolis Tribune, has adopted the plan.

The other stations which have adopted the unit plan are WGR-WKBW, Buffalo; WHK, Cleveland; WIND, Gary, Ind.; WJJD, Chicago; WAIU, Columbus; WDAY, Fargo, N. D.; WKZO, Kalamazoo, Mich.; WHB, Kansas City; KFAB, Lincoln-Omaha; WAVE, Louisville; KOIL, Omaha-Council Bluffs; WMBD, Peoria, Ill., and CKLW, Windsor.

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NEW COMMISSION'S CHIEF ACCOUNTANT HAS HELD MANY POSITIONS

The Federal Communications Commission gave out the following biographical sketch of Arnold C. Hansen, recently appointed Chief Accountant of the Accounting, Statistics and Tariffs Section of the FCC:

"Mr. Hansen is a lawyer and certified public accountant. He has had seven years of college training, three years of which were at New York University, and four years at George Washington University, Washington, D.C. He was appointed a Certified Public Accountant in the State of New Jersey, having passed the examination of the New Jersey State Board of Certified Public Accountants in 1911.

"As an attorney, from August 1, 1928, to August, 1934, he has held the position of Senior Examiner in the Bureau of Formal Cases of the Interstate Commerce Commission. From August 11, 1933, until the present time he has directed the staff and supervised the work in connection with the preparation of a report based on the investigation of the communications companies under House Resolution No. 59 and House Joint Resolution No. 572. A preliminary report on communications companies, House Report No. 1273, and generally known as the "Splawn Report" has been submitted. He is directing and supervising the work of the final report on communications companies.

"From March, 1923 to May, 1926, Mr. Hansen was Senior Consolidated Auditor in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Income Tax Department. From June 1926 to July, 1928, he was Senior Examiner of the Bureau of Accounts of the Interstate Commerce Commission. From Jan. 1917 to Dec. 1918, he was the official representative in America for the Russian and English Bank, Ltd., London Branch, which was later reorganized as the British & North European Bank. From Oct. 1917 to Nov. 1920, he was a Director, and Vice-President in charge of finance and accounts, of Flora American Plywood Co., Ltd., New York. From Dec. 1915 to Feb. 1919, he was Comptroller and Assistant Secretary of the New York Dock Co. During the same period he was also a director, Comptroller, and Secretary of the N.Y. Dock Railway."

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10/9/34

ZENITH RADIO TRIES NEW COPY APPEAL

A new idea in copy appeal is being featured in national newspaper advertising on Zenith radios of Chicago appearing in 60 metropolitan cities, including distributor points and first class dealer locations. The idea is to dramatize "triple filtering" of Zenith radio, which "sifts out noise" and improves world-wide reception.

In addition to the 500-line advertisements, showing pictures of international figures, such as Mussolini, President De Valera of Ireland, Ramsay MacDonald and Premier Herriot, including a sharp half-tone reproduction of the face of each and a blurred figure, Zenith Radio Corporation, Chicago, is also using tieup "teaser" copy to be placed on the same page, calling attention to the larger advertisement.

The blurred and sharp reproductions of celebrities are used to illustrate the "before and after" qualities of triple filtering. The black and white tieup ads of 40 lines serve a combined purpose. They are worded so as to call attention to the larger copy, with such headlines as: "Hello, up there DeValera!" Included in this tieup copy is mention of the Zenith auto radio for "music at the wheel."

Charles Daniel Frey Company, Chicago agency placing the Zenith account, is requesting that the "teaser copy" be placed at the bottom of the page, with at least one column separating the two Zenith advertisements. Local dealer tieups are suggested by the agency.

Typical headlines of the "triple filtering" advertisements include: "Here Is President DeValera as Ireland Knows Him!", "Here's the Real Mussolini. . . All of Him!" and "The Real Ramsay MacDonald in Living Reality!"

All of the ads feature the new Zenith radio receiving set, capable of short wave reception. In addition to newspapers, Zenith is using Time magazine in its national program.

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Former Governor James M. Cox, publisher of the Dayton News and the Miami News has purchased Station WLBW, at Erie, Pa., which he hopes to move to Dayton. He has also entered into a purchase option agreement with Station WIOD, Miami.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent, and continues through the years of exploration, settlement, and the struggle for independence. The story is one of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness.

The first settlers came to the continent in the early years of the sixteenth century. They were men of courage and adventure, who sought new lands and new opportunities. They found a land of great beauty and great resources, and they began to build a new life for themselves.

The years of exploration and settlement were a time of great hardship and struggle. The settlers faced many difficulties, from the harsh weather to the lack of food and shelter. But they persevered, and they built a new life for themselves.

The struggle for independence was a time of great sacrifice and heroism. The settlers fought for their rights and their freedom, and they won. They built a new nation, and they have made it a great one.

The years of growth and change have been a time of great achievement and progress. The United States has become a great nation, and it has made many contributions to the world.

The story of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. It is a story of growth and change, of struggle and sacrifice, of achievement and progress.

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. It is a story of growth and change, of struggle and sacrifice, of achievement and progress.

10/9/34

DE FOREST WINS SUPREME COURT TEST

The Supreme Court refused Monday (Oct. 8) to reopen the long battle over the claims of Lee DeForest and Edwin H. Armstrong to the invention of the "feed back circuit", an essential link of the modern radio receiving apparatus.

The court denied Mr. Armstrong's request for a rehearing in connection with its decision of May 21, which sustained the contentions of the Radio Corporation of America, representing Dr. DeForest, as opposed to those of the Radio Engineering Laboratories, Inc., sponsor for Mr. Armstrong.

Justice Cardozo noted in the decision that as far back as 1908, Dr. DeForest patented a form of vacuum tube which he named "the audion", a device, which the justice remarked, "established itself almost at once as a revolutionary improvement in the art of transmitting sound at great distances by wire and through the air."

Many experiments were made to develop the capacity of this device, and "among those interested and curious", was Mr. Armstrong, then a student at Columbia University Engineering School. In January, 1913, Mr. Armstrong conceived the idea that through certain changes, "there would be a feed back or regeneration of energy, whereby the plate in the audion would become an independent generator of continuous oscillations."

"It was a brilliant conception, but another creative mind, working independently, had developed it before in designs and apparatus till then unknown to the art", the decision read. "DeForest, with his assistant, Van Etten, had been working during the Summer of 1912 along two lines of thought."

Justice Cardozo continued by saying that on April these workers received a "clear note, the heterodyne beat note", from radio signals at San Francisco.

The decision of last May was modified slightly in Monday's action, however, although the general effect was not changed. The latest ruling ordered that the opinion be amended by striking out the words "which means that the frequency could be varied at will", and substituting therefore, "which means or was understood, we are told, by DeForest, to mean that by other simple adjustments the frequency of the oscillations could be varied at will."

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A.B.S. BEGINS OPERATION SUNDAY WITH 21 STATIONS

After four months' experimental operation, the American Broadcasting System, the president of which is George B. Storer, will begin daily operation as a major network Sunday, October 14th. There will be a gala program to celebrate the event. WMCA, New York, will be the key station.

"With a minimum of preliminary discussion and with no extravagant claims, the American Broadcasting System has become a network reality through an evolution of slow and consistent development to its present stage where the plans of Mr. Storer and his associates are practical and sound. ABS reaching its majority of full basic membership will consistently give the American listening public the radio programs it wants to hear", an announcement of plans of the American Broadcasting System sets forth.

"The new system will concentrate in sports broadcasting and special events, in addition to sending through its multiple outlets the best in the music of the classics and the moderns, the finest and most popular dance orchestras, expertly enacted drama, news, comedy and excellent informative broadcasts. Special features of a spectacular nature will predominate the program structure.

"The stations of the ABS membership have been in business as independent local outlets for many years in which they have gained success, popularity and the good-will of the listeners in their cities. They have learned what the listeners like to hear on the air, and it is with this combined knowledge that the plans of the American Broadcasting System have been formulated.

"The hours of daily network operation will be from 9:00 AM to 1:00 A.M. The full roster of stations includes WOL, Washington; WCBM, Baltimore; WDEL, Wilmington; WIP, Philadelphia; WTNJ, Trenton; WMCA, New York; WPRO, Providence, R.I.; WHDH, Boston, with affiliations to be effected also with WAAB in the same city; WEBR, Buffalo; WWVA and KQV, Pittsburgh and Wheeling, W. Va.; WJBK, Detroit; WFBE, Cincinnati; WJJD, Chicago; WIND, Chicago and Gary, Ind.; WHBF, Rock Island and Davenport, and WIL, St. Louis.

"There will be a Cleveland outlet with arrangements probably being completed with WJAY. Certain programs may be heard in the Buffalo area through WKBW in addition to WEBR. Station WWVA, which is located 18 miles northeast of Wheeling, serves Pittsburgh with over a 500 micro-volt signal and will transmit ABS programs until 8:30 P.M. EST. In the later evening hours KQV will broadcast in Pittsburgh. The new station of the Waterbury Republican-American in Waterbury, Conn., temporarily assigned the experimental identification WLXBS, will be in the network.

"The ABS Board of Directors includes Walter S. Mack, Jr., Paul H. Nitze, James K. Norris, J. H. Ryan, of Toledo; George B. Storer; Robert H. Thayer and John Hay Whitney."

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COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATION PRAISED IN BALBO COMMUNICATIONS

It is of interest to note that a commercial organization was able to provide perfect communication in the execution of a military aviation problem, Ellery W. Stone, operating Vice-President of Mackay Radio, and a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve, writes in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings. He refers to the successful flight to Chicago and return in 1933 of a quadron of 25 large Italian military seaplanes of the Royal Italian Force under the command of Gen. Italo Balbo. Through the Mackay radio station at Sayville, L. I., contact was maintained with General Balbo's plans from the time they left Italy. In recognition of this, Col. Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and Mr. Stone were made Grand Officers of the Crown of Italy with the rank of Commanders. Others in the organization who were decorated were the following:

Commanders of the Crown of Italy-

H. H. Buttner, Vice-President of Mackay Radio, and Capt. Pilade Leoni, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation; Chevaliers of the Crown of Italy: Edgar D. Thornburgh, Advertising and Press Manager, International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation; T. E. Nivison, General Superintendent; J. A. Bossen, Marine Commercial Manager; and W. O. Lee, Manager, Sayville Station, Mackay Radio; and T. N. Powers and Charles W. Oram, traffic experts of Postal Telegraph.

"Although a peace-time and commercial mobilization, this communication problem necessarily was handled and directed by the writer and his staff - most of whom are Naval Reservists or have had other military service - as a military problem", Commander Stone writes. "That such a mobilization could be effected in peace time by a commercial organization without in any way affecting the efficient handling of its normal traffic, however, should be a significant demonstration of the great potentialities of this all-American communication organization to our Army and Navy in time of war; not only from the standpoint of available personnel but material as well."

Mr. Stone said that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation became interested in this historic flight late in 1932, when one of the system representatives in Europe was called to Rome to discuss with General Balbo tentative arrangements for the communications organization to serve the needs of the flight. General Aldo Pellegrini, director of the Royal Air Force Training School in Orbetello, Italy, and Colonel Mario Infante, director of Communication Services of the Air Ministry, were detailed to come to New York to select sites for the North American bases and to confer with the communication officials of the I.T.T. for the purpose of organizing the most ambitious chain of radio, cable, and wire communications ever attempted for an aerial venture, in fact, for any world event.

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FROM : [illegible]
SUBJECT : [illegible]
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Mr. Stone was detailed to organize the communications set-up of the International system in the execution of the role intrusted to the company by the Italian Government.

"The director of Naval Communications ordered the Atlantic coast naval radio stations north of New York to keep constant watch during the 'hops' from Cartwright to Shediack and from New York to Shoal Harbor as auxiliaries to Mackay Radio", Mr. Stone writes. "The squadron, however, was never out of communication with the I.T.T. control center and, happily, no disaster occurred requiring the assistance of the military services.

"The seaplanes themselves were equipped with highly efficient and compact radio telegraph sets. Each consisted of a 400-watt transmitter and receiver capable of operation on both low and high frequencies (500 to 2,500 meters and 22 to 99 meters). Each plane also carried a special receiver for radiocompass use.

"The efficiency of this military equipment can be gauged by the fact that during pre-flight tests two of the planes were able to hold 2-way communication with our radio station WSL, at Sayville, L. I. Worthy of note in this instance is the fact that the planes were lying on the waters of Orbetello Bay, 4000 miles away and shielded from WSL by the rising hills of Orbetello."

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MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM ORGANIZES; MACFARLANE, PRESIDENT

The organization of a new chain of radio stations, the Mutual Broadcasting System, each member of which will remain independent and will continue its present policies but which at the same time will provide facilities for combination hook-ups, was announced last week.

Contracts were signed by Station WGN, of Chicago, owned and operated by The Chicago Tribune, and Station WOR, of Newark, N. J., owned and operated by the Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc. Others that will make time available when possible are the Grosley Radio Corporation's station, WLW, of Cincinnati, and the Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corporation's station, WXYZ, of Detroit.

W. E. Macfarlane, Vice-President of WGN, Inc., and business manager of The Chicago Tribune, is president of the new organization. He described the setup as "a truly mutual arrangement."

Other officers are Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board; Theodore C. Streibert, Treasurer, and E. M. Antrim, Secretary.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 12, 1934.

Calls American Broadcasting System World's Best.....	2
London Broadcasts King's Murder, Then Baseball.....	5
Day And Night Broadcasting Quotas Established.....	6
New 100 Watters Needn't Expect Increased Power Later.....	6
Restrictions For Officer Of More Than One Carrier.....	8
Argentina Tube Factory Directed By American.....	9
Blames Radio For Song Income Loss.....	9
Applications Granted By Broadcast Division, FCC.....	10
500,000 Watt Triplets Unknown To Commission.....	11
WSMB-WADC Field Intensity Survey Recommended.....	12
American Radio Sets Popular In France.....	12

No. 765

1000 8 J. 1934

CALLS AMERICAN BROADCASTING SYSTEM WORLD'S BEST

by Robert D. Heinl

Declaring that the policy of the broadcasting industry has always been one of willing cooperation with religious, educational, charitable, civic and other similar organizations, Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, said that the broadcasting system in this country was not surpassed anywhere. Mr. Loucks was the first witness to take up the cudgel of the commercial broadcasters in the hearing of the Federal Communications Commission to determine whether it should recommend to Congress that a definite percentage of the broadcasting facilities should be allocated to educational, religious and other cultural and non-profit radio programs. For more than a week the Commission had been hearing educators, clergymen and others presenting arguments in favor of the non-profit stations. An entire week is expected to be occupied in presenting the case of the commercial broadcasters and this presentation will be charge of Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters.

"Briefly", Mr. Loucks said, addressing the Commission, "we shall endeavor, through our documents and witnesses, to paint a true picture of American broadcasting as it exists today, devoid of all argument and shorn of all reference to the earlier struggles endured by pioneering broadcasters who, in a short span of years, developed in the United States the best broadcasting system in the World - a system in which three Presidents have expressed their faith and confidence and which not only gives to the public the best program service in the World but combines with that service, as President Roosevelt recently pointed out, a benefit to all classes of business which in turn stimulates buying power and assists commerce greatly.

"The Association, which it is my privilege to represent, is opposed to the proposal 'that Congress by statute allocate fixed percentages of radio broadcasting facilities to particular types or kinds of non-profit radio programs or to persons identified with particular types or kinds of non-profit activities.' As will be shown, similar proposals have been considered by the membership in general meetings from time to time and upon each occasion a resolution was unanimously adopted opposing statutory allocations by the Congress. I am therefore simply stating the considered judgment of the entire membership when I say that we are opposed to the principle of such allocations.

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"Our testimony will show our policy of willing cooperation with educational and religious institutions to have been in full effect for many years. Our testimony will show that any change, however, slight, in the present system is undesirable from the standpoint of the public and disastrous from the standpoint of broadcasters and the vast majority of all religious, educational, charitable, civic and other similar organizations."

Mr. Loucks presented 269 sworn statements from broadcasting stations submitted in response to a questionnaire sent out by the National Association of Broadcasters. Mr. Bellows later analyzed these statements as follows:

Total hours of broadcasts of the 269 stations in cooperation with educational and informative organizations	75,773
Aggregate hours of educational broadcasting	111,833
Total hours of broadcasting	669,000
Percentage of broadcast hours in cooperation with organization	11.3
Percentage of total educational broadcast hours	16.7
Total evening (6-11 P.M.) hours of cooperative broadcasts	14,554
Total evening (6-11 P.M.) hours of other educational broadcasts	9,575
Aggregate evening (6-11 P.M.) hours of educational broadcasts	24,129
Total evening hours of broadcasting	182,000
Percentage of evening broadcasts in cooperation with organizations	8.0
Percent of other evening educational broadcasts	5.3
Percent of total evening educational broadcasts	13.3

Mr. Bellows said that WLW, at Cincinnati, using a half-million watts, perhaps the most powerful station in the world, was giving 24 percent of its time to educational and informative programs and that these broadcasts were kept on the air despite commercial bids for the time. He remarked, drily, that the station had reported, however, that about 93 percent of its listeners appeared to prefer "other programs than educational and informative broadcasts".

Mr. Bellows said that the unanimity of opinion as to what the public, as revealed by the station reports, prefers "was amazing." He informed the Commission that \$25,000,000 to \$28,000,000 a year represents the amount the individual stations spend a year for broadcasting, a greater part of which goes for program costs. There are 5,316 full-time station employees and some 20,000 people paid either directly or indirectly by the broadcasters.

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10/12/34

The Broadcasters' official said that some 10,000 letters had been received by the stations thanking them for their services. He read a statement from one of the stations setting forth that it had turned down a commercial program in favor of an educational broadcast.

"There is an impression that our stations accept commercials in deference to educational programs", the witness observed. "The answer is - they don't. An example of the latter is the case of Station WRVA, at Richmond, Va., which has kept a University of Virginia program on the air from 6:45 to 7 P.M. for the past five years. This despite the fact that the time has become most valuable due to the fact that it is just ahead of 'Amos 'n' Andy'."

Mr. Bellows said that it didn't always follow that the largest educational institutions did the best job of broadcasting.

"I remember a 15-minute talk on ethnology from a smaller college which produced almost as much fan mail as a major station feature." The fact that so many stations reported "we believe we are the first station to do this" suggested to the speaker the need of coordination.

"Unofficially I should say", the witness suggested, "if a committee composed of leading educators and broadcasters got together and considered how to do a better job rather than what facilities they should get, the results would be far more satisfactory than at present."

Mr. Bellows said that the statements showed that every station was cooperating with all religious groups, "that all 269 stations tell the same story."

The witness asserted that the law is not clear now with regard to what shall or shall not go on the air and that in view of the Nebraska court decision holding the broadcaster responsible, broadcasters were "jittery". No broadcaster, he said, desires to censor programs or to interfere with the freedom of speech.

"There is a tremendous desire to promote the freedom of speech but a constant fear of violating the law in doing it", the Legislative Chairman added. "Personally I think it is better to allow someone to say 'damn' over the radio than to tell him he can't say 'damn'."

"The broadcasters will welcome any suggestions the Commission can give to improve educational programs. We stand ready to give far more educational programs than the educators have asked for."

10/12/34

A Committee of Broadcasters will be appointed at an early date to meet with a Committee of Educators, J. T. Ward, of Station WLAC, Nashville, Tenn., newly elected President of the National Association of Broadcasters, advised the Commission.

"A statutory allocation of broadcasting facilities by Congress would result in an upheaval of the radio industry", Mr. Ward warned. "It would disrupt the entire industry and would create chaos for the public."

The Broadcasters' president said he had found the sentiment to be against too much talking on the radio whether it was political or educational. He said his station devoted about 20 percent of its time to educational broadcasts.

"Our experience is that the broadcasters are in a better position to judge the type of programs to be presented", Mr. Ward concluded, "and I beg the Commission to leave this matter in the hands of the broadcasters."

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LONDON BROADCASTS KING'S MURDER, THEN BASEBALL

An American listener absorbed in hearing details of the assassination of King Alexander over short wave from Station GSA, London, finally heard the announcer say in the English manner for which British announcers are so famous: "Now we'll give you the American baseball score. The Cardinals beat the Tigers 11 to 0 and we shall proceed to hear the disturbance which took place at Detroit in the 7th inning."

This was when Medwick, of St. Louis, kicked at Owen, of Detroit, and started the incipient riot which included the hurling of pop bottles, oranges, apples and anything else that came handy. The American listener was somewhat puzzled as to how the inning was to be reproduced from England as it was then late at night here, about 2 o'clock in the morning there, and the baseball game had been finished hours ago.

However, hearing the cracking of the bat, the cheering of the crowds and finally details of the great row which resulted in Judge Landis ordering Medwick off the field, the American listener quickly realized that the British station had made a record of the disturbance at the time it had been broadcast in this country and hours later was reproducing it from London so that the entire world might hear.

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DAY AND NIGHT BROADCASTING QUOTAS ESTABLISHED

Heretofore the broadcast quota system for the distribution of radio facilities has been considered as a single basic unit but because of the difference of atmospheric conditions at the different periods, the Broadcast Division of the Communications Commission has decided that there should be a "night quota" and a "day quota."

Explaining its action, the Division sets forth:

"Interference caused by stations at night is different from that caused at day. Consequently, the broadcast quota due, the limit of which is interference, has been separated into two parts, 'night quota' and 'day quota'. The quota charge for a station operating both day and night has been divided into two parts, the power and time of operation between 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M., being charged to 'day quota' and the night being charged to 'night quota'. A day station, the operation of which is entirely between 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. is charged only to 'day quota'.

"In increasing the daytime quota due the several States, it is not the intention of the Commission to license additional new daytime stations unless a full showing has been made that public interest will be served in making such a grant. The applicant must definitely establish the need for the additional service, the financial and technical ability to operate such a station in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, and that the station can exist on the basis of the grant requested.

"A survey of the stations in small cities or communities indicates that it is extremely difficult for such stations to operate even though they have full time. The possibility of a daytime station under similar circumstances becoming a success is greatly decreased."

The Division authorized the maximum daytime power on regional channels increased to 5000 watts.

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NEW 100 WATTS NEEDN'T EXPECT INCREASED POWER LATER

In setting a hearing for the numerous applicants for the new 100 watt station privileges, Chairman Hampson Gary, of the Broadcast Division of the Communications Commission, warned them that there would be no chance of their subsequently "horn-ing-in" on the larger station class by increasing their power.

"Past records show that in many cases applicants hope to obtain a limited facility and expect at a later date to materially increase that facility. The present allocation does not permit such later increases and accordingly the Commission

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NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

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must have proof that the assignment, as requested, has a reasonable promise of success", the official admonition set forth.

The new stations are to be added to carry out the provision of the Communications Act that there may be an increase in 100 watt stations if they don't interfere with others already established.

Those seeking the new station privileges will have to show that there is public need for their facilities, that the station can provide programs and meet technical requirements.

"A review of existing stations in small centers of population reveals that a majority of these stations are having great difficulty in operating with adequate programs, maintenance and personnel", the Commission informs the applicants.

The Broadcast Division decided that the new 100 watt stations will be confined to the 1200, 1210, 1310, 1370, 1420 and 1500 kilocycle frequencies. Among the applicants for these new licenses who have been granted hearings are:

Great Western Broadcasting Association, Inc., Logan, Utah; American Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.; Winger and Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Albert T. Roche & Harold Smithson, Chico, Cal.; Brown Radio Service & Laboratory (Cordon P. Brown, owner); Rochester, N. Y.; Guthrie Broadcasting Co., Guthrie, Okla.; Joseph H. Hallock, Baker, Oregon; Guilford Broadcasting Co., Abilene, Texas; Raymond L. Hughes, Midland, Texas; W. C. Hilgedick & Geo. C. Knauer, Denison, Texas; T. H. Barton, El Dorado, Arkansas; W. L. Gleeson, Salinas, Calif.; A. H. Sconberg, Salinas, Cal.; Palmer Broadcasting Syndicate, Inc., Portland, Maine; Palmer Broadcasting Syndicate, Inc., Cheyennes, Wyo.; Willis T. Shaughnessy, Bay Shore, N. Y.; Great Western Broadcasting Association, Inc., Provo, Utah; Louis H. Callister, Provo, Utah and Paul Q. Callister, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Letting down the bars on the 100 watt stations is a reversal of governmental radio policy. Heretofore every effort has been made to reduce the number of stations rather than to allow them to be increased. When the Radio Commission was created seven years ago, there were 734 stations on the air but there are now only about 600.

There is also the political angle with regard to the 100-watt stations. All of the Communications Commissioners have to be confirmed by the Senate when Congress meets. They will, therefore, doubtless exercise great care in not offending anyone who may have anything to do with their confirmation.

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The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the President of the United States. The letter is dated January 1, 1900, and is addressed to the President at the White House, Washington, D.C. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the State, John Hay.

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10/12/34

RESTRICTIONS FOR OFFICER OF MORE THAN ONE CARRIER

An order of authorization to hold the positions of officer or director of more than one carrier will require him to first file voluminous information with the Federal Communications Commission. He must specify every carrier in which he holds stock, bonds, or notes, individually, as trustee, or otherwise; and the amount of, and accurately describe the securities owned or held by him, of each carrier for which he seeks authority to act. Whenever it is contemplated that the applicant will represent on the Board of Directors of any carrier securities other than those owned by him, the application shall describe such securities, state the character of representation, the name of the beneficial owner or owners, and the general nature of the business conducted by such owner or owners.

The applicant must specify each and every position with any carrier which he now holds and seeks authority to hold. As to each carrier, he must tell as to whether it is an operating carrier, a lessor company or any other corporation subject to the Communications Act. He must make a statement relative to any carrier which does not make reports to the Commission and give full information as to the relationship, operating financial, competitive, or otherwise, existing between the carriers covered by the requested authorization.

Furthermore each applicant must state the following:

Every business corporation - industrial, financial, or other - of which the applicant is an officer or director, trustee, receiver, attorney or agent, or in which the applicant has a financial interest, the general character of the business conducted by such corporation, and the amount and a description of the applicant's interest.

Whether or not, since August 18, 1934, the applicant has, as director or officer of any carrier subject to the Act, received for his own benefit, directly or indirectly, any money or thing of value in respect of negotiation, hypothecation, or sale of any securities issued or to be issued by such carrier, or has shared in any of the proceeds thereof, or has participated in the making or paying of any dividends of such carrier from any funds properly included in capital account. If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, state the amount or amounts received by the applicant from such transaction or transactions, and the reasons to justify such payment or payments.

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1944

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1944
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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ARGENTINA TUBE FACTORY DIRECTED BY AMERICAN

With an initial paid in capital of 150,000 paper pesos (about \$45,000) and an authorized capital of 1,000,000 paper pesos, a group of local radio importers and dealers has constructed a factory in Buenos Aires for the manufacture of radio tubes. This factory is under the personal direction of an American expert.

In effect, the factory is merely an assembling plant for radio tubes, as all component parts are brought from the United States. Production has now reached an average of 500 tubes a day. With the equipment now installed, a production of 1,000 tubes a day is anticipated, but more machines have been ordered and an ultimate production of 2,500 tubes a day is envisaged.

Much of the anticipated profit from this venture is being lost in the Argentine customs duties. Argentine customs regulations are so complicated that it is frequently impossible to ascertain in advance the amount of the duty that will be charged on a given product. The founders of the new tube manufacturing organization calculated that the component parts for the tubes would be classified as raw materials and assessed duties as such. In practice, however, the supplies have been taxed as fully manufactured articles, thus creating a difference which has wiped out a large part of the anticipated advantages of local production.

The full name of the new organization is the Sociedad Anonima Industrial Radiotelefonía Argentina, and the address of the factory is 4154 Honduraz, Buenos Aires.

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BLAMES RADIO FOR SONG INCOME LOSS

In connection with the new agreement reached for an increase of rate with the 12,000 motion picture theatres, Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, said that during the last few years the income of music writers had fallen off almost 70 percent.

"The radio is chiefly responsible and the depression has been a factor", Mr. Buck declared. "A popular song hit used to sell as many as 3,000,000 copies in sheet music. Now a writer is lucky if even 300,000 are sold. Pianos are closed from Maine to California. Radio has killed off most of the phonograph record profits, too, so our only solution was to get a higher share of revenue from the chief profit-makers from music, the motion-picture theatres."

Under the new agreement, all theatres with a seating capacity of 800 or less, regardless of admission price, must pay a fee of 8 cents a year for each seat in the theatre. Theatres with capacities of 801 to 1,599 seats must pay at the rate of 15 cents a seat a year, and those of 1,600 seats or more at the rate of 20 cents a seat a year.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great events in the history of the United States was the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. This event led to the establishment of the first permanent European settlements in North America, which were founded by Spanish, French, and English explorers and settlers.

The second great event in the history of the United States was the American Revolution, which began in 1775 and ended in 1783. This revolution led to the establishment of the United States as an independent nation, and it was a major step in the development of the American people's sense of national identity.

The third great event in the history of the United States was the Civil War, which began in 1861 and ended in 1865. This war was a major conflict between the Northern and Southern states, and it resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The Civil War was a major step in the development of the American people's sense of national identity.

The fourth great event in the history of the United States was the Reconstruction period, which began in 1865 and ended in 1877. This period was a time of major change and development for the Southern states, and it was a major step in the development of the American people's sense of national identity.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

The American people in the nineteenth century were a people of great energy and ambition. They were a people who were determined to build a great nation, and they were a people who were determined to make the most of the opportunities that were available to them.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

WHJB, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Greensburgh, Pa., modification of C.P. approving transmitter and studio location in Greensburgh; extending commencement date to Oct. 29, 1934, and completion date to 60 days thereafter; WRAX, WRAX Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, Pa., license to cover C.P. for auxiliary transmitter, 920 kc., 250 watts; WPEN, Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co. & WRAX, license to cover C.P. for a period of 90 days conditionally as to WPEN, 920 kc., 250 w. night, 500 w LS, stations to share time; WKBZ, Karl L. Ashbacker, Muskegon, Mich., license to cover C.P., 1500 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WCRW, Clinton R. White, Chicago, Ill., license to cover C.P., 1200 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; WMAL, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Washington, D.C., modification of license to change main transmitter to auxiliary and change auxiliary to main transmitter; WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, amendment of Sec. 2 of Extension of special temporary experimental authorization, dated August 7, 1934, as follows: North Tower 7.6 amperes; South Tower 4.5 amperes; the current in North tower leads the current in South tower by 120°.

Also, WXYZ, Kunsy Trendle Broadcasting Corp., Detroit, Mich., authority to transmit programs from WXYZ to stations of the Canadian Radio Commission; WTBO, Association Broadcasting Corp., Cumberland, Md., license to cover C.P. 800 kc., 250 watts, daytime; WFBC, The Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S.C., modification of license to increase night power from 250 w. to 1 KW; KFJM, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. Dak., special experimental authorization to change equipment and increase day power from 100 w. to 250 watts experimentally; WHEF, Attala Broadcasting Corp., Kosciusko, Miss., license to cover C.P. 1500 kc., 100 watts, 250 w. LS, unlimited; KMED, Mrs. W. J. Virgin Medford, Ore., license to cover C.P. 1310 kc., 100 w., 250 w. LS, unlimited time; WJIM, Capitol City Broadcasting Co., Lansing, Mich., license to cover C.P. 1210 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlimited time; WKJC, Lancaster Broadcasting Service, Inc., Lancaster, Pa., license to cover C.P. 1200 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, share WKBC.

Also, WCAO, The Monumental Radio Co., Baltimore, Md., KGNF, Great Plains Broadcasting Co., N. Platte, Neb., WNYC, City of New York, Dept. of Plant & Structures, New York City; WSFA, Montgomery Broadcasting Co., Inc., Montgomery, Ala., WNAD, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. - all modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WJBX, James F. Hopkins, Inc., WMBC, Havens & Martin, Inc., Richmond, Va., WJW, WJW, Inc., Akron, Ohio, WLVA, Lynchburg Broadcasting Corp., Lynchburg, Va., WRAK, WRAK, Inc., Williamsport, Pa., C.P.s to make changes in equipment, increase power from 100 w. to 100 w. night, 250 w. day. WALA, Pape Broadcasting Corp., Inc., Mobile, Ala., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KGER, Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Cal., license to cover C.P. 1360 kc., 1 KW, unlimited; KRXO, Lee E. Mudgett, Everett, Wash., C.P. to move locally to 1804 Hewitt Ave., same city, 1370 kc, 50 w. S-KVL.

Also, WBNS, WBNS, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., WGAR, WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, all granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement; WLBZ, Maine Broadcasting Co., Inc., Bangor, Me., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; WNBX, WNBX Broadcasting Corp., Springfield, Vt., C.P. to make changes in equipment, increase power from 500 w. to 1 KW, and increase hours of operation from daytime to daytime to sunset at Erie, Pa.; KGRS, Gish Radio Service, Amarillo, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; WFEA, New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., C.P. to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW.; New, Aberdeen Broadcast Co., Aberdeen, S. Dak., C.P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, full daytime hours; New, Richard Austin Dunles, Wilmington, N. C., C.P. for new station to operate on 1370 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

Also, WBTM, Piedmont Broadcasting Corp., Danville, Va., WIBM, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., KIT, Carl E. Hamond, Yakima, Wash., KFXJ, Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colo., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 w. to 100 w. night, 250 w. day; KQOS, H. H. Hanseth, Inc., Marshfield, Ore., C.P. to make changes in equipment, change frequency from 1370 to 1200 kc., and increase power from 100 w. to 250 w. daytime hours; New, E.J. Regan & F. Arthur Bostwick, d/b as Regan & Bostwick, St. Albans, Vt., C.P. (experimental) 406000 kc., 5 watts; New, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portable-Mobile (New York City) C.P. (Exp.-Gen.Exp.) 17310, 23100, 25700, 26000, 27100, 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600, 86000-400000, 401000 kc., 15 watts; also granted license covering same; WLOXDT, Associated Radiocasting Corp., Portable-Mobile (Columbus, O.), license (Exp.-Gen. Exp.) 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 15 watts, for period ending June 1, 1935; W3XAI, RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., modification of C.P. extending completion date to March 15, 1935; New, Clarion Broadcasting Co., Inc., Clarion, Pa. (Action taken Sept. 11), application for new station to operate on 850 kc., with 250 watts daytime hours, heretofore designated for hearing, was reconsidered and granted.

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500,000 WATT TRIPLETS UNKNOWN TO COMMISSION

No confirmation could be secured at the Federal Communications Commission that Columbia expected to promote the erection of three 500,000 watt stations, in the Middle West, the Southwest, and on the Pacific Coast.

Neither would anyone at the Commission comment upon the report that Hearst had offered \$1,500,000 for the purchase of Station WENR, in Chicago.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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WSMB-WADC FIELD INTENSITY SURVEY RECOMMENDED

In connection with Station WSMB, of New Orleans, increasing its power from 500 watts to 1,000 watts, which has been objected to by Station WADC, of Akron, Ralph H. Walker, Examiner for the Federal Communications Commission, has recommended:

1. That the Commission, before taking final action on the application, require the parties to conduct a field intensity survey of such a character as will enable the Commission to determine just what interference will result from the use of one kilowatt power by Station WSMB; or,

2. That the Commission affirm its grant upon the condition that the signal strength of WSMB in the Akron area shall not exceed that which would be normally expected from a 500 watt station using a conventional type antenna.

In his conclusions in the case, Examiner Walker says:

"If during a period of measurements recently made, assuming them to be correct, Station WSMB was actually using 500 watts power, then the use of one kilowatt power would probably seriously curtail the present good service area of WADC. On the other hand, if the antenna system of Station WSMB is such that the effective strength of that station in the direction of Akron with one kilowatt power would be equivalent to the effect from a 200 to 500 watt station using a conventional type of antenna, there would be no substantial restriction in the service area of WADC."

John M. Littlepage and Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr., appeared in behalf of WSMB, and Donald Gottwald for WADC.

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AMERICAN RADIO SETS POPULAR IN FRANCE

Approximately 40 percent of the radio sets sold in France are of American make, according to a report to the Commerce Department from Assistant Trade Commissioner Lestrade Brown, Paris. French buyers, he points out, feel that in an American set they are getting full value for their money and moreover American radios are equipped with American tubes which are by far the most popular in France.

French manufacturers of radio sets, the report states, now feel that they can compete in price and technical performance with any foreign set and believe they are getting a better grasp on their home market. They are of the opinion that the sets now built in France are decidedly more selective than those imported. This, of course, is due to the long training they have had because, at the beginning, French broadcasting was acknowledged to be far behind other countries in Europe and purchasers of French sets demanded, therefore, that such sets should tune in any of the better European broadcasting stations.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 16, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| Commercial Broadcasters Counter Strongly At Federal Hearing..... | 2 |
| A.B.S. Displays Showmanship In Dedication Program..... | 5 |
| Senator and Farley Battle Over Radio-Press Censorship..... | 7 |
| Radio Manufacturers' Code Delayed By Johnson Resignation..... | 8 |
| R.M.A. Board Meets In New York Thursday..... | 8 |
| McClelland Suicide Laid To Business Worry..... | 9 |
| Zenith Reports Operating Deficit..... | 10 |
| Broadcasters' Code Meeting Postponed..... | 10 |
| No Additional Charge For Mutual System Transmission Lines..... | 11 |
| WKZO, Kalamazoo Night Time Request Favorably Reported..... | 11 |
| Opera Broadcast Probably Upwards Of \$375,000..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By Broadcast Division, FCC..... | 12 |

No. 766

October 16, 1934.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTERS COUNTER STRONGLY AT FEDERAL HEARING

A most thorough and vigorous presentation of what commercial broadcasters are doing in behalf of educational and religious programs continues in Washington where the Federal Communications is gathering evidence to use in its recommendation as to whether or not Congress shall set aside a definite percent of the broadcasting privileges for this type of program. When the commercial broadcasters have finished their witnesses, directed by Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, will have occupied more than a week testifying. It is perhaps the greatest fight the industry has ever made in its history.

A statement read by Mr. Bellows from Station WSMB, a commercial station in New Orleans, was to the effect that in New Orleans "the so-called religious station puts on less religion and education than WSMB." A statement from WWAE, Hammond, Ind., presented by Mr. Bellows, set forth that the Methodist group, "the largest Protestant group in America", abandoned the hope of owning and operating their own stations for the following reasons:

"If the Methodist group demanded this privilege of broadcasting assignments every other denominational group, of which there are many, should rightfully have the same privilege. It would be impossible to grant to every group the same privileges because there wouldn't be enough channels to go around. The Methodist group decided they would not ask for anything for themselves that could not reasonably be granted every other group.

"The Catholic or Baptist group would not use a Methodist medium of publicity. Neither would a Methodist use that of a Catholic or any other group. It is simply not done. The same is true of educational institutions.

"The cost is too great and the service too restrictive when it is merely an institutional organ."

A picture of the operation of small radio stations in cities of 125,000 and less population in respect to their educational, religious and similar programs was given by Isaac Z. Buckwolder, of WGAL, Lancaster, Pa., a 100 watt station. Mr. Buckwolder cited his own station, which he said devoted 24 percent of its time to this type of program during the first six months of 1934, a total of 156 hours.

Mr. Buckwolder named as typical four small stations in Pennsylvania. They are on the average giving approximately 20 percent of their time in the interest of educational and other public service broadcasts.

Paul Shipman Andrews, Dean of the Law School of Syracuse University, said that no form of radio censorship had ever been exercised by the University. They have more time at their disposal right now than they possibly can use, Kenneth B. Bartlett, Director of the Syracuse University broadcasting station WSYR, declared.

"We have all the evening time that we can use", Mr. Bartlett continued, "and are perfectly satisfied as far as the evening arrangement is concerned.

Mr. Bartlett explained that most manuscripts for broadcasting are sent to his office about a week before the broadcast. If there is anything of a controversial nature in it they seek to find someone who will take the opposite side of the case and if so, offer him the same amount of time.

Station WCAE, Pittsburgh, has been most generous to the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Samuel Harden Church, president of that organization told the Commission.

Educational programs which come over the networks have done more than any other series which has been produced to make the national conscious of the benefits of education by radio, Ben G. Graham, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Schools asserted. He also praised the local programs heard through WCAE.

Educational broadcasts can receive such time and be of such a nature as educational interests themselves would make them, Will Earhart, Director of Music in the Pittsburgh Public Schools said he believed from his experience with WCAE.

That they had definite evening time on WCAE, Pittsburgh, and that they had not been moved to accommodate commercials was the message from Mrs. Saul Levine, president of the Pittsburgh Council of Parent Education.

There was also praise for the station by Rev. H. P. Eckhart, pastor of St. Andrews Lutheran church, Pittsburgh. Rev. Eckhart said he believed the public was better served by religious broadcasts of complete services from church rather than by studio broadcasts of religious services.

Commissioner Thad Brown asked Reverend Eckhart if many contributions were received as a result of radio sermons. He replied that in the beginning yes, but that for some years now, no. Mr. Brown said that a Baptist minister in Columbus had told him that he received a great many contributions. Reverend Eckhart replied that for some years the radio collections have not been one percent, but added that his church had never made any appeal.

Dr. Leo Creip, of the Allegheney Medical Society, and Clarence A. Crooks of the American Legion, expressed satisfaction with the Pittsburgh broadcasts. Experiences in putting the Pittsburgh traffic court on the air were related by Niles Anderson of the Better Traffic Committee.

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"Instead of the Magistrate warning one or two or ten people who were before him, he reached the thousands of potential violators in the community and considerably reduced the lack of knowledge which caused the accidents", Mr. Anderson observed.

How their New York station cooperated in presenting children's programs in order to educate the children to safety observance and educational work of their other stations, was described by Jesse L. Kaufman, business manager of the Hearst Radio Interests. Fourteen percent of the operating time of Station WOKO, Albany, is devoted to public service broadcasts according to Harold Smith, Manager.

Station WCBM, Baltimore gives 65 percent daytime and 35 percent evening, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the total hours to educational and religious programs, John Elmer, its director, affirmed, as he added, "It is our policy to give either day or night hours with equal readiness."

Unless our educational broadcasts of all types were kept within short spaces of time, as well as being closely preceded and followed by sparkling entertainment, they would not meet with the reception they now enjoy, Credo H. Harris, Director of Station WHAS, Louisville, observed.

Along the same line, Paul Oury, of Station WPRO, Providence, remarked: "I do not believe that this type of program is popular with the great masses of listeners unless it is endowed with the dressing up or showmanship to go ordinarily with commercial types of program."

"In most cases these sponsors do not have enough knowledge of broadcasting to make a program interesting if the ordinary system of schoolroom or pulpit methods are used."

It has been the observation of the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation that programs of the type under consideration by the Commission usually have a relatively small audience and that many of these services, such as religious broadcasts, have a distinctly class following which represents a very small part of the general audience, I. R. Lounsberry, of Buffalo testified, and added:

"Only in rare instances have listeners of their own initiative asked for more programs of such a nature. This company has endeavored to interest educational institutions in presenting programs but in spite of the fact that such offers have been relatively frequent and made over a long period of time, there has been a general lack of interest on the part of educators."

Radio stations are not managed by men of inferior type, as claimed by Bruce Bleven, editor of the New Republic, Arthur B. Church, of KMBC, Kansas City, said.

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"Certainly Mr. Bleven has not come in personal contact with very many representative station managers", Mr. Church observed. The witness said that he had been interested in the possibilities of developing informative and educational features and it seemed strange to him that advertisers have not demanded for sponsorship more of this type of program.

Waldo Abbott, director of broadcasting, of the University of Michigan, expressed the wish that some bureau or department of the government might gather broadcasting information from all educational institutions and tabulate it in such a way that universities might know what the others are doing.

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A.B.S. DISPLAYS SHOWMANSHIP IN DEDICATION PROGRAM

The dedication of the American Broadcasting System Sunday night was unique in that, instead of someone reading telegrams of congratulations, a monotonous procedure at best, the messages were presented by electrical transcription and the voices of the speakers themselves were heard. Some of the records were run a trifle too fast but at that very likely a large proportion of the radio audience believed they were actually hearing the distinguished speakers.

Altogether the presentation was effective, especially so because of the good showmanship exercised throughout and the brevity of the ceremonies. Including more than 25 Governors and Mayors and others heard via transcription and three speakers "in person", Postmaster General Farley, Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, and Hampson Gary, of the Broadcast Division of the FCC, the entire affair lasted only 35 minutes with the listener's attention well held for the entire period and the show finishing in plenty of time for him to pick up Will Rogers or Walter Winchell, if he so desired.

Those who extended congratulations to A.B.S. and George B. Storer, its president, by means of transcription, included Governor Lehman, of New York, Mayor LaGuardia, of New York City, Mayor Jackson, of Baltimore; Mayor Zimmerman, of Buffalo; Mayor Kelly, of Chicago; Governor White, of Ohio; Lieut. Gov. Sawyer, of Ohio; Representatives Hollister and Hess, of Ohio; Mayor Wilson, of Cincinnati; A. L. Ashby, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company; Mayor Couzens, of Detroit; Mayor Moore, of Philadelphia; Governor Green of Rhode Island; Mayor Dunn, of Providence; Mayor McNair, of Pittsburgh; Governor Park, of Missouri; Senator Clark, of Missouri; Mayor Dickman, of St. Louis; Mayor LeBar, of Trenton; Mayor Hayes, of Waterbury; Mayor Spear, of Wilmington; L. B. Wilson, of WCKY; and Governor Horner, of Illinois.

10/16/34

Postmaster General Farley, speaking from New York, said:

"Radio is playing a most important part in the present campaign and our people have a more accurate understanding of governmental problems than ever in the history of the nation. Misinformation is rapidly dissipated.

"It is common knowledge that radio has revolutionized political campaigns. Millions may now be reached, compared with thousands of former days.

"Candidates a few years ago made the welkin ring by misleading facts and statements. Now it is comparatively easy to reach the whole electorate and to present the issues in a calm and dispassionate manner. Once the American people are in possession of all the facts the verdict will always be fair and just."

Commissioner Gary, speaking from Washington was introduced by Mr. Pettey, the first time the latter has been heard over the radio since becoming secretary of the Commission.

"Radio is one of the marvels of all time", Mr. Gary said. "Merely an idea sometime ago it is now taken for granted along with the telephone and the movie. Government officials, statesmen and political candidates can address the whole people directly by radio."

Speaking of censorship, Mr. Gary said listeners exercised their own censorship. "If not satisfied, they turn the dial and consign the program to oblivion."

"I am informed that there are 18,000,000 receiving sets in more or less regular operation and that they are installed in three out of every five homes in the United States", the Commissioner concluded.

"Through this comparatively new medium of communication, our country is being now firmly welded into a homogeneous whole.

"At best we can only regard radio as a husky youth, with a pleasing adolescent voice. Tomorrow it will become a full grown man, with eyes that see as well as ears that hear. I will not venture to predict when television will emerge, but it is an experiment that holds more than mere hope. It is a definite promise of the future."

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SENATOR AND FARLEY BATTLE OVER RADIO-PRESS CENSORSHIP

Although the White House recently announced that it had washed its hands of Senator Schall, Republican, the latter has reiterated his charges of radio press censorship. Taking up the cudgel, Postmaster General Farley, at the dedication of the American Broadcasting System, declared:

"All this talk about the Administration establishing a censorship of radio and press in order to perpetuate its existence is only the cry of desperation on the part of a weak and discredited minority - which is growing more impotent daily. There is no desire or intention on the part of anyone in authority to establish any kind of censorship of the press or radio.

"And the charge that plans are about to set up a Government controlled news agency to disseminate propaganda via radio is equally absurd and groundless."

The accusation made by Senator Schall follows:

"Switching its plan to operate a Federal censored telegraph service to compete with the Associated Press, the Hearst News Services and the United Press from the appointment of Senator Clarence C. Dill to the post now held by Hampson Gary on the Communications Commission, the Roosevelt Administration has decided it will be more workable to have the matter handled by a private corporation. With Senator Dill as the head of the news gathering syndicate, it will thus have the man who drew the legislation creating the Communications Commission as its sponsor. Also, the new corporation will be in a position to borrow taxpayers' money from the PWA. In this manner it can be financed by the government and still assume to be a private undertaking.

"Arrangements are now being made to purchase radio receivers similar to the teletypes now in use by the wire services. The censored news service will have the inside track on all government news and will be available to all newspapers willing to print news colored to the satisfaction of President Roosevelt. Plans are now being made to join all foreign radio stations in the new service so that the Roosevelt News Service will have full coverage of all foreign events.

"In cities where daily newspapers do not publish news matter which endorses the New Deal in every particular, wealthy citizens may be encouraged to start new daily newspapers. They will be offered this domestic and foreign news service. The Roosevelt Administration in this fashion will have a club over the publisher of every daily newspaper and the editors will have to exert the utmost care to see to it that nothing exposing the failures of Roosevelt gets into their papers. Secretaries Wallace and Tugwell are said to have had a large part in working out this new plan to censor the press by this new 'club'."

REMARKS AND TABLES OF THE SURVEY

The following table shows the results of the survey of the coast of the State of New York, from the mouth of the Hudson River to the mouth of the Delaware River, in the year 1852.

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10/16/34

Senator Schall had previously charged that radio stations in response to Senator Dill's letter concerning "the establishment of a new Federal censored press service" had offered to subscribe \$500,000.

"This new news service will give Mr. Roosevelt a better grip on the newspapers of the United States than he contemplated by the passage of his press censorship bill or by the newspaper code of the NRA before it was amended permitting the right of free press", the Senator added.

"If, according to Dean Ackerman of the Columbia University, Germany has put out of business over 1000 newspapers by this form of censorship, how many will Roosevelt destroy in the United States?"

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS' CODE DELAYED BY JOHNSON RESIGNATION

A decision in the matter of whether or not there shall be a separate code for the radio manufacturers may be delayed for several months because of the resignation of General Johnson.

"Whether it will be that long or not, I don't know, but in any case, there will be considerable delay", one in touch with the situation said. "With General Johnson's leaving everything at the NRA is at a complete standstill. The place is like a morgue."

"It all awaits reorganization by Richberg. I feel that the industry has less to worry about in him than in Johnson. I believe he realizes his responsibilities and that he is as good an organizer as Johnson and there may be some hope in his accession."

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R. M. A. BOARD MEETS IN NEW YORK THURSDAY

Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, is leaving Washington today to attend a meeting of the R.M.A. Board of Directors which will be held in New York Thursday.

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McCLELLAND SUICIDE LAID TO BUSINESS WORRY

Funeral services for George F. McClelland, former Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, who committed suicide last Friday were held Monday morning at St. Agnes Church, 43rd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. They were attended by representatives of the radio industry and the Veteran Association of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Mr. McClelland's tragic act was attributed to his failure to organize a broadcasting chain. A pencilled note was left by him to his secretary but much of it was illegible because of bloodstains. However, the conclusion reached by Dr. Robert C. Fisher, Assistant Medical Examiner was that the suicide was caused by worry over business troubles.

For the purposes of incorporation, he registered his organization, which he formed when he left the NBC, as the Broadcasting Stations Corporation but subsequently expected to change the name. At one time or another large interests were reported to be backing the network, among them a moving picture concern.

It was finally said that a definite announcement with regard to the new network would be made early in October. Instead there came the news of his death. Mr. McClelland shot himself through the head while seated at the desk in his office at 21 East Fortieth Street, New York City. That he should have ended his life in such a manner was especially hard for his many friends to realize because he was of apparently such a uniformly cheerful disposition.

Adding to the tragedy was the fact that he leaves a widow and two children. Although he looked considerably older, he was only 39 years old. At that Mr. McClelland, or "Mac", as he was generally called, was a pioneer in commercial broadcasting and known to practically everyone in the industry.

McClelland, along with W.E. Harkness, played a large part in the development of Station WEAf, then owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. By some he was given credit of having originated the idea of broadcast advertising. At any rate, he was among the very first to apply the idea. Also among the first to link stations together in a network. Incidentally, Mr. McClelland always had an aversion to the word "chain".

Please call it a network of stations", he once said to this writer. 'Chain' has a sinister sound."

When the National Broadcasting Company was formed and bought WEAf, Mr. Harkness elected to remain with the A.T. & T. but Mr. McClelland and G. W. Johnstone, then also with WEAf, and at present in charge of the NBC press bureau, elected to go with the latter organization. This was in 1926, a year before the Federal Radio Commission was created. Mr. McClelland was made Manager of WEAf and Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company which position he held until a year or so ago when he left the NBC to form his own company.

10/16/34

ZENITH REPORTS OPERATING DEFICIT

Zenith Radio Corporation reports an operating deficit for the quarter ended July 31, 1934, of \$36,573.19 after all charge-offs, including liberal reserves for depreciation and taxes.

Manufacturing Profit

After Excise Taxes, Royalties, Manufacturing Expenses and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment

\$37,910.94

Selling and Administrative Expenses

56,090.34

Depreciation

18,393.79

Operating Deficit

\$36,573.19

"The Company, which pioneered short-wave development, is marketing a complete new line of receivers covering all wave bands and incorporating many new features including Split Second Tuning and Triple Filtering. Deliveries were retarded during the quarter reported because of general conditions, but there has since been a substantial improvement resulting in a profit for the month of August", Hugh Robertson, Vice-President and Treasurer reports.

"A 25-tube DeLuxe High Fidelity five wave band receiver of advanced design, listing at \$750.00 has been announced to the trade and will be ready for delivery shortly. The usual conservative policy of limiting production and expenses to immediate sales possibilities is being continued. Current obligations are being met promptly when due."

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BROADCASTERS' CODE MEETING POSTPONED

James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Industry Code has advised that the Broadcasters' Code meeting has been postponed to Thursday, October 25th. It will be held in Washington.

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NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE FOR MUTUAL SYSTEM TRANSMISSION LINES

Each station of the newly organized Mutual Broadcasting System, including WGN, Chicago, WOR, Newark, WLW, Cincinnati, and WXYZ, Detroit, will receive its card rates for time, less agency commission, making no additional charge to the advertiser for transmission lines, W. E. Macfarlane, President of the System said. Mr. Macfarlane, who is Vice-President of WGN, and Chicago Tribune Business Manager added:

"The name clearly describes our plan of operation. Through this new organization we will endeavor to make suitable time arrangements for advertisers seeking to broadcast in important markets through the use of a few stations having high power and a vast listening audience. We are thinking in terms of markets and their importance.

"Our plan will develop in some measure according to the demand of advertisers. Each station will remain independent and make its own decision in accepting programs. Thus we believe we have established a truly mutual arrangement between a group of independently owned stations.

"Several programs are now broadcast over this group of stations by mutual agreement."

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WKZO, KALAMAZOO NIGHT TIME REQUEST FAVORABLY REPORTED

Examiner George H. Hill has recommended that a construction permit be granted to Station WKZO, Kalamazoo. The station had made application to move its transmitter locally, install directional antenna for use at night, and increase the operating hours from daytime only with 1000 watts power, to unlimited time with power of 250 watts at night and 1000 watts day.

The application was granted without a hearing but later was reconsidered upon protests from Stations WOW, Omaha, and WEEI, Boston, following which the hearing, at which Mr. Walker sat, was held.

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OPERA BROADCAST PROBABLY UPWARDS OF \$375,000

It is estimated that the broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera, which are to resume December 24th, will cost at least the amount paid last year, \$375,000, maybe more.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

New - William J. Sanders, New Britain, Conn., C.P. for new station to operate on 1380 kc., 250 watts, daytime hours; New, Head of the Lakes Broadcasting Co., Hibbing, Minn., C.P. for new station to operate on 1210 kc. watts, unlimited time; KPAC, Port Arthur College, Port Arthur, Tex., license covering move of station from Brownsville to Port Arthur, Texas, and changing hours of operation from sharing with KRGV to daytime on 1260 kc., 500 watts, subject to decision of Court of Appeals in re case of Magnolia Petroleum Co. vs. Sabine Broadcasting Co., Inc. (KFDM), protesting the move of KPAC; WBBM, WBBM Broadcasting Corp., Chicago, Ill., modification of special experimental authorization for synchronous operation with Station KFAB from local sunset, Lincoln, Neb. to midnight; KFAB, KFAB Broadcasting Co., Lincoln, Neb., modification of special experimental authorization for synchronous operation with Station WBBM from local sunset to midnight.

Also, WCPC, Americus Broadcast Corp., Albany, Ga., modification of license to change hours from daytime to unlimited, 1420 kc. 100 watts; KGIR, KGIR, Inc., Butte, Mont., C.P. to make changes in equipment; increase day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW; WEED, William Avera Wynne, Rocky Mount, N. C., modification of license to change hours from daytime to unlimited day, sharing with WEHC night, also to move studio locally; KOOS, H. H. Hanseth, Inc., Marshfield, Ore., modification of license to change hours of operation from daytime to daytime and from local sunset to 7 P.M. PST, months of September, October, November, December, January, February and March, with 100 watts power; KSEI, Radio Service Corp., Pocatello, Idaho, modification of C.P. to move transmitter locally; move studio to Yellowstone-LL Highway, employ directional antenna system, and extend commencement date to within one day from this date and completion date to within 120 days hereafter, subject to decision of the Court of Appeals in this case and to further order of the Commission thereon.

Miscellaneous

WQDM, A. J. St. Antoine & B. J. Regan, St. Albans, Vt., application for C.P. to move station locally, heretofore granted, was retired to closed files, for want of prosecution; WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Chicago, Ill., C.P. to install auxiliary transmitter heretofore granted, was retired to closed files as applicants advised construction has been abandoned; WNOX, WNOX, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., modification of license to change frequency from 560 to 1010 kc. (The Broadcast Division on July 18, 1934, suspended the action of June 15, 1934, in granting the above application, affirmed its action of June 15 inasmuch as on Sept. 25, 1934, the grant previously made to station WIS to change its frequency from 1010 to 560 kc., and increase power from 500 w. night, 1 KW day, to 1 KW night, 2½ KW daytime, was affirmed and the granting of WNOX's application was contingent thereon.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 19, 1934.

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| Network Heads Hammer Congress Education Program Idea..... | 2 |
| Trade Commission Gratified By Radio Industry Cooperation..... | 4 |
| Large Attendance At McClelland Funeral..... | 5 |
| Which Is America's Oldest Broadcasting Station?..... | 6 |
| Germans Install Anti-Fading Aerials..... | 8 |
| A.B.S. Adopts Printed Programs..... | 9 |
| New Zealand Favors British Manufacturers..... | 9 |
| One Antenna For Houseful Of Sets..... | 9 |
| To Arbitrate RCA-Mackay China Dispute..... | 10 |
| Why Radio City Doors Hard To Open..... | 10 |
| Dr. Pupin Disputed By DeForest..... | 11 |
| Miscellaneous Decisions Of Communications Commission..... | 11 |

No. 767

NETWORK HEADS HAMMER CONGRESS EDUCATION PROGRAM IDEA

Two of the most effective witnesses for those opposed to the proposition that Congress set aside a fixed proportion of radio facilities for educational and religious programs were William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and M. H. Aylesworth, head of the National Broadcasting Company.

Establishment of non-profit educational radio stations through facilities wrested from commercial broadcasters would constitute a "needless duplication of facilities, at a needless cost to the taxpayers", Mr. Payey told the Federal Communications Commission. He analyzed the program service of his network, pointing out that for the first nine months of this year more than two-thirds of those programs were sustaining or non-commercial features.

Mr. Aylesworth stated that the National and other broadcasting companies and radio stations in their desire to cooperate with educators had been guilty of offering too much time on the air for education.

"The educators have not yet been able to grasp the showmanship in radio broadcasting", Mr. Aylesworth said. He suggested joint planning under direction of the educators with the aid of those who know the showmanship of broadcasting. "People do not want to be educated", he continued. "They want entertainment. Education on the radio can be made entertaining, and if it isn't the radio audience will turn to other radio programs. It would be too bad to destroy the great force of radio education because of monotony and poor showmanship."

"I am personally loath to believe", said Mr. Paley, who was the first of the two network chiefs to testify, "that any legislative mandate could assist in the attainment of goals that we are already working toward so wholeheartedly; nor would it seem that legislative direction would make any easier the creative work in an industry where the creative spark is so vital to the performance of almost every moment's task. * * * To destroy what has been built, or seriously to limit its usefulness - to weaken radio's economic structure - to attempt to widen the service the public is receiving by subtracting from that service, or to lessen radio facilities so as to make unavailable to any portion of our people the broadcasts they now receive - would seem to us a cause of real regret."

Mr. Paley said that in no other country has broadcasting reached the development it has achieved here. More and more time, he declared, is being devoted to educational and cultural programs,

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These settlers were faced with many challenges, including a harsh climate and a lack of resources. Despite these difficulties, they persevered and established a new society. Over time, this society grew and developed into the United States we know today. The story of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity.

The United States has a rich and diverse history. It is a country that has been shaped by the contributions of many different peoples. From the Native Americans who lived on the continent long before the arrival of the Europeans to the immigrants who came to the United States in search of a better life, each group has played a vital role in the development of the country.

The United States is a country of many firsts. It was the first country to be founded on the principles of democracy and freedom. It was the first country to abolish slavery. It was the first country to send a man to the moon. These firsts are a testament to the ingenuity and courage of the American people. They are also a reminder of the progress that has been made in the United States since its founding.

The United States is a country that has made many contributions to the world. It has led the way in the development of many new technologies, including the automobile, the airplane, and the computer. It has also been a leader in the field of space exploration. The United States has been a champion of human rights and has played a vital role in the promotion of peace and stability around the world.

The United States is a country that is full of life and opportunity. It is a country where anyone can achieve their dreams. It is a country where the future is bright and full of promise. The United States is a country that is truly great.

with 26 per cent of Columbia's sustaining hours during the first nine months of this year given over to that type of rendition.

A half dozen other witnesses for Columbia appeared during the day's hearings. Frederick A. Willis, Executive Office, Columbia Broadcasting System, described various sustaining features such as the American School of the Air and the Church of the Air, which are regularly broadcast without charge. Time devoted to educational, religious and cultural programs for the first six months of the year amounted to 521-1/2 hours or 18 per cent of all broadcasting time of the network, he brought out.

John J. Karol, Director of Research of Columbia, enumerated the character and nature of educational and cultural programs broadcast over the seven stations owned or operated by Columbia. These he identified as WBT, Charlotte; KMOX, St. Louis; WKRC, Cincinnati; WBBM, Chicago; WPG, Atlantic City; WCCO, Minneapolis, and WJSV, Washington, D. C. Some 24 per cent of the total operating time of these stations, he said, is devoted to programs definitely falling in the educational and informative sphere. Listeners, as a general rule, he declared, do not want more lectures, talks and similar programs, particularly during the evening hours, when they desire to relax.

High tribute to the character of religious broadcasts over the networks was paid by Dr. Morris Sheehy, assistant to Rector James H. Ryan, of Catholic University.

Watson Davis, Director of Science Service, of Washington, discussed the cooperative scientific broadcasts over Columbia arranged through his organization, which he classified as educational.

Cesar Saerchinger, Columbia representative in Europe, who was instrumental in bringing many of Europe's crowned heads and outstanding personalities to the international microphone for broadcasts to this country, emphasized the importance of radio in promoting international good-will.

There is great misunderstanding as to what constitutes an educational program, Mr. Aylesworth declared when he took the stand. He said that in his opinion "Amos 'n' Andy" constitute a great educational force, in that they consistently inform the people to brush their teeth twice a day and go to the dentist twice a year. "That is very important education even if it is a sponsored program", he asserted, declaring that many of the nation's outstanding public health authorities harbor the same view.

Mr. Aylesworth read into the record a letter from Walter Damrosch who wrote that the real work of teaching young people how to sing or how to play an instrument or how to compose, cannot be done over the radio, but must be carried on by the local teacher in the classroom who is in constant personal relation with his pupils, who can correct their faults and examine them as to their progress.

THE FIRST OF THESE IS THE FACT THAT THE
RECORDS OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SHOW THAT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS
WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF A
CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES
DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS
HAS INCREASED FROM ONE TO
SEVEN MILLIONS.

THE SECOND FACT IS THAT THE
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HAS INCREASED FROM ONE TO
SEVEN MILLIONS.

A letter to Mr. Aylesworth from Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, warned against any attempt of direct control, management or official broadcasting by the Government. Surely, there are enough examples before us of what happens when government attempts to control the life and the thought of a people without putting our American neck in that noose", Dr. Butler wrote.

"I think the time has arrived when commercial radio companies should not compete in education", Mr. Aylesworth said. "The time has come for concentrated planning of programs which should be developed jointly. Today there is a deplorable condition, with many of the educational programs so monotonous that listeners say they do not want any education over the air. Our guilt lies in having been too big-hearted in our desire to help educators."

Mr. Aylesworth declared that television as a medium of general public entertainment is still four or five years away. Unlike the introduction of sound broadcasting, with the crude cat's whisker sets, he said visual radio must be a perfect, finished product when introduced. Moreover, he declared, it will involve a new kind of programming, with expensive sets and transmitting stations, and probably several hundred million dollars of investment.

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TRADE COMMISSION GRATIFIED BY RADIO INDUSTRY COOPERATION

Continuing its campaign for the elimination of false and misleading advertising from radio broadcasts, the Federal Trade Commission is making its second call upon broadcasting stations to file copies of their advertising continuities with the Commission. The call is for the submission of continuities to be presented by radio between November 15 and November 30.

Because of the immense amount of work involved in reading and checking the advertising programs, the Commission has for the present, at least, adopted the policy of making the call by zones, of which the country has been divided into five. Today's call is for continuities to be submitted by the stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Calls upon the other four zones will be made later.

In the Commission's letter making the call for the submission of the advertising continuities, the fact is noted that on the first call, made to cover broadcasts during the month of July, the stations replied one hundred per cent. The Commission's letter says that this is "a confirmation of our belief that the radio industry would cooperate wholeheartedly with the Commission

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in its work of eliminating untruthful advertising from the air". "The Commission feels that a promising start has been made and that real progress has been achieved", the Commission statement continues.

"With respect to the procedure as to electrical transcription of advertising matter, the Commission has made a modification to the extent that hereafter the Commission desires copies to be furnished of all commercial announcements appended to or given in connection with a transcription, electrical or otherwise, where such commercial programs are delivered or read by an announcer in the local stations.

"In response to its first call, covering advertising programs for the month of July, the Commission received 130,877 continuities. Of these, 161,466 were found to be subject to no criticism and were filed without further action. The remaining 22,411 were referred for further examination. Of the ten network systems and 598 broadcasting stations in the country, all filed their continuities in compliance with the Commission's request, while the continuities submitted by transcription companies represent 95 per cent of the total volume of such advertising.

"The Commission is very much gratified at the cooperation furnished by the network systems, the stations and the advertisers and is much encouraged over the progress made in ridding radio advertising of false and misleading matter.

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LARGE ATTENDANCE AT McCLELLAND FUNERAL

About 500 friends and associates paid tribute to the late George F. McClelland, former Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, by attending his funeral held last Monday morning at St. Agnes Church in New York City.

Among those present were M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, Graham McNamee, G. W. Johnstone, J. de Jara Almonte; in fact, all the old guard of NBC. Also, W. E. Harkness of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who started Station WEAf with "Mac".

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WHICH IS AMERICA'S OLDEST BROADCASTING STATION?

by Robert D. Heinl

As another anniversary of broadcasting approaches, the question arises as to which was really the pioneer broadcasting station in the United States. It is generally accepted to be Station KDKA, which became the talk of the nation by its feat of broadcasting the news of President Harding's election fourteen years ago.

"After a period of testing and experimental operation, the Westinghouse Company on November 2, 1920, put into operation the first broadcasting station in the world, now known as KDKA, and transmitted as its first program the returns of the Harding presidential election", the late H. P. Davis, Vice-President of Westinghouse, who was in charge of the broadcast, said describing the historic event to students at Harvard University a short time before his death.

"Following this, a daily program from 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. was immediately instituted. The daily schedule of the station has been continued without interruption up to the present time."

Dr. Frank Conrad, an engineer, who is still living, and who later was to put on the celebrated KDKA Harding election broadcast, had been operating a radio telephone transmitter experimentally from a garage at his home in Pittsburgh. Amateur radio operators accustomed to dots and dashes began picking up his program of phonograph records. They liked them and began asking where the music was coming from.

"The thought came which led to the initiation of a regular broadcast service", Mr. Davis said in that same talk at Harvard. "An advertisement in a local department store in a Pittsburgh newspaper, calling attention to a stock of radio receivers which could be used to receive the programs sent out by Dr. Conrad, caused the idea to come to me that the efforts that were then being made to develop radio telephony as a confidential means of communication were wrong, and that instead its field was really one of wide publicity; in fact, the only means of instantaneous collective communication ever devised."

A claim, however, has always been made by Station WWJ, of Detroit, operated by the Detroit News, that it has been on the air since August 20, 1920, and was the first radio station in America to broadcast regular daily programs. The government records show a license was not issued to WWJ until October 13, 1921. As a matter of fact, KDKA, which had been operating on its old commercial license, did not apply for a broadcasting license until more than a year after the Harding broadcast and was the eighth station to be granted one. Nevertheless, as explained by W. D. Terrell, Chief of the Field Division of the Federal Communications Commission, who was one of the two original radio inspectors in the United States, KDKA was really

the first broadcasting station but was designated as a "limited commercial service" station because broadcasting was not known at that time as such.

The following is the official list furnished by the Communications Commission of the first stations licensed in the United States for broadcasting, WBZ, at Springfield, Mass., heading the list:

| <u>Call Letters</u> | <u>Licensee</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u>Date License Issued</u> |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| WBZ | Westinghouse Elec. Co. | Springfield, Mass. | 9/15/21 |
| WDY | Radio Corp. of America | Roselle Park, N. J. | 9/19/21 |
| WCJ | A. C. Gilbert Co. | New Haven, Conn. | 9/29/21 |
| WJZ | Westinghouse Elec. Co. | Newark, N. J. | 9/30/21 |
| WJX | DeForest Radio Telegraph & Telephone Co. | New York, N. Y. | 10/13/21 |
| WWJ | The Detroit News | Detroit, Mich. | 10/13/21 |
| KQL | Arno A. Kluge | Los Angeles, Calif. | 10/13/21 |
| *KDKA | Westinghouse Elec. Co. | East Pittsburgh, Pa. | 11/ 7/21 |
| KYW | Westinghouse Elec. Co. | Chicago, Ill. | 11/15/21 |
| KWG | Wireless Telephone Co. | Stockton, Calif. | 12/ 7/21 |
| KGC | Electric Lighting Co. | Hollywood, Calif. | 12/8/21 |
| KGB | Edwin L. Lorden | San Francisco, Calif. | 12/8/21 |
| KDN | Leo J. Meyberg Co. | San Francisco, Calif. | 12/8/21 |
| KFC | Northern Radio Co. | Seattle, Wash. | 12/8/21 |

(* A license issued to this station Oct. 27, 1920 for 1 year authorized the use of radio telephone apparatus; however, the license of Nov. 7, 1921, was the first one issued expressly for b/c service.)

An interesting thing about these first stations was that they were all assigned to the same wavelength. In view of the power of such a station as WLW at Cincinnati today with a half a million watts, it is hard for the present day listener to realize that KDKA, which is now a 50,000 watt station, only used 100 watts for the Harding broadcast. When the stations applied for licenses they began to ask for higher power, more probably than they were able or expected to use. WBZ was authorized to broadcast with 1500 watts; WJZ, 1500 watts; WWJ, 2000 watts; KDKA, 2000 watts; KYW, 500 watts; and KDN, now out of existence and long forgotten, was granted 125 watts.

The first KDKA studio was on the roof of one of the Westinghouse Building at East Pittsburgh. A phonograph was operated in the room in which the transmitter was located, and the announcer and others who had taken part in the program up to this time also had been using this room. With larger aggregations of talent, however, it was necessary to seek bigger quarters, so one of the auditoriums at East Pittsburgh was put into use. Dr. Conrad and the engineers immediately had difficulty in obtaining fidelity in the broadcast, due, apparently, to

room resonance. To correct this they thought of placing the band in the open air and to transmit from out-of-doors. When this was done the result was a marked improvement. As a result of this, they saw at once that if they wished to accomplish good sound reproduction, specially designed rooms would be required to broadcast from - but how, was not clearly apparent and in addition the expense incident to it was a serious problem.

As the warmer weather was approaching, Dr. Conrad decided to broadcast the artists from the open air studio which, as before stated, was on the roof of one of the taller buildings at the plant. For protection they erected a tent. This proved good and everything went along satisfactorily during the Summer and early Fall, until one night a high wind blew the tent away - and so the first studio passed out and into history.

"Necessity has always been the mother of invention, and having managed to keep our service going for nearly a year, we could not think of discontinuing it because we had no studio - but we saw that we would have to go indoors. We, therefore, decided to try the tent inside. Part of the top floor of this high building was cleared and the tent 'pitched' on this floor. We were pleased to find that it worked as effectively as it had out-of-doors. Thus was the first indoor broadcasting studio developed," Mr. Davis later related.

"The subject of a specially constructed studio, however, was again revived and designs prepared for it. Taking the lesson of the tent to heart, we draped the whole interior of the new studio with the cheapest material we had available - burlap. We had now all the elements of the present studio."

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GERMANS INSTALL ANTI-FADING AERIALS

The site for the new German 150-kw. long-wave station which is to take the place of the present Deutschlandsender at Zeesen, has now been chosen. It is situated about 30 miles to the southwest of Berlin. The new transmitter will be one of the first long-wave stations to be fitted with an anti-near-fading aerial, according to the Commerce Department.

The transmitter of the Stettin relay station has now been completed, and will begin to operate this week. It has been fitted with an anti-near-fading aerial, and it will work on the north German common wave with a power of 1.5 kw. in aerial. The old Stettin relay station will close down. Work on the Langenberg station has also progressed favorably, and operation on the new anti-fading aerial with 100-kw. power will probably start by the end of the month.

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A.B.S. ADOPTS PRINTED PROGRAMS

Graduating from the multigraphed sheets, the American Broadcasting Company now prints its programs in very much the same form as the Columbia Broadcasting System. The A.B.S. sheets are somewhat wider but, like CBS, are dated at the bottom so that a radio editor may quickly turn to a certain day's program.

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NEW ZEALAND FAVORS BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

A notable concession to British manufacturers of wireless receiving sets has been made by the New Zealand Parliament, which has just amended the customs tariff in order to place such goods on the free list, if of British origin. Competing goods from foreign countries will carry a duty of 35 percent.

The United States has hitherto enjoyed the bulk of the business, though its proportion has dropped of recent years. In 1931 the value of radio receiving sets imported from the U.S.A. was £119,895, but last year the values had dropped to £44,897.

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ONE ANTENNA FOR HOUSEFUL OF SETS

A single aerial swung high above the roof for maximum signal pickup may be used by several radio sets without interference or loss of efficiency in multiple radio outlet system now made available. This community antenna system has for its objective the two- or four-family dwelling, and the like.

The present multiple radio outlet antenna system is licensed under Patent No. 1,976,909 issued to A.A.K., Inc., and now offered in kit form by the Technical Appliance Corporation, 27-26 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

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TO ARBITRATE RCA-MACKAY CHINA DISPUTE

An international arbitration tribunal, composed of three prominent European jurists, is studying the briefs and reply briefs of the Radio Corporation of America and the National Government of the republic of China in an effort to determine whether China, by operating jointly with the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, a direct radio service between China and the United States, violates the traffic agreement between China and the Radio Corporation, dated Nov. 10, 1928, the New York Times sets forth.

This action was begun last Summer when Mackay Radio completed a contract with the Chinese National Government and inaugurated a communications service between China and the United States. The R.C.A. treaty with China provides for the arbitration of all disputes arising from interpretations of the contract, and each party selected one jurist, while they in turn chose an umpire to sit with them.

The members of the tribunal are Dr. van Hamel, of Amsterdam, A. Hubert, of Brussels, and Dr. Fuhrer, of Switzerland. It has not been determined where they will render their decision, which is expected early next year. Meanwhile both China and the Radio Corporation have provided the arbitrators with many exhibits and documents in addition to the briefs, and it is believed the tribunal is provided with all the elements it will need to decide the case.

Radio communication alone is involved in this dispute, which has no bearing on the various cable services operating between China and foreign points. The radio Corporation for many years has made contracts with numerous foreign governments or telegraph systems to provide radio connections between the foreign countries and the United States.

As most of the wire and radio services of foreign countries are monopolies, the United States and Canada being the only important exceptions, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, a newcomer in the international communications field, has found it difficult to provide competitive services.

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WHY RADIO CITY DOORS HARD TO OPEN

Have you wondered in going through the NBC studios in Radio City why the doors were so hard to open. The fact is that every one of the 112 mahogany finished doors in the studios is lined with lead. Three inches thick, the doors, to perfect the sound proofing, are laminated with 3-inch white pine and two layers of 4-pound or 1-1/6 inch thick sheet lead. At the sides and top, they close against double rubber gaskets, which prevent the sound from passing through the cracks, and at the bottom, double automatic felt closers, plunger-operated, are provided. It has been found that these doors reduce sound by about 39.85 decibels.

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TO ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES

AN ASSOCIATE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, INC. (AACU) is a position of great responsibility and honor. The Associate Secretary is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Association and for the coordination of the work of the various departments. The Associate Secretary is also responsible for the representation of the Association in all matters relating to its official relations with other organizations and with the public.

The Associate Secretary is a member of the Executive Committee and is responsible for the implementation of the policies and decisions of the Executive Committee. The Associate Secretary is also responsible for the preparation of the annual report of the Association and for the coordination of the work of the various departments in the preparation of the report.

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DR. PUPIN DISPUTED BY DeFOREST

In a letter to the New York Times, Dr. Lee de Forest writes from Los Angeles as follows:

"The expected jeremiad from Professor Pupin, promptly following the final refusal of the United States Supreme Court to once more review their second affirming of the de Forest-Armstrong decision, prompts one to recall that not all the laments, explanations and apologies of voluminous essayists since 1815 have yet succeeded in altering the historic fact that Napoleon was finally and decisively whipped at Waterloo.

"I shall content myself therefore merely with challenging Professor Pupin's statement that 'the scientific world is a unit in holding Armstrong to be the inventor.' As nearly as I have been able to observe, this so-called scientific 'unit' is largely limited to Professor Pupin and his pupils, Hazeltine, Hogan, Attorney Davis and, of course, Major Armstrong. In fact, that word 'unit' would seem to have been excellently well chosen.

"While fully realizing that here in America plebiscites are not ordinarily called to review, criticize or approve verdicts of the Supreme Court, I am quite willing to venture the prediction that a straw vote taken among members of the Institute of Radio Engineers and radio telegraph and broadcasting men generally who have followed this litigation or the testimony would show the Pupin 'factor of unanimity' to be a very considerably overestimated reciprocal of the actual opinions.

"Under the circumstances, there would appear to remain one of two recourses open to Dr. Pupin and His 'unit' group: either to reform the United States Supreme Court in accordance with those ideals which he lauds of France and Germany, or - to impeach it altogether."

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MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS OF COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS GRANTED, TELEPHONE DIVISION - W6XR,

Santa Cruz Oil Company, San Francisco, Cal., renewal of license, 41000 kc., 20 watts, and to change location from 311 California St., to portable; K6XQ, Santa Cruz Oil Co., SS "Lake Miraflores", renewal of license, 51400 kc., 20 watts, location aboard SS "Lake Miraflores".

ACTION ON EXAMINERS' REPORTS, BROADCAST DIVISION -

NEW, Voice of Longview, Longview, Texas, C.P. for new station to operate on 1370 kc., 100 watts, daytime, reversing Examiner R.L. Walker, granted; NEW, Chas. Henry Gunthrope, Jr., Nacogdoches, Texas, denied application for new daytime station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, sustaining Examiner R. L. Walker.

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MISCELLANEOUS, BROADCAST DIVISION

WGLC, Adirondack Broadcasting Co., Inc., Hudson Falls, N. Y., petition for C.P. to remove station to Albany, and approved transfer of 90% of the outstanding stock; WBAA, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., hearing postponed on application to modify license by changing frequency from 1400 kc. to 890 kc. and increasing daytime power from 500 watts to 1 KW at the request of WILL and WBAA, because the two stations have reached an agreement which they say will result in the withdrawal of the protest which brought about the hearing; WEHC, Community Broadcasting Corp., Charlottesville, Va., granted application to change frequency from 1350 to 1420 kc., and power from 500 watts, daytime only, to 100 watts night, 250 watts day, unlimited daytime, sharing with WEED at night; NEW, Plattsburgh Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburgh, N. Y., reconsidered and granted application for C.P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, daytime only, site of transmitter to be determined; WALR, WALR Broadcasting Corp., Zanesville, Ohio, suspended grant of authority to move station from Zanesville to Toledo, because of protest of Station WJIM, Lansing, Mich., WALR operates on 1210 kc., with 100 watts power, application for removal set for hearing.

APPLICATIONS GRANTED
Telegraph Division

NEW; Aeronautical Radio, Inc., Wenatchee, Wash., C.P. frequencies 3005, 2854, 5377.5* kc., power 50 watts (*day only); Geoelectric Survey Co., Portable, C.P. (Geophysical) 1602, 1628, 1652, 1676, 1700 kc., 10 watts; New, Radiophone Corp. of America, Portable-Mobile (Los Angeles, Calif.); C.P. 1614, 2398, 3492.5, 4797.5, 6425, 8655, 12862.5, 17310, 23100, 31600, 34600, 35600, 37100, 40600, 41000, 86000-400000 kc., 100 watts, A3; City of Harrisburg, Pa., Harrisburg, Pa., C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 25 watts, A3; Same applicant, portable-mobile within city limits (5 applications, same), C.P. same as above except 9 watts power; Victor Henry Tonjes, Portable-Mobile (Berkeley, Calif.) C/P. 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 50 watts, special; City of Suffolk, Police Dept., Suffolk, Va., C.P. 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 25 watts, A3; City of Zanesville, Zanesville, Ohio, C.P. 2430 kc., 50 watts, Emission: A3; City of Everett, Wash., C.P. 2414 kc., 50 watts, A3; City of Jackson, Jackson, Mich., C.P. 2466 kc., 50 watts, A3; Jack T. Jefford, NC-901-W, license 3105 kc., 20 watts, A1 emission.

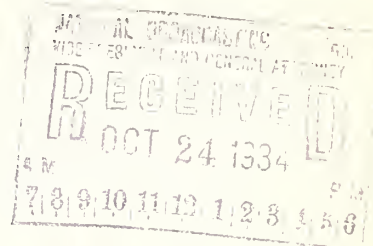
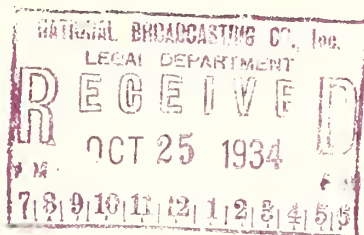
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 23, 1934.

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|---|----|
| Educator Opposes Broadcasters By Proposing Government Ownership.. | 2 |
| Large Outlay For News Services..... | 5 |
| W.C.T.U. Gets Ready To War On Radio..... | 6 |
| August Broadcasting Trends Not Clear..... | 7 |
| Utilities Not To Be Treated Unfairly, Walker Declares..... | 8 |
| Radio Foreign Trade Notes..... | 10 |
| WJSV Celebrates 2nd CBS Network Connection..... | 11 |
| TVA Restates Its Position Re Government-Owned Radio Stations.... | 12 |
| Applications Granted By FCC Broadcast Division..... | 12 |

No. 768

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October 23, 1934

EDUCATOR OPPOSES BROADCASTERS BY PROPOSING GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

About the only fly in the ointment for the broadcasters who have just completed a 10 days' testimonial of their opposition to the proposition that the Government should set aside a certain percent of air facilities for religious and educational programs, was when Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, Personnel Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority injected himself into the hearings and advocated a five-point plan of government ownership as follows:

1. Government ownership and operation of a national system of radio stations giving full-time coverage over the country through suitable allocations of frequencies;
2. These frequencies to be allocated with as little disruption of present commercial facilities as possible;
3. The mechanical operation of the system to be financed by the government;
4. Control of programs to be under direction of a committee from foremost non-profit national educational and cultural agencies to be designated by the President;
5. The facilities to be available to non-profit organizations, including government departments, for educational and cultural programs.

Dr. Reeves said that he spoke for the "Tennessee Valley Authority" but did not explain why the TVA was interested in radio. Previously Dr. Joy Elmer Morgan, of the National Education Association, had gone on record against government ownership.

Dr. Reeves, who at one time was Professor of Education at Chicago University, and formerly Dean of Kentucky College, remarked that "even though the majority of the people may be pleased with the radio programs, millions were disgusted."

With the exception of Dr. Reeves, every day for more than a week, witness after witness has declared himself in favor of our present commercial broadcasting system. These have included such celebrities as "Amos 'n' Andy", Paul Whiteman, Henry Mencken, John Erskine and Sigmund Spaeth. "Amos" said last year the Bureau of Internal Revenue expressed its thanks to them for the manner in which they delved into the intricacies of income taxes, the effect of which was to enlighten the citizen about filling out his return.

Testimony in support of the existing system of broadcasting as one which adequately fosters education by radio given by Miss Florence Hale, Director of Radio and former president, and S. D. Shankland, Executive Secretary of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association was regarded as particularly significant because proponents of the plan for

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

DATE 01-15-2013 BY 60322 SP-6 BJS/STP
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 01-15-2013 BY 60322 SP-6 BJS/STP

1. The following information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information was obtained from a review of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

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new legislation under which specific blocks of frequencies would be allocated to educational, religious and other non-profit groups.

Among other witnesses who appeared before the Commission were William Burke Miller, Director of Special Events broadcasts of NBC; Alfred H. Morton, Manager of Program Development of NBC; Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg, Director, Child Study Association of America; Miss Isabella Dolton, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Chicago; H.A. Bathrick, Assistant Superintendent of Schools of Cleveland; Mrs. B. F. Longworthy, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Chicago; Professor Joseph E. Maddey and Professor Thomas A. Reed of the University of Michigan; Dr. Augustus A. Thomas, Secretary-General of the World Federation of Education Associations; Ben Marsh of the Peoples Lobby.

Mr. Shankland explained that experiments have been conducted in the use of radio facilities for education and that sample programs currently being broadcast over NBC indicate that the plans are working out satisfactorily. The immediate need of education by radio, he asserted, is for the development of a technique to encourage the public to listen and to secure educators of sufficient ability to present these features, rather than acquisition of exclusive facilities for educational stations.

Professor Thomas A. Reed, of the University of Michigan, appeared as Chairman of the Committee on Civic Education by Radio, a joint group representing the American Political Science Association and the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. Broadcasts are conducted on regular schedule over NBC on government, with good results, he declared.

Miss Dolton explainted that Chicago public schools have used radio for nine years in fostering education. NBC, she asserted, has been most cooperative, supplying all of the physical facilities required, and in some instances footing the bill for speakers who otherwise could not have been procured.

Radio has been used most successfully in class-room instruction in the public schools of Cleveland, the Commission was told by Assistant Superintendent Bathrick. Since 1932, a total of 630 educational programs, designed for reception in schools only, have been broadcast.

Two of the nation's foremost radio engineers, John V. L. Hogan, of New York, and Dr. C. M. Jansky, Jr., of Washington, told the Commission that it was technically impossible to re-apportion broadcasting facilities along any of the lines proposed without disrupting service for listeners, notably those residing in rural or remote areas. These same engineers testified before the former Federal Radio Commission in the historic reallocation hearings of 1928.

The Commission also heard closing statements from Frank E. Mullen, Farm Program Director of National Broadcasting Company; E. E. Kennedy, Executive Secretary of the National Farmers Union;

THE LEGISLATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE, JANUARY 1, 1900.

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1899.
ALBANY: J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER.
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Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of NBC, and Paul B. Klugh, Legislative Chairman of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

After relating in detail the present system of broadcast allocations, and reciting the technical limitations, Mr. Hogan said:

"The only feasible way to provide additional broadcasting services now seems to be to increase the band of wave frequencies assigned to broadcasting. The technology of the art is not only still growing, but perhaps expanding at a more rapid rate than ever before. With the possibility that new developments, now beyond the laboratory stage, in high fidelity transmission, in television, in facsimile, and in the ultra-high frequency field, may make profound changes in our views of broadcasting, this is surely a most inappropriate time to do anything that would restrict or interfere with the present services, or which would tend to establish rigid limitations that would handicap the growth of this fascinating application of the newest things in science to the service of our nationwide listening public."

Dr. Jansky brought out that even with the existing facilities over 50 per cent of the area of the United States is dependent at night for its broadcast service upon the "secondary" or remote service delivered by high powered stations on clear channels. In this area reside some 43,000,000 people or approximately 36 per cent of the nation's population, mainly on farms or in small towns. "Argument as to the relative need for broadcast service to such areas as contrasted with the need for additional duplicated service in large cities", he said, I will leave to others.

"If the proposal to assign 25% of all broadcast stations to one or more special services were to be followed out, it would have to be done within the boundaries fixed by the limited facilities that are now available for broadcast service. That is, since there is no present way of increasing these facilities, whatever is assigned to the new special services would have to be taken away from those services now in existence."

Speaking for the radio manufacturing industry, Mr. Klugh said it was their view that the broadcasters should be "complimented rather than criticized, for the variety of programs which they have put out. "It seems to radio manufacturers", he asserted, "that if a certain definite percentage of wave channels, facilities or time is arbitrarily allocated to any of the four grand divisions of broadcasting, namely, entertainment, education, religion and information, that it would be a great mistake and would do much to diminish the popularity of radio and its acceptance to listeners. We hold that the best judges of what should constitute a radio program are the listeners themselves and we are aware that all checks and surveys by broadcasters have shown that they have been guided in framing their programs solely by the desires of the listening audience."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Mr. Mullen described the scope of the farm program service rendered by NBC through its National Farm and Home Hour and through numerous other programs devoted to the rural listener. In 1927, he declared, only 40 station hours were devoted to farm programs, as against 17,000 station hours in 1933. There were but 50 speakers on the 1927 programs, as against 1,000, who gave twice that number of talks, last year. And in 1927, he declared, there were but 20,000 radio sets on farms as against 2,500,000 in 1933 and an equal number classed as rural. The value of the radio time allocated gratis to agricultural programs, he declared is \$1,300,000. He said the American farmer gets the best radio broadcasting service in the world.

Mr. Kennedy declared the Farmers' Union has utilized radio with good results through regular broadcasts over NBC. He attributed the 100 per cent increase in the membership of the Union largely to these broadcasts, declaring that the farmer regards the radio more highly than any other medium of communication or information. Radio service, he declared, should be continued without charge.

Statistical information showing the extent to which Federal and State governments utilize the NBC networks was given the Commission by Mr. Russell. Pointing out that 871 separate broadcasts, consuming 250 hours had been utilized by Federal officials from Washington during the year ended September 1, 1934, he declared that the Federal Government itself is by all odds the greatest user of broadcast time for educational purposes.

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LARGE OUTLAY FOR NEWS SERVICES

An idea of what the independent bureaus gathering news for broadcasting purposes are spending on their services was given to the Federal Communications Commission when John Shepard, 3rd, President of the Yankee Network, Boston, and Arthur Kales, General Manager of Stations KFI and KECA, Los Angeles, appeared before the government body last week. Mr. Shepard estimated his expense at \$1,500 a week. For a year this would mount to \$78,000. Mr. Kales said his news service cost \$34,000 a year.

"If the broadcasting industry is to continue to be an essential part of home life, news and its many phases, as against mere entertainment, must be a necessary part of our responsibility", Mr. Shepard asserted. "News broadcasting is the greatest single service radio can give to the public. It is equally incumbent upon a station to give news while it is news. I have no quarrel with either the Press-Radio News Service or the stations which subscribe to it. But as far as I am personally concerned, I am definitely opposed to broadcasts of stale news."

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He said the New England chain had conducted a survey during the week of August 13 to August 18 in all cities with Yankee Network outlets to determine the listener interest of news broadcasts. The survey was made while news matter was being sent out over the stations.

"This survey", he said, "in which the question was asked, 'To what station are you now listening?' definitely showed that 67.6 per cent of all those who had their radios turned on were listening to the Yankee Network Radio News Service, as against 32.3 per cent who were listening to all other stations combined."

The agreement between newspaper publishers and the large broadcasters establishing the Press-Radio Bureau forced the Yankee Network to set up its own newsgathering agency, Shepard declared.

"I think it is an obvious statement that I would have preferred not to have been forced to take this step", he stated. "The arrangements preceding the formation of the Press-Radio Bureau were satisfactory to the local newspapers, to the station and I believe to the listening public. Nevertheless our own news service has proven more satisfactory from the listeners' viewpoint."

He said that it cost the network \$1,600 to report the Massachusetts primaries and anticipated an equal expenditure for the November election broadcasts.

"Indicative of the interest in news broadcasts we received a phone call from American Falls, Idaho, asking if we would broadcast the news of Congressional action in certain legislation then pending affecting the town of American Falls", Mr. Kales said. "From Alaska an owner of a moving picture theatre advised us that he desired to install a good receiving set in his theatre for the reception of KFI news reports and that he intended to tune it in for his patrons since he found many would otherwise stay at home in order to listen to KFI. We also learned that a theatre in Honolulu opened 15 minutes later than its regular schedule in order that its patrons might stay home and listen to news broadcasting from the mainland."

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W. C. T. U. GETS READY TO WAR ON RADIO

An aggressive drive to abolish all radio liquor advertising and to "clear the air of radio rubbish" will be started at the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention in Cleveland, Nov. 10, it was announced at W.C.T.U. headquarters in Evanston, Ill., this week. The headquarters statement said the attack will be on "programs offensive to the home and unworthy of American ideals and good taste."

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AUGUST BROADCASTING TRENDS NOT CLEAR

Broadcast advertising trends continued to be confusing in the main, though some evidence of underlying firmness is discernible. Revenues for the decline this year was slightly greater than in 1933 when August revenues were but 5.9% lower than those of the previous month. National spot volume again showed the strongest seasonal variation, being 21.7% lower than in the previous month. Local volume was approximately equal to July while regional network volume experienced a gain of 31.2%. Thus reports the National Association of Broadcasters.

August broadcasting was 6.4% above that of the same month of 1933. National spot volume was 17.9% ahead of last year's level, national spot business 9.3% greater, and regional network volume approximately equal to last year's figure. Local broadcast advertising alone was lower than last year, experiencing a decline of 13.9% as compared with August, 1933. It is encouraging to note, however, that the comparative showing of August is better than that of July when local advertising was 20.4% below the level of the previous year.

The usual seasonal declines were experienced during the month in the magazine and farm periodical fields.

Stations of 5 kilowatts and more in power were the severest losers during the month, revenues of this class declining 21.6% as compared to July, and reaching a level materially below 1933. Revenues of the 100-watt class rose 6.4% as compared with the previous month. Broadcast advertising volume over the 250-1,000 watt class was 21.5% greater than during the same month of last year, and 34.0% greater in the same case of 100-watt stations.

It should be noted that the "2,500-5,000 watt" and the "over 5,000-watt" classes have been combined in this report. This has been done because of the very few stations in the former group.

Declines in revenue as compared with July were greatest in the Southern and Mountain and Pacific areas. The New England-Middle Atlantic district showed a gain of 37.8% over August, 1933, Middle Western volume was about equal to last year, Pacific Coast volume slightly less and Southern volume off materially.

National spot electrical transcription volume was 12% under last year. The live talent trend in this field continues, volume of this type of business being 46.6% above last year. Both local and national post announcement business was lower than in August 1933.

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UTILITIES NOT TO BE TREATED UNFAIRLY, WALKER DECLARES

The necessity for such utility regulation has so long been apparent to the American people that the wonder is not that regulation of the telephone utilities came so soon but that it was so long delayed, Commissioner Paul A. Walker, of the Communications Commission told Martin Codel in an interview broadcast by National Broadcasting Company last Saturday night.

"Such regulation has come from an insistent demand on the part of the public for an adequate control of rates and practices of the telephone companies", Commission Walker said. "The public has the right to expect adequate control of these utilities which render a necessary public service.

"For a number of years State Commissions have from time to time conducted investigations of telephone utilities and telephone rates, but these investigations have been woefully handicapped because the States have had neither the means nor the jurisdiction to develop essential facts. The State Commissions have been unable to follow the ramifications of the utility organizations through their holding companies and their various subsidiaries, which include both the operating utilities and the companies engaged in manufacturing and supplying equipment and in carrying on experimentation and development. Thus, because of the enormity of the task involved and because of matters which were found to be beyond the jurisdiction of the State Commissions and which could be reached only by the Federal Government, adequate regulation through the individual States has been impossible. Nor do telephone lines stop at the State borders. The telephone system is a national system, and regulation of long distance toll rates, must, therefore, be largely a matter of national regulation.

"My concept of utility-regulating commissions is that such commissions justify their existence only as they function in the public behalf. This does not mean that utilities are to be treated unfairly or that they are to be needlessly harassed, but it does mean that the public is to have its day in court, so to speak, before a body created to see that the public is adequately protected as to rates and practices of the utilities.

"The first requirement of a Commission so to function is a proper conception of its purpose. The viewpoint, I believe, is the essential thing. A full realization that the Commission is a public agency, in the public interest, will take care of that. But a second requirement practically as important, is that the Commission should be manned with able and competent assistants. Our hope will be to develop a force of the most capable experts to be found in the communications field.

"When your Commission really gets going, may we telephone users expect a reduction in rates as the result of its work?" Mr. Codel asked.

"You are keeping in mind, of course, long distance telephone rates, now within the jurisdiction of this Commission", Mr. Walker replied. "This and other pertinent inquiries, I imagine, are running through the minds of many thousands of telephone users. But rate investigations are not concluded in a day. Moreover, this is a new Commission. It will not only require some time to get the proper set-up but also undoubtedly further provisions for funds for pursuing rate investigations.

"I may say that my experience as a State Utility Commissioner has shown me the difficulty of getting the necessary facts in investigations of public utilities, with their holding company ramifications, and the necessary accounting and engineering data incident to the proper determination of rate bases. When these facts are developed, and I hope there will be no undue delay, we will then be in a position to determine what are reasonable rates.

"The scope of our investigation is, for practical purposes, very much broader than that reflected by the percentage of business which is said to be merely interstate. The work that this Commission does and the standards which it determines will very largely influence the actions of the State Regulatory Commissions. In fact, we are commanded by the law to cooperate with the State Utility Commissions, and these Commission have entered so heartily into the spirit of cooperation that programs of joint action between this Commission and the several State Commissions may confidently be expected to be carried out.

"What about the future of the telephone as a medium of communications? I'm told that research and experiment are far from completed in that field", Mr. Codel inquired. "I've even heard it suggested that the widening vista of radio wave lengths may ultimately do away with our land line system and that radio's short and ultra-short waves, multiplied and multiplexed, will one day furnish plenty of avenues of cheap communication within cities and between cities. What can you say as to that?

"That is a most important function of this Commission - to watch and to encourage all new uses of communications, in the public interest. Our organization should always be kept flexible so that the right hand will always know what the left is doing", was Commissioner Walker's reply.

"I regard it as one of our primary duties to stimulate scientific development in every proper way. Every encouragement should be afforded to the studies and the research which may so expand our methods of communication and lessen their cost as to bring into closer communion the people of our country and of the world. Who can vision the tremendous social significance of making available to mankind the full possibilities offered by communications and their development, with their wider uses in the home, the school, the theater and the church? Who can vision the limitless opportunities for education, entertainment, and for moral, religious and social uplift through communications and their widest use and distribution?"

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THESE ARE THE RESULTS OF THE
ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES
OBTAINED FROM THE
FIELD SURVEY OF THE
WATER QUALITY IN THE
RIVER BASIN OF THE
STATE OF TEXAS
FOR THE YEAR 1964

THE ANALYSIS WAS
CONDUCTED BY THE
LABORATORY OF THE
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH
AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
TEXAS AT AUSTIN
ON THE FOLLOWING
DATE: 10/15/64

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 :::::RADIO FOREIGN TRADE NOTES:::::
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That Persia may be developed as an outlet for American radio receiving sets is pointed out in a report from Vice Consul R. A. Hare, Teheran. After a detailed study of the market, the Vice Consul is of the opinion that an increased demand for radios may be anticipated and that American manufacturers should be in a position to obtain a good share of the trade.

However, he emphasizes the fact that reliable and active dealers must be secured who are willing to devote proper attention to the matter of servicing. The possibilities for American radios are indicated by the fact that a local dealer who recently displayed a sample receiving set received so many inquiries that he immediately ordered a number of the same make.

"Radio Markets of Japan" is the title of an 8-page multigraphed bulletin issued by the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce October 16th.

The Japanese radio market is good, radio being especially popular, but the opportunities for importation of American apparatus are not great. The Japanese industry is now highly developed, and produces cheap sets capable of receiving the nearest stations in most parts of Japan. The average purchasing power is very low, and the class which can afford luxury items limited.

The price of the bulletin is 25 cents.

The Electrical Division has also issued a bulletin "Radio Markets - Asia Minor". However, this evidently is nothing for manufacturers to get excited about as climatically, the region is torrid and radio reception is very difficult, even on the short waves. There is no broadcasting in Asia Minor. Only a few people are able to afford receivers, and these are mostly more or less transient Europeans. The native standard of living, from psychological as well as financial causes, does not include such items as radio.

A report which covers the first seven months of the current year shows that with the exception of January and February, Germany's monthly sales abroad were higher in 1934 than last year.

The Netherlands continued to be the chief foreign outlet for German radio equipment, importing 500 tons in the first seven months of 1934 against 309 tons in the corresponding period of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

That I have been a member of the
Board of Directors of the
United States Department of Agriculture
since the year 1900, and have been
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1933. Following the Netherlands, the principal markets for German radios during 1934 were France, Saar Valley, Belgium, Argentina, Sweden, Spain, Finland and Switzerland.

There will shortly be placed in operation by the newspaper La Nacion, of Buenos Aires, a radio-broadcasting station which is said will be the most powerful in South America. Practically all the equipment installed in the new broadcasting plan is of German origin, having been sold by the firm of Siemens-Schuckert under the trade name of Telefunken. Although 6 tubes of 50 kilowatts each will be employed with the amplifier of the new station, only 4 will be utilized at any one time. These will be transformed into a modulating current of 50 effective kilowatts for use with the antenna.

The popularity of radio in Germany shows no signs of diminishing, according to a report from Vice Consul C. T. Zawadzki, Berlin, made public by the Commerce Department.

German trade in radio equipment received such a strong impulse after the close of the Berlin Radio Show that some of the larger factories, even by utilizing their maximum production capacity, were not in a position to make deliveries. These difficulties in making deliveries are remarkable since no technical innovations were brought out this year. This, the report states, would seem to prove that the restriction against the establishment of new radio factories or the enlargement of existing plants can hardly be based upon an over-capacity of the German radio industry.

During the past radio year, which closed with the 1934 Radio Show, it is estimated that 1,600,000 radio sets were sold, of which 600,000 were the so-called "People's Receiver" models. About 300,000 of these low-priced models will at first be produced in the current year, while 100,000 sets are on stock in factories or in the trade.

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WJSV CELEBRATES 2ND CBS NETWORK CONNECTION

Station WJSV, the Columbia network's Washington outlet, celebrated its second anniversary as a Columbia operated station last Saturday with a gala birthday program from 10 to 11:30 P.M. Jess Willard, now Assistant Manager but the first announcer at WJSV in 1932, was master of ceremonies and presented acts that were favorites when the station first opened, acts that are on the air today and brief glimpse of acts that will be on WJSV in the near future.

Following the completion of the work on the project, the results of the study will be presented to the committee.

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APPENDIX

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Smith, J. W. (1955). The effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen and oxygen. *Journal of Chemical Physics*, 23, 1000-1005.

10/28/35

A brief address by Ted Church, Assistant Manager, recalled the numerous "first broadcasts that WJSV has done in Washington. Harry C. Butcher, General Manager of WJSV and the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, was unable to speak during the program but a brief message from him was read by Jess Willard.

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, sent a wire which was also read during the program. Mr. Paley wired - "The continual widening sphere of public usefulness achieved by Radio Station WJSV, the Columbia Broadcasting System's Washington outlet, is a source of deep satisfaction to the Columbia management, and the response of the people of Washington to our efforts to give them the best is a source of continual encouragement."

The unique feature of the program was the unexpected debut of Arch McDonald, WJSV sports announcer, as a songbird. As a singer, McDonald is still a very good sports announcer, according to advices from a member of the CBS staff, so he will not be heard again until October 20, 1935.

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TVA RESTATES ITS POSITION RE GOVERNMENT-OWNED RADIO STATIONS

The Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission today (Oct. 23) made public the following telegram received from Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority:

"In view of the fact that its brief statement to the Federal Communications Commission was misinterpreted, the Tennessee Valley Authority prefers to withdraw its former statement and to restate its position as follows:

"The Tennessee Valley Authority has not urged or favored governmental administration of radio stations. It is the opinion of the Board of Directors that the educational and cultural agencies of the country should have a reasonable use of the radio facilities of the country but that all such programs should be under non-governmental and non-partisan control and direction."

The above telegram will be incorporated in the record.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

Oct. 23 - WPAD, Paducah Broadcasting Co., Inc., Paducah, Ky., C.P. to increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts night, 250 watts day; KBTM, Beard's Temple of Music, Jonesboro, Ark., mod. of C.P. to change location of studio locally and extend completion date to Nov. 1, 1934; WOW, Woodmen of the World Life Ins. Assn. Omaha, Neb., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Nov. 1, 1934 and completion date to May 1, 1935; WPEN, Wm. Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, license to cover C.P. 920 kc., 250 watts, for auxiliary purposes only.

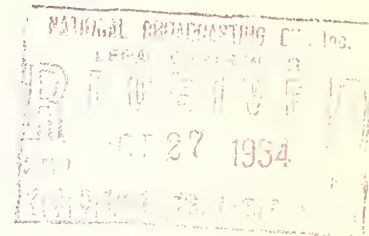
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 26, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| Droitwich British Broadcasting Giant Gets Into Its Stride..... | 2 |
| New French Station Tops Droitwich By 50,000 Watts..... | 3 |
| RMA Launches National Sales Promotion Campaign..... | 4 |
| Educational-Religious Hearings Postponed..... | 5 |
| Clear Channels At Stake In Regional Plea..... | 9 |
| Television Here, O. H. Declares, And New Deal Aid Too..... | 10 |
| FCC Sets Hearings On Wire Consolidation..... | 11 |
| Telegraph Exchange Services Contracts Hearing Nov. 7..... | 12 |
| Industry Notes..... | 12 |

No. 769

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left of the page, including a large '7' and several illegible signatures.

DROITWICH BRITISH BROADCASTING GIANT GETS INTO ITS STRIDE

Marking a new and important chapter in British broadcasting, the voice of Daventry, famous old English station, was silenced last week. Droitwich, the new British Broadcasting Company giant of the ether, after an intensive period of experimenting, has finally taken over Daventry and from now on will broadcast the full National program service.

Droitwich supersedes not only Daventry but also ultimately probably the National transmitter at Moorside Edge and the west and London National stations, which are relay transmitters assisting the Daventry to distribute the national program throughout the country on medium wavelengths. With the regular operation there is also a big program shakeup. The most important change of all, perhaps, is that which now gives listeners an alternative program from the opening of the broadcast transmitters practically until they close for the night. Hitherto, at various intervals during the day, only a single program has been broadcast.

Because of the high power of Droitwich, 150,000 watts, as against 30,000 watts of Daventry, it appears inevitable that it will interfere with certain long-wave Continental stations on most receiving sets. Already there have been complaints that the station is too loud in some parts of England. Suggestions are being made how to shield sets from what is called over there "excessive" power.

"Britain's giant radio station in the middle west of England has arrived with a vengeance", says "Popular Wireless" (London). "Its powerful voice penetrates the whole of the country, from Land's End to John o'Groats. Not with the same intensity, of course, but with certain exceptions, where conditions are unusually bad. Droitwich gives yeoman service to everyone with a radio receiver worthy of the name.

"In fact, so well does the new arrival do its job that many receive a superabundance of energy from the towering masts at Wychbold, where the transmitter is situated.

"Birmingham, the Potteries, the Black Country, the Welsh Border, Gloucester, Cheltenham and scores of other places and areas would say thank you to the B.B.C. for a reduction in power. They are getting too much for some of the sets in use."

"The B.B.C.'s biggest broadcaster has come on the air", "Radio Pictorial" (London) writes.

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 10, 1934
TO THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM THE SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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[Illegible text block, likely a continuation of the memorandum.]

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"Already scares have started. People are saying that sets will have to be scrapped, that the new giant will bring interference and chaos, and that the present National stations will have to close down.

"The trust is that the amazing Droitwich is going to mean real programme service.

"It is hoped that Droitwich will give a satisfactory service, under average atmospheric conditions, to nearly the whole of the British Isles.

"Droitwich - a pleasant, rather sleepy old town. Still puzzled at the honour which has been conferred upon it, still wondering why it should have been singled out to provide a name for that queer new place out there on the Birmingham road.

"The townspeople like to take a walk in the evenings and survey their new acquisition with pride and satisfaction. They look with faint awe at the grim, stern building. They peer up at the immensely tall masts, whose tops are sometimes lost in the clouds, hoping, perhaps, that they will provide a sensational anti-climax by falling down.

"The good people of Droitwich have watched the procession of lorries and labourers, of machinery and men, to what was once a peaceful stretch of meadows fronted by a row of ancient cottages. They have seen a modern wonder rising before their very eyes.

"It is impossible to be in the Droitwich station for long without being facetious. I hope you understand. To let ordinary people into the place is like admitting manicurists into the ranks of surgeons. They're out of their depth, and it's a question of joking or being removed in a straight-jacket.

"Only when you have been away from the place for days do you begin to appreciate something of what you have seen. Gradually, then, you begin to realize that you have seen a modern miracle."

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NEW FRENCH STATION TOPS DROITWICH BY 50,000 WATTS

Not to be outdone by the British, France is to erect a new broadcasting station, the power of which will be 200,000 watts, 50,000 watts more than Droitwich. It will belong to the state and the site chosen is near Thourie (Ille-et-Vilaine) at a place called "Le Moulin de Saint-Liffert." Approximately 30 acres have been reserved for the installation, the work on which has just been started. The foundations are being constructed and they are destined to support a unique type of pylon, the height

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of which will be 200 meters. The power of the new station will be about 200 kilowatts, and the buildings will include the pylon, broadcasting station, rooms for the personnel, and stores. The total expense authorized is 2,642,000 francs.

As soon as the Radio-Thourie starts functioning, the Rennes station will be closed. The broadcasting in the Chamber of Commerce studio will be relayed by a subterranean telephonic cable to the Thourie station, which will amplify, modulate, and then broadcast.

At the present time they are studying the installation projects for the cable, which will be installed at the beginning of 1935, Assistant U. S. Trade Commissioner Lestrade Brown at Paris, reports.

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RMA LAUNCHES NATIONAL SALES PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

A national sales promotion campaign for the radio industry, in the interest of distributors, dealers and also broadcasters as well as manufacturers, will be launched by the Radio Manufacturers' Association in November, Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President has announced.

The industry advertising program, to be conducted by the Association with an outstanding advertising agency, was approved and ordered by the Board of Directors at a special meeting last Thursday in New York City. The Board unanimously adopted the national institutional project for radio sales promotion. It will be in charge of a special committee of which Powell Crosley, of Cincinnati, is Chairman, and of which President Leslie F. Muter, of the RMA, and W. S. Symington, of New York, are members.

The radio manufacturers' national program is an outgrowth of the previous "Five Point" plan considered by the RMA and the Radio Wholesalers' Association. The Board of the former association decided on the immediate national program, financed and conducted by the manufacturers, to start in November and continue vigorously through the Winter season with future plans for its enlargement and continuance through 1935.

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EDUCATIONAL-RELIGIOUS HEARINGS POSTPONED

At the conclusion of the session last Saturday morning (October 20), Hampson Gary, Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission, ordered a two weeks' postponement of the educational-religious program hearings. Inasmuch as the Commission will not be required to make its recommendations as to whether additional facilities shall be allotted to this type of program until February 1st, delays at this stage of the procedure are more or less inconsequential. A resumption of the hearings is tentatively set for Monday, November 4.

The witnesses yet to be heard are mainly those of the government and Dr. Levering Tyson of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education. Those in the government who have asked to appear are W. B. Dolph of the National Recovery Administration; Dr. Ella Oppenheimer, of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor; Owen A. Keen, of the Post Office Department, and Morse Salisbury of the Agriculture Department. On the assumption that the broadcasters would advocate widening the broadcast band as a means of providing more room for stations, Army and Navy officials were expected to be heard from. However, that issue has not been raised and they probably will not appear.

Dr. Tracy F. Tyler, of the National Committee on Education by Radio, in charge of the educational presentation, has the opportunity of presenting any witnesses he may desire in rebuttal.

More time has been made available for educational broadcasting than the educators themselves have been able or willing to use to good advantage, Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR, New York, and past president of the National Association of Broadcasters, testified as the broadcasters concluded their case.

"We get this reaction when presenting educational programs in series", Mr. McCosker observed, "that while high points of interest are frequently attained, experience shows that there is considerable variation and the programs are frequently below par. WOR has observed no definite demand for additional evening hours for educational programs on the part of educators and certainly none from the listening audience."

Lambdin Kay, of Station WSB, Atlanta, Vice-President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told how he had persuaded A. Atwater Kent in 1926 to donate receiving sets to every public school, white and colored, in Atlanta. Every day classes would gather about the loud-speakers in all the schools to listen to the broadcasts from WSB.

"This city-wide installation of public school radio represented the first of the kind in America", Mr. Kay asserted.

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It would be denounced as outrageously unjust if newspapers and periodicals were compelled to publish a stipulated amount of matter relating only to specific classes, the Atlanta speaker ventured.

Local educational institutions have made no effort to avail themselves of the facilities of WSFA, at Montgomery, Ala., S. Gordon Persons, its manager, informed the Commission.

"For the past two years we have deliberately talked to local school and State educational authorities and they have evidenced no desire whatever to use our station in their work", was his parting shot.

College professors are not radio-minded, P. O. Davis, Secretary of the Alabama Polytechnic of Auburn, Ala., representing WAPI, observed to the Commission.

"Unfortunately, and this is no criticism of college professors, they are not interested in broadcasting", the Polytechnic executive continued. "They are busy men and women and they do not have much time to think about preparing broadcasts. In other words, they are employed on full time jobs without that and they are not expected to do good broadcasting."

Also Mr. Davis said that the educational people were not able to furnish the money or sufficient programs to operate WAPI successfully though they were joined by the University of Alabama and Alabama College. Finally they leased the station after spending \$110,000 to install it in Birmingham, in the hope that it might be made to pay where the population was greater.

"We now have all the time we really want for institutional broadcasting and get a rent of \$775 each month", Mr. Davis commented. "My conclusion is that educational institutions usually make mistakes when they go into a business venture of any kind."

WGN, owned by the Chicago Tribune, does not sell time for political speeches or for religious services, Quin Ryan, Broadcast Manager of the station informed the Commission. All programs of this nature are broadcast without charge as part of the station's public service.

"We make an earnest effort to have the various divergent views on all subjects of sectional or national (as distinguished from purely local) importance presented over WGN", Mr. Ryan continued, "and we invite national figures, political civic and educational, to use our facilities free of charge; if these speakers present a controversial subject, we invite their opponents to use our facilities in reply."

In broadcasting programs this Fall for the University of Chicago and for Northwestern University, WGN will maintain telephone lines from its studio to both campuses, at an expense of approximately \$500 a month, Miss Myrtle E. Stahl, Mr. Ryan's

It is a pleasure to have you here today. I am sure you will find the program most interesting and profitable. We are very glad to have you with us.

The first session will be held at 10:00 A.M. in the main hall. We will have a very interesting speaker, Mr. John Doe, who will be speaking on the subject of "The Future of the Nation".

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assistant informed the Federal Commissioners.

"At no time has WGN been apathetic on the subject of education by radio", Miss Stahl declared. "On the contrary we have been annoyingly aggressive and persistent in our efforts to persuade the various educational institutions of Chicago and Illinois to use our facilities in the presentation of educational programs."

Previous attempts to secure the allocation of a fixed percentage of radio facilities for the use of educational institutions have caused considerable concern to the University of Chicago and the reopening of the entire question in the present hearings has again aroused fear for the security of the radio opportunities now enjoyed by the University, Allen Miller, Chicago University radio director, informed the Commission. He estimated that last year the value of the time donated by Stations WGN, WMAQ and WJJD, totalled \$186,000, figured at the commercial rates for time.

Mr. Miller observed that there are only a limited few in any college faculty who have personalities that can be projected successfully to an unseeing audience. He expressed the opinion that the primary function of education by radio is the stimulation of dormant interests of the listeners for information.

"We do not attempt to give our listeners a college education by radio", the Chicago University speaker submitted. Even though a special channel were set aside for educational programs, Northwestern University could not materially increase its educational work in radio owing to the lack of available time on the part of the faculty, Edward Stromberg, Publicity Director of Northwestern, said.

How broadcasting the opera in Los Angeles hurt the box office to the extent of his giving a check of \$1,200 to reimburse them but later doing such a good job of advertising that the box office showed a material increase, was related by Arthur F. Kales, General Manager of Stations KFI and KEGA, Los Angeles. He said a middle class heretofore untouched by opera found the sample given over the radio sufficiently interesting to take a chance on attending in person.

People still have to be educated to like educational programs, Carl Haverlin, Sales Manager of KFI and KEGA, Los Angeles, testified.

"The general public is most at fault in being apathetic", Mr. Haverlin said. "We have found that the educational groups have seldom proved able to present their programs in such a manner as to attain a high degree of listener interest. Their command of the subject is nearly always adequate but they lack showmanship."

Five thousand letters were sent out by Stations KOMO and KJR, of Seattle, to principals of schools, presidents of

civic organizations and ministers, telling them that Congress was to conduct an inquiry into the educational-religious program situation and asking them to express their opinion on the proposition. About 500 letters were received in reply.

"It is surprising to see that there was almost no expression of approval for this legislation", Donald F. Graham, of KOMO and KJR, reported. "Bear in mind we asked them, the people who are supposed to be identified with the proposal to set aside a fixed percentage of radio facilities, that is, those who are interested in education and religion, and I don't believe there is a letter which unqualifiedly advocates it, and 99.99 percent of them condemn it."

The granting by the old Radio Commission of a 50,000 watt construction permit to a religious group in Southern California, was recalled by Guy Rarlör, Jr., of Station KNX, Los Angeles.

"The permit was kept alive for a year or more and no actual construction work was done", Mr. Rarlör went on. "I believe that, if nothing else, shows that in California the educational and religious side of broadcasting is well being taken care of by existing broadcasters and there is no crying demand on the part of any of those institutions for particular frequencies all their own."

An audience well over 100,000 school children listening in an organized way over Stations WLW and WSAI, Cincinnati, with at least another 100,000 children who listen occasionally over other school room equipment, Ben Darrow, of the Ohio State Department of Education, estimated. In the Buffalo area the present stations supply ample facilities and time for all cultural organizations which can present worthwhile programs and the colleges and universities would not welcome additional time if it were available for them, Stephen C. Clement, State Teachers College at Buffalo, advised the Commission. There is no need felt by listeners for additional programs of this character.

That he started broadcasting, not because he wanted to, but because he was urged to by the officials of the radio station, was the experience of Rabbi Joseph L. Fink, of Buffalo.

"When we learned of the proposal to devote 25 percent of the broadcasting time to education and religion, we became fearful", Rabbi Fink said. "We believe it ill-advised to force a private agency to allow time for broadcast purposes, because we fear what may be broadcast may not be religion in its broadest terms but in its narrowest and most sectarian, and will serve harmful rather than helpful purposes in the community."

Whether we all agree with everything done by radio or not, in a very definite way radio as a whole is living up to its obligation to serve the public interest, as represented by the wishes and needs of the majority, Alfred H. Kirchofer, Managing Editor of the Buffalo Evening News and Vice-President of Station WBEN, Buffalo, commented.

10/26/34

"Radio has been built by commercial interests and advertisers", Mr. Kirchofer continued. "It may not be everything that the uplifters want; it may not yet be everything that those of us engaged in broadcasting wish it to be; but it has made a substantial and magnificent contribution to cultural advancement, music appreciation, common understanding, diffusion of knowledge and distribution of entertainment which, on the whole, has been wholesome and beneficial to the morale of the nation.

"I do not say that education should not have facilities which it may properly be entitled to have; but until education by radio is taken out of the experimental and guess-work stage, its proponents should not come here to demand wholesale destruction of an industry which is meeting its obligations to the Government and the public."

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CLEAR CHANNELS AT STAKE IN REGIONAL PLEA

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The system whereby only/station may broadcast on a clear channel was seen to be in further danger of being broken down as a result of the application of numerous stations to broadcast on the frequency of 640 kilocycles now being used by KFI, a 50,000 watt station of Los Angeles. Hearings are now being held on the subject by the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission of which Hampson Gary is Chairman.

In 1928, 40 clear channels were established but since then 9 of these have been more or less broken down by permitting other stations to broadcast on the same frequency. As an outcome of the present hearings, it is believed that a definite policy may be adopted as to clear channels. Senator Dill advocated having instead of only one high power station on a frequency that there be two, but as widely separated as possible, one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific Coast.

Stations which are desirous of broadcasting on the 640 WFI clear channel are WJAY, Cleveland, seeking to increase its power to 1000 watts, the Portland, Me., Broadcasting Company, a new station, seeking 500 watts, the Eastland, Me., Company, 100 watts, the Kunsy-Trendle Broadcasting Corporation, Detroit, a new station, 10,000 watts, WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting Company, Boston, 5,000 watts, WFLA-WSUN, Clearwater, Fla., 5000 watts; WORC, Worcester, Mass., 500 watts; KFUD, St. Louis, 1000 watts, and Irving Sisson, a new station at Pittsfield, Mass., 1000 watts.

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TELEVISION HERE, O.H. DECLARES, AND NEW DEAL AID TOO

Television is here, and ready for the public, so far as receiver technique is concerned", O. H. Caldwell, writes in Electronics for October. "There can be no doubt of that in the mind of anyone who has made the rounds of the laboratories where serious work is being done. Television pictures today are clear, well-illuminated, and compare in quality and detail with home movies.

"But the transmission problem in television introduces tremendous difficulties, chiefly financial. To provide television programs throughout the country would require an initial investment estimated at fifty to two hundred million dollars or more.

"This sum seems staggering to private capital. But to a national government that is liberally handing out billions in causes that seem less constructive, even \$200,000,000 is not unthinkable.

"Television transmitters have a sounder claim to government financing, in the present employment situation, than do many other enterprises that have had generous federal aid. For each television transmitter built will be the means of initiating the manufacture of thousands of television receivers, involving starting up factories, restoring employment, and injecting vast new impetus into the lagging machine of national business. Indeed television may be the long-sought "new industry" to pull us out of the depression.

"From a social and governmental standpoint alone, the implications of nation-wide television are tremendous. What would it mean, for example, to further national unity of thought and purpose, if at the time of the President's delightful fireside chats, he could be seen as well as heard.

"But how many homes will purchase television receivers at \$200 to \$300 apiece, under present conditions, one naturally asks. Already a paternally-minded government has provided for financing these television receivers, under the terms of its Tennessee Valley Authority, which is empowered to make long-term loans for the purchase of home electrical appliances, and at the discretion of its directors, to make such loans available to citizens in all parts of the country. So that Uncle Sam and his New Dealers are ahead of us, in the solution of that problem of aiding the customer to buy.

"To many conservative radio and electrical men, this picture of widespread government aid to our new infant prodigy of television, will seem repugnant. But other less worthy causes have sought federal aid and have prospered. If nation-wide television can come only with government aid, perhaps scruples of old-time rugged individualism must be forgotten, and this 1935 miracle be ushered in by new-deal financial methods. At all events, a new industry, large in its employment possibilities, is now waiting at the gates of a sorely-tried world."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the period of discovery and exploration. This period is divided into three main sections: the discovery of the continent, the exploration of the interior, and the settlement of the coast. The discovery of the continent is attributed to Christopher Columbus in 1492. The exploration of the interior was carried out by many other explorers, including John Cabot, Amerigo Vesputi, and Hernando de Soto. The settlement of the coast was begun by the Spanish, followed by the French, the Dutch, and the English.

The second part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Revolution. This period is divided into two main sections: the struggle for independence and the formation of the new government. The struggle for independence began in 1775 with the Battle of Lexington and ended in 1783 with the Treaty of Paris. The formation of the new government was completed in 1787 with the signing of the Constitution.

The third part of the history of the United States is the period of the American Civil War. This period is divided into two main sections: the war itself and the Reconstruction period. The war began in 1861 and ended in 1865. The Reconstruction period followed the war and lasted until 1877. The fourth part of the history of the United States is the period of the American West. This period is divided into two main sections: the discovery of gold and the settlement of the West. The discovery of gold began in 1848 with the discovery of gold in California. The settlement of the West was completed by 1890.

FCC SETS HEARINGS ON WIRE CONSOLIDATION

A possibility of the consideration of a merger between the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph was seen in the setting of a hearing for Monday, December 3rd, to discuss the question of "merging competing communication companies".

"While the Communications Act did not specifically direct the Commission to investigate the question of merging competing communication companies, the matter was one of the most important brought forward in the "Study of Communications by an Interdepartmental Committee", authorized by President Roosevelt and submitted by him to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Interstate Commerce, on January 23, 1934, the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission explained in calling the hearing. "The Committee report was not unanimous on the question of merging communication companies.

"Inasmuch as telephone companies have, since 1921, possessed the right to consolidate, subject to approval, previously by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and now by the Communications Commission, it is expected that the proposed hearings will be confined almost entirely to the desirability of permitting consolidations involving telegraph companies and to the determination of conditions and proper safeguards in case the Commission decides to recommend to the Congress the enactment of legislation authorizing mergers.

"In the preliminary report on communication companies submitted to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by Dr. W. M. W. Splawn as Special Counsel of the Committee, the matter of mergers was again discussed. Among other things, Dr. Splawn said, 'Telegraph by wireless or radio would likely be consolidated with the wire companies if Congress should permit. Before such permission is granted, Congress should carefully consider the effects upon the further development of telegraphy and of the substitution of a monopoly for the existing competition.*** The bill now considered holds in abeyance the answers to some of these questions until such time as a further study and observation may make clear what Congress might reasonably expect from a given policy.'"

It is anticipated that the proposed hearings will provide the Commission with ample material upon which to base a considered recommendation to the Congress on this important question.

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company has for sometime sought a consolidation of its Postal Telegraph system with the Western Union, but the Western Union has opposed it. At one time the I. T. & T. system had an option on the communications business of the Radio Corporation, but the deal failed and the Western Union and Radio Corporation executed a traffic agreement in opposition to the Postal's wire and radio system.

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TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE SERVICES CONTRACTS HEARING NOV. 7

The hearing on contracts for exchange of services, before the Telegraph Division of the Commission, scheduled to begin Monday, November 5, will be recessed to 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, November 7th. No evidence will be heard until this time and it will be unnecessary for any interested party to appear until that time and date.

The recessing of the hearing does not alter the requirement that those desiring to be heard shall file written statements of desire to be heard on or before October 29th, as provided in Order No. 10.

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 :::INDUSTRY NOTES:::
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In a quarter page ad in Variety, Ralph L. Atlass announces the affiliation of his stations WJJD, Chicago, and WIND, Gary, with the American Broadcasting System, adding:

"The advertising value of each of these two stations is best indicated by the fact that spot national business for the month of October, 1934, is running more than 200 percent ahead of the same month last year."

WOR is reported to have signed up for Moore's Trans-Radio News Service in preference to the Press-Radio Bureau, the first New York station to do this.

The latest rumor with regard to Senator Dill's future plans comes from Milwaukee where he was said to be conferring with Ota Gygi, manager of the ill-fated Ed Wynn network. Gygi is now forming a regional network in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

The ceremonies opening "America's Little House" to the public will be broadcast over the WABC-Columbia network from 4:00 to 4:15 P.M. EST, Monday, November 5. William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, will deliver the official opening address. The New York Committee of Better Homes In America, Inc., with the cooperation of the Columbia network has erected the Little House at Park Avenue and 39th St., New York City, as a demonstration home for people of medium incomes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF OCTOBER 30, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| New Day and Night Quota Affords Added Facilities..... | 2 |
| Educational-Religious Hearings To Be Concluded..... | 5 |
| Clear Channel Decision About 3 Weeks Hence..... | 6 |
| Use Radio Liberally To Beat Sinclair..... | 6 |
| Contends Radio Music Slows Down Speedsters..... | 7 |
| Radio Exports Rise..... | 7 |
| Dr. Starch Puts The Microscope On Four Columbia Programs..... | 8 |
| An Add to Story, "Clear Channel Decision About 3 Weeks Hence". | 10 |
| Industry Notes..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By Broadcast Division..... | 12 |

No. 770

Handwritten signature and initials

October 30, 1934.

NEW DAY AND NIGHT QUOTA AFFORDS ADDED FACILITIES

The new day and night quota just worked out by the Federal Communications Commission will allow an expansion of radio facilities in many zones and States. Heretofore the broadcast quota system of radio facilities has been considered as a single basic unit but because of the difference of atmospheric conditions at the different periods and because interference caused at night is different than that caused at day, the Communications Commission decided that there should be a "night quota" and a "day quota."

The new quota facilities due and assigned follow:

FIRST ZONE - NIGHT

| State | Units
Due | Units
Assigned | Units
Over or under | Per Cent
Over or Under |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Connecticut | 2.13 | 1.89 | -0.24 | -11 |
| Delaware | 0.32 | 0.20 | -0.12 | -38 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 0.64 | 0.60 | -0.04 | - 6 |
| Maine | 1.06 | 0.99 | -0.07 | - 7 |
| Maryland | 2.16 | 1.95 | -0.21 | -10 |
| Massachusetts | 5.63 | 5.11 | -0.52 | - 9 |
| New Hampshire | 0.62 | 0.33 | -0.29 | -47 |
| New Jersey | 5.36 | 4.085 | -1.275 | -24 |
| New York | 16.69 | 18.09 | +1.40 | + 8 |
| Rhode Island | 0.91 | 0.70 | -0.21 | -23 |
| Vermont | 0.48 | 0.06 | -0.42 | -88 |
| Total | 36.00 | 34.005 | -1.995 | - 6 |

FIRST ZONE - DAY

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|---------|-----|
| Connecticut | 3.85 | 2.66 | -1.19 | -31 |
| Delaware | 0.57 | 0.33 | -0.24 | -42 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 1.16 | 1.00 | -0.16 | -14 |
| Maine | 1.91 | 1.22 | -0.69 | -36 |
| Maryland | 3.91 | 3.60 | -0.31 | - 8 |
| Massachusetts | 10.17 | 6.35 | -3.82 | -38 |
| New Hampshire | 1.11 | 0.60 | -0.51 | -46 |
| New Jersey | 9.67 | 4.955 | -4.715 | -49 |
| New York | 30.14 | 20.17 | -9.97 | -33 |
| Rhode Island | 1.65 | 0.70 | -0.95 | -58 |
| Vermont | 0.86 | 0.66 | -0.20 | -23 |
| Total | 65.00 | 42.245 | -22.755 | -35 |

[illegible]

SECOND ZONE - NIGHT

| State | Units
Due | Units
Assigned | Units
Over or Under | Per Cent
Over or Under |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Kentucky | 3.38 | 3.95 | + 0.57 | + 17 |
| Michigan | 6.25 | 5.06 | - 1.19 | - 19 |
| Ohio | 8.58 | 9.38 | + 0.80 | + 9 |
| Pennsylvania | 12.43 | 12.54 | + 0.11 | + 1 |
| Virginia | 3.13 | 4.70 | + 1.57 | + 50 |
| West Virginia | 2.23 | 1.93 | - 0.30 | - 13 |
| Total | 36.00 | 37.56 | + 1.56 | + 4 |

SECOND ZONE - DAY

| | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|--------|------|
| Kentucky | 6.10 | 4.15 | - 1.95 | - 32 |
| Michigan | 11.28 | 5.96 | - 5.32 | - 47 |
| Ohio | 15.50 | 11.56 | - 3.94 | - 25 |
| Pennsylvania | 22.45 | 14.99 | - 7.46 | - 33 |
| Virginia | 5.64 | 5.85 | + 0.21 | + 4 |
| West Virginia | 4.03 | 3.90 | - 0.13 | - 3 |
| Total | 65.00 | 46.41 | -18.59 | - 29 |

THIRD ZONE - NIGHT

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|---------|------|
| Alabama | 3.32 | 2.735 | - 0.585 | - 18 |
| Arkansas | 2.32 | 2.67 | + 0.35 | + 15 |
| Florida | 1.84 | 3.65 | + 1.81 | + 98 |
| Georgia | 3.64 | 4.21 | + 0.57 | + 16 |
| Louisiana | 2.63 | 5.10 | + 2.47 | + 94 |
| Mississippi | 2.52 | 0.99 | - 1.53 | - 61 |
| North Carolina | 3.97 | 4.23 | + 0.26 | + 7 |
| Oklahoma | 3.00 | 3.24 | + 0.24 | + 8 |
| So. Carolina | 2.18 | 1.00 | - 1.18 | - 54 |
| Tennessee | 3.28 | 6.05 | + 2.77 | + 84 |
| Texas | 7.30 | 11.07 | + 3.77 | + 52 |
| Total | 36.00 | 44.945 | + 8.945 | + 25 |

THIRD ZONE - DAY

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|---------|------|
| Alabama | 5.99 | 4.285 | - 1.705 | - 28 |
| Arkansas | 4.19 | 4.75 | + 0.56 | + 13 |
| Florida | 3.32 | 4.75 | + 1.43 | + 43 |
| Georgia | 6.58 | 4.90 | - 1.68 | - 26 |
| Louisiana | 4.75 | 5.40 | + 0.65 | + 14 |
| Mississippi | 4.55 | 2.11 | - 2.44 | - 54 |
| North Carolina | 7.17 | 4.85 | - 2.32 | - 32 |
| Oklahoma | 5.42 | 4.90 | - 0.52 | - 10 |
| So. Carolina | 3.93 | 2.25 | - 1.68 | - 43 |
| Tennessee | 5.92 | 7.25 | + 1.33 | + 22 |
| Texas | 13.18 | 13.22 | + 0.04 | + 0 |
| Total | 65.00 | 58.665 | - 6.335 | - 10 |

Table 1 - 1970-1971

| Year | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 2 - 1970-1971

| Year | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 3 - 1970-1971

| Year | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 4 - 1970-1971

| Year | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 2 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 4 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 6 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 7 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 8 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 9 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 10 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

FOURTH ZONE - NIGHT

| State | Units | | Units | | Percent |
|------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|---------------|
| | Due | Assigned | Over | or Under | Over or Under |
| Illinois | 10.14 | 11.03 | - | 0.89 | - 9 |
| Indiana | 4.30 | 3.42 | - | 0.88 | - 20 |
| Iowa | 3.28 | 5.02 | + | 1.74 | + 53 |
| Kansas | 2.50 | 2.49 | - | 0.01 | - 0 |
| Minnesota | 3.41 | 4.18 | + | 0.77 | + 23 |
| Missouri | 4.82 | 5.00 | + | 0.18 | + 4 |
| Nebraska | 1.83 | 2.21 | + | 0.38 | + 21 |
| No. Dakota | 0.90 | 1.40 | + | 0.50 | + 56 |
| So. Dakota | 0.92 | 0.85 | - | 0.06 | - 7 |
| Wisconsin | 3.90 | 3.05 | - | 0.85 | - 22 |
| Total | 36.00 | 38.66 | + | 2.66 | + 7 |

ZONE FOUR - DAY

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|---|------|------|
| Illinois | 18.30 | 14.74 | - | 3.56 | - 19 |
| Indiana | 7.77 | 5.55 | - | 2.22 | - 29 |
| Iowa | 5.93 | 7.26 | + | 1.33 | + 22 |
| Kansas | 4.51 | 3.32 | - | 1.19 | - 26 |
| Minnesota | 6.15 | 5.37 | - | 0.78 | - 13 |
| Missouri | 8.70 | 8.21 | - | 0.49 | - 6 |
| Nebraska | 3.30 | 5.62 | + | 2.32 | + 70 |
| No. Dakota | 1.63 | 1.90 | + | 0.27 | + 17 |
| So. Dakota | 1.66 | 2.03 | + | 0.37 | + 22 |
| Wisconsin | 7.05 | 5.56 | - | 1.49 | - 27 |
| Total | 65.00 | 59.56 | - | 5.44 | - 8 |

FIFTH ZONE - NIGHT

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|---|------|------|
| Arizona | 1.32 | 1.02 | - | 0.30 | - 23 |
| California | 17.18 | 18.67 | + | 1.49 | + 9 |
| Colorado | 3.13 | 4.61 | + | 1.48 | + 47 |
| Idaho | 1.35 | 1.50 | + | 0.15 | + 11 |
| Montana | 1.63 | 1.75 | + | 0.12 | + 7 |
| Nevada | 0.27 | 0.35 | + | 0.08 | + 30 |
| New Mexico | 1.28 | 1.13 | - | 0.15 | - 12 |
| Oregon | 2.89 | 4.02 | + | 1.13 | + 39 |
| Utah | 1.54 | 3.30 | + | 1.76 | +114 |
| Washington | 4.73 | 7.26 | + | 2.53 | + 53 |
| Wyoming | 0.68 | 0.40 | - | 0.28 | - 41 |
| Total | 36.00 | 44.01 | + | 8.01 | + 22 |

FIFTH ZONE - DAY

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|---|-------|------|
| Arizona | 2.38 | 1.66 | - | 0.72 | - 30 |
| California | 31.02 | 21.05 | - | 9.97 | - 32 |
| Colorado | 5.66 | 4.98 | - | 0.68 | - 12 |
| Idaho | 2.43 | 1.95 | - | 0.48 | - 20 |
| Montana | 2.94 | 2.30 | - | 0.64 | - 22 |
| Nevada | 0.49 | 0.35 | - | 0.14 | - 29 |
| New Mexico | 2.31 | 2.90 | + | 0.59 | + 26 |
| Oregon | 5.21 | 5.89 | + | 0.68 | + 13 |
| Utah | 2.78 | 3.30 | + | 0.52 | + 19 |
| Washington | 8.54 | 8.50 | - | 0.04 | - 0 |
| Wyoming | 1.24 | 0.40 | - | 0.84 | - 68 |
| Total | 65.00 | 53.28 | - | 11.72 | - 18 |

10/30/34

In increasing the daytime quota, Hampson Gary, head of the Broadcast Division of the Commission, said it was not the intention of the Commission to license additional new daytime stations unless it was absolutely proven that they were needed. However, the Commission authorized the maximum daytime power increased to 5,000 watts.

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EDUCATIONAL-RELIGIOUS HEARINGS TO BE CONCLUDED

Hearings concluding the educational-religious program sessions will be resumed Wednesday morning, November 7. Among those who have been invited to appear are William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles Nockles, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Mr. Green has more or less endorsed the present system of broadcasting but the American Federation of Labor has condemned it. Although the laboring people were expected to attend the meeting in full force, none as yet has appeared.

In fact, about half the other witnesses who expressed their intention of appearing failed to show up. Father James Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, whose protest started the investigation, appeared only long enough to take issue with Judge Rutherford, of the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, in a matter of personal veracity. Father Harney, however, expressed the intention of filing a brief later.

Henry A. Bellows, in charge of the Broadcasters' presentation, will likewise file a brief, but Dr. Tracy F. Tyler said that he had not decided whether he would file a brief or not. Neither had he reached a decision in the question of offering witnesses in rebuttal. Commissioner Hampson Gary, Chairman of the Broadcast Division, announced that all briefs would have to be on file within two weeks after the close of the hearings. It is not believed the hearings will run more than a week or so longer.

The witnesses yet to be heard, in addition to any labor representatives who may appear, are principally those of the Government and Dr. Levering Tyson of the National Committee on Education by Radio.

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CLEAR CHANNEL DECISION ABOUT 3 WEEKS HENCE

If the Federal Communications Commission completes its hearings shortly as is expected in the so-called "640" case, a decision is expected within the next two or three weeks. Numerous stations have applied for permission to broadcast on the clear frequency of 640 kilocycles now being used by KFI, a 50,000 watt station of Los Angeles.

It is considered more or less a test case for if the stations are allowed to do so, they will break down KFI's clear channel. Clear channels have been broken down before but inasmuch as the new Communications Commission is taking up the subject for the first time, whatever action taken is apt to be a precedent and an indication of future policy.

There is an impression, whether well founded or not, that the Commission may let down the bars on the clear channels and consent to a liberal power increase in the regional stations. Their decision, however, will have to be awaited to determine this definitely.

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USE RADIO LIBERALLY TO BEAT SINCLAIR

About everything is being adapted to radio in the "beat Sinclair" campaign now in progress. For the final weeks of the campaign every device known to opinion management and the artisans of propaganda is being employed. Lord & Thomas advertising agency is using four radio programs to undermine the Sinclair arguments through subtle arguments put across in the shape of entertainment by professional actors. These are financed by the Republican campaign fund.

"Novelty of the presentations is sure fire and a check of the listening audience shows that a tremendous wedge is being driven in spots where other agencies of promotion have failed to make much more than a superficial dent", Variety reports.

"Show which is creating the most interest is tagged 'Weary and Willie.' Subject treats with two hoboes hopping a freight to California and discussing the good things in store for them in the advent of Sinclair's election. Script is well done and the characters drive home the anti-Sinclair propaganda in a whimsical but straightforward way. Theme is a parody on 'California, Here We Come.' This one is on for a 15-minute swing three times a week.

"In high favor is 'The Bennets', aimed at the family circle and smartly done. Various subjects of a political nature are discussed around the fireside and the appeal is directed

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

It was the first time that the United States had been so completely united in a common purpose. The people of the United States had been united in a common purpose for the first time. The people of the United States had been united in a common purpose for the first time.

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10/30/34

mainly at the women of the household. Intimate touch, is used.

"'Turn of Events', patterned after 'March of Time', is an historical dramatization of events that skirt the political border. This is disguised as entertainment for 15 minutes over KHJ, the CBS outlet.

"Slotted every night on KNX is 'The Political Observer', a supposedly non-partisan view of things politic, but highly tinctured with anti-Sinclair promotion. Current events are mulled pro and con."

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CONTENDS RADIO MUSIC SLOWS DOWN SPEEDSTERS

Additional expert opinion that automotive radio tends to reduce driving speed and is a safety factor, is contained in a recent survey. Denying that American youth is "speed crazy", the survey of H. G. Weaver, Director of the Customer Research Staff of General Motors, states:

"The most outstanding point of difference between the young people and the adult group is that an overwhelming majority of the boys and girls want radios in their cars and it was pointed out over and over again that radio equipment makes for slower, safer driving. As one college chap expressed it, 'Even the fastest kind of fox trot doesn't blend nicely with a speed of over 50 miles an hour - and with waltz-time I find myself slowing down to 40 or less.'"

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RADIO EXPORTS RISE

An increase in radio exports during both July and August, latest months to be compiled, is reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce. Exports of receiving sets during August totaled 41,047 with a value of \$1,096,674, as against 34,909 sets in July valued at \$1,030,693. Tube exports in August totaled 625,719 valued at \$306,865, and 916,624 tubes at \$469,491 in July. Exports of loud speakers during August were 7,968 units valued at \$22,751, as against 15,270 units in July valued at \$40,270. Exports of radio parts and accessories during August were valued at \$422,901 compared with \$462,966 in July.

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

DR. STARCH PUTS THE MICROSCOPE ON FOUR COLUMBIA PROGRAMS

Copies of Columbia's study, "Ears and Income" just made under the direction of John J. Karol, Director of Market Research for the Columbia Broadcasting System, are now available.

This study of the actual listening audience of four "selective" programs, is based on data gathered in a nationwide investigation by Dr. Daniel Starch, Consultant in Commercial Research. The four programs, whose approach and appeal, whose talent and tempo, should tend to select a "higher-than-average class" audience, included in this study are the March of Time, the Chesterfield Program, the Philco Radio Program, the Fletcher's Castoria program.

"It is interesting to note that the highest penetration for each of these programs was found in the highest income class", Mr. Karol observes. "In summary, the figures for actual listeners to these four programs are as follows:

| | <u>Highest Penetration in
Highest Income Levels</u> |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Chesterfield Program | 76.0% |
| March of Time | 65.9% |
| Philco Program | 70.5% |
| Fletcher's Castoria Program | 55.0% |

"I believe the last few pages of this brochure will be found of particular interest. Under the caption, 'Telling How Many People How Many Times', data are presented which reveal that the actual coverage achieved - the cumulative job done - by a specific program, cannot be measured by determining the size of its audience on a single broadcast, but must be expressed in multiples of that audience, which are apparently limited only by the appeal of the program and the cycle of the broadcast.

"The four definite conclusions of this investigation are as follows:

1. Radio programs can be built to attract an audience in upper income levels (all income groups over \$3,000 per year) as readily as in the lower levels.
2. Such programs can command a concentration of listening in upper income levels without sacrificing the broad base of their appeal to homes of average and less-than-average incomes (all incomes under \$3,000 per year).
3. A single network advertiser, with this type of radio program, can penetrate top income levels most deeply, bottom income levels least deeply, and score increasing penetration in each ascending income level.

4. Even with a "selective" program keyed to a selective audience, it is possible for an advertiser, in a few months of CBS broadcasting ...

to reach 2 out of 3 of all radio homes in all income levels, 36,000,000 listeners (while he reaches 3 out of 4 of all radio homes in the upper income levels)."

Three more conclusions presented separately and a little less boldly, because the measurement of "repetition" (intrinsic to these findings) was based on less complete data.

1. A single advertiser, reaching a total audience of 36,000,000 actual listeners (in less than four months of broadcasting on the Columbia Network), reached them an average of 10 times each.
2. Another advertiser (with a smaller CBS hook-up and a longer cycle of broadcasting) reached an audience of 30,000,000 actual listeners an average of over 70 times each.
3. The actual coverage achieved - the cumulative job done - by a specific program cannot be measured by determining the size of its audience on a single broadcast - but must be expressed in multiples of that audience, which are apparently limited only by the appeal of the program and the cycle of the broadcasting.

According to the paragraph "Telling How Many People How Many Times" referred to by Mr. Karol, "The Chesterfield Radio Program was found to have reached 69% of all radio homes. That's over 12,000,000 homes - over 36,000,000 listeners, representing the total audience reached by the Chesterfield Program up to July, 1934 (45 broadcasts)."

"Less simple - even more arresting - is the corresponding story on the Philco Program. Here, for the second factor, the size of the audience on a single broadcast - we have data supplied by Sayre M. Ramsdell, Sales Promotion Manager of the Philco Radio and Television Company. He reports, from studies made over a wide area, that 27% of the sets in use between 7:45 and 8:00 P.M. (the period of Boake Carter's broadcasts) were tuned to the Philco news program.

"Applying this figure to the number of radio sets in use at that hour, and in the zones covered by the Philco hook-up, it nets down to 2,000,000 radio homes, or 6,000,000 listeners per broadcast. Dr. Starch's measurement of Philco's cumulative audience through June of 1934 showed that it had then reached 65% of all radio homes within its broadcast area - about 30,000,000 listeners."

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Treasury and the financial condition of the country.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Interior and the progress of the various departments.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Navy and the progress of the various departments.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the War and the progress of the various departments.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the State and the progress of the various departments.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Education and the progress of the various departments.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Agriculture and the progress of the various departments.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Commerce and the progress of the various departments.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Finance, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Finance and the progress of the various departments.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Justice, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the Justice and the progress of the various departments.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the War and the progress of the various departments.

13. The thirteenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 3, 1862. It contains information about the state of the State and the progress of the various departments.

(AN ADD TO PREVIOUS STORY "CLEAR CHANNEL DECISION ABOUT THREE WEEKS HENCE" - in Re: Petition of Broadcast Station KFI, et al, decision which follows having just been handed down late today, October 30, 1934)

"The licenses of certain clear channel stations petitioned the Commission for an investigation of the service rendered on clear channels and a restatement of the regulations regarding them. The Broadcast Division has decided to conduct a thorough survey of the broadcast structure both as to results of allocation on clear channels and on channels to which more than one station is assigned to operate simultaneously at night. This survey will be made for the purpose of determining the service available to the people of the United States and the type of station that the listeners in rural areas are dependent upon for their service. The degree of interference or impairment of service caused by duplication of certain high power stations is to be investigated, as well as the possibility of providing additional high power stations without reducing the service to the listening public from existing stations.

"The cooperation of the licensees of all broadcast stations is requested in making this survey. All licensees volunteering their field intensity equipment and personnel to make the observations and measurements should notify the Commission of the facilities which they are willing to place under the direction of the Commission for conducting the survey. The extent and scope of the survey will to some extent depend on the facilities that are made available.

"An informal conference will be held at the office of the Commission in Washington on November 9, 1934, for the purpose of determining definitely the details of the survey and prorating the assignments to the licensees volunteering their facilities. This survey will be made under the strict supervision of the Commission and the measuring facilities of any station accepted will not be limited to measurements on the licensee's station alone, but will be assigned other territories.

"This is the survey generally requested in Proposal numbered (1) by the petitioners.

"The proposal numbered (2) is dependent entirely upon the survey to be made and need not be considered further. It is obvious that if the information and data secured from the survey indicate that new or amended regulations should be promulgated, they will be considered by the Division later.

"The Proposal numbered (3) of the petition, if granted, would preclude the Division from taking any other or further action with respect to duplicate nighttime operation on clear channels. It is considered that to grant this proposal would violate the spirit of the law. Therefore, Proposal numbered (3) must be and is denied."

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 :::::INDUSTRY NOTES :::::
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Manufacturers and users of lead-acid storage batteries will be interested to learn of the recent completion by the electro-chemistry section of the National Bureau of Standards of measurements on the resistivity of sulphuric acid solutions in the range from + 86° to -40°F.

Radio announcers, who have contested among themselves for the American Academy of Arts and Letters annual medal for good diction on the air for the past five years, now have an additional annual award to inspire their efforts.

The advertising agency of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn has just announced "The B. B. D. O. Cup for Good Announcing", which will be awarded each year among the network announcers whose programs are audible in New York City. The first cup will be awarded shortly after January 1, 1935.

The dedication of the newest modern broadcasting studio of America's pioneer radio station will take place over an NBC-WJZ network on Friday, November 2, at 12 o'clock midnight EST.

KDKA, of Pittsburgh, will celebrate on that date the fourteenth anniversary of its first broadcast by opening its new and completely up-to-date studios and offices in the Grant Building in Pittsburgh's business center.

A Washington dispatch in The New York Times of Oct. 9 reported that the Supreme Court had declined to review certain decisions involving motion picture companies using the General Electric and R.C.A. system of sound recording on film. This was an error. The suits involved the Electric Research Products, Inc., and the R.C.A. The former is a subsidiary of the Western Electric.

The American Broadcasting System will join with State and local officials in presenting a gala program to welcome the new high fidelity station in Waterbury, Conn., to the ABS network on Friday, Nov. 2. The entire program will be heard at 8:45 P.M. EST. Addresses will be made by U. S. Senator Frederick Walcott and Governor Wilbur I. Cross, of Connecticut, and Mr. Pape.

The Waterbury American and The Republican, published by William J. Pape, own and will operate the station which has been assigned the temporary identification WLXBS. It is one of the first stations required by the Federal Communications Commission to transmit a high fidelity signal. It will also utilize directional antenna, another recent radio development.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION

October 30 - KWK, Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., license to cover C.P., 1350 kc., 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS, unlimited time; UCNW, Arthur Faske, Brooklyn, N. Y., modification of C.P. to move transmitter and studio locally in Brooklyn, and extend commencement date to at once and completion date to 30 days from this date; WJR, WJR, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich., license to cover C.P. covering move of transmitter and change in equipment, 750 kc., 10 KW, unlimited; WLNH, The Northern Broadcasting Co., Laconia, N. H., license to cover C.P. 1310 kc., 100 watts, daytime; KSLM, Oregon Radio, Inc., Salem, Ore., license covering new station; 1370 kc., 100 watts, daytime.

Also, WBBZ, Chas. Lewis Garrell, deceased, represented by Howard Johnson, Ponca City, Okla., license covering local move of transmitter and studio, 1200 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; KWCR, Cedar Rapids Broadcast Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., license covering change in frequency from 1420 to 1430 kc. and increase in power to 250 watts night, 500 watts LS, unlimited time; KGBZ, KGBZ Broadcasting Co., York, Neb., license covering changes in equipment and increase in power from 500 watts night, 1 KW LS, to 1 KW night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW LS, shares KMA; WSMK, Stanley M. Krohn, Jr., Dayton, Ohio, consent to voluntary assignment of license to WSMK, Inc.

Miscellaneous

KMLB, Liner's Broadcasting Station, Inc., Monroe, La., granted petition to take depositions in support of its application for change in frequency and increase in power to be heard Nov. 13, 1934, at Washington, D. C.; WTJS, The Sun Publishing Co., Jackson, Tenn., hearing scheduled for Nov. 12, 1934, continued for an indefinite period; WNBR, Memphis Broadcasting Co., Memphis, Tenn. (same as for WTJS); WTMJ, Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., reconsidered and granted request for an increase in daytime power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW to 5 KW, no change in night power which remains at 1 KW; WMBH, Joplin Broadcasting Co., Joplin, Mo., reconsidered and granted modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited, upon motion of Commissioner Brown.

Also, WBAA, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, Ind., reaffirmed grant of June 29, 1934, for modification of license changing frequency from 1400 kc. to 890 kc., and increasing day power to 1 KW-LS, following withdrawal of the protest of Station WILL; WKBF, Indiana Broadcasting, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., reaffirmed action of June 29, 1934, granting unlimited time; WEBR, Howell Broadcasting Co., Buffalo, N. Y., redesignated for hearing amended application for C.P. to authorize change in frequency to 800 kc., increase in power to 1 KW, and reduce hours of operation from unlimited to sunset at Dallas, Texas, and to install new equipment; WALR, WALR Broadcasting Corp., Zanesville, Ohio, suspended grant made Oct. 12, 1934, for removal of Station WALR from Zanesville to Toledo, to operate on 1210 kc., 100 watts, because of the protest of Station WHBU, Anderson, Ind. An application for removal was designated for hearing.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 2, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| Labor to Petition FCC for 50% Of Radio Channels..... | 2 |
| Composers Dany Monopoly Charge..... | 5 |
| Educational-Religious Hearings Start Again Nov. 7..... | 6 |
| Declare Chain Broadcasts Helpful In Voluntary Work..... | 7 |
| Safeguard Sought For Police Radio..... | 9 |
| FCC To Investigate Interference In Pinchot's Speeches..... | 10 |
| Telegraph Hearing To Be Held Monday, November 5..... | 11 |
| Canadian Radio Executive Joins NBC..... | 11 |
| Industry Notes..... | 12 |

No. 771

LABOR TO PETITION FCC FOR 50% OF RADIO CHANNELS

The American Federation of Labor at its recent convention in San Francisco unanimously adopted the report on four resolutions recommended by its committee on radio, dealing with radio educational program, radio facilities for organizations operating on a non-profit basis, radio allocations, and a clear channel for Station WCFL, the labor station in Chicago.

The Committee reporting on such matters recommended non-concurrence with the resolution that the 54th convention of the A. F. of L. advocate and support the enactment of legislation at the next session of Congress for the nationalization of broadcasting and the report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Following are the resolutions in full, with the exception of the lengthy one dealing with a clear channel for WCFL, and the action taken on them:

Radio Educational Program (Resolution No. 55)

WHEREAS, There is a crying need for a more thorough exposition of the true meaning of the American Federation of Labor movement in American life; and

WHEREAS, Union periodicals, union speakers and union organizers are unable to reach a very large percentage of the individuals who make up the general public; and

WHEREAS, A large number of this general public must rely on papers, community leaders and employers hostile to the labor movement for their impressions of the American Union movement; and

WHEREAS, Various State Federations and other affiliated bodies have effectively influenced public opinion, in favor of the Labor movement, by the presentation of radio programs in the interest of Organized Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention adopt a fuller use of radio broadcasting, as a means of influencing the opinion of farmers, unorganized workers, members of company unions and the general public to a more favorable consideration of the American Federation of Labor movement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention recommend that the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor undertake the preparation of at least thirty programs each year, such as dramatization of Labor history, organization speeches and speeches to convince the American public of the true importance of the

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The following information is being presented to the Board of Directors for their review and consideration. This report is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder. The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

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ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Our company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling various types of machinery and equipment. We have a long history of successful operation and have built a strong reputation in the industry.

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true importance of the American Labor movement in the upbuilding and maintenance of the American standard of living, and that the Executive Board make these programs available for presentation by electric transcription to the general public, through the various available broadcasting stations.

Radio Facilities For Organizations Operating On A Non-Profit Basis (Resolution No. 171)

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States recognizing the value of radio communication has reserved control of radio as a public property, placing authority to issue licenses for temporary periods to a governmental agency, namely, the Federal Communications Commission acting for the Congress; and

WHEREAS, The last session of Congress recognizing the growing dangers of a radio monopoly directed the Federal Communications Commission to investigate and to report to Congress prior to February 1, 1935, what percentage of radio facilities should be allocated to organizations or associations operating on a non-profit basis; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the value of radio as a means of molding public opinion and also the present tendency toward monopolistic control; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor petition the Federal Communications Commission and the Congress of the United States insisting that not less than 50 per cent of all radio facilities be allocated to organizations or associations operating on a non-profit basis.

Radio Allocation (Resolution 200)

WHEREAS, As a result of the monopolistic control of radio on the part of national networks, controlled as they are by centralized financial interests, which networks defy the law of the land in maintaining, "Yellow Dog" company unions, thus enslaving their workers; and

WHEREAS, As most all of the powerful radio stations are the property of and controlled by these centralized financial interests which deprive local communities of programs on educational and other subjects which would advance the cultural interests of the American people during the evening hours when the workers have the opportunity of being at home; and

WHEREAS, Congress has recognized the unfairness of this monopolistic condition wherein radio broadcasting is under the control of a privileged few and has directed the Federal Communications Commission to investigate and to report to Congress before February 1, 1935, what percentage of radio facilities should be allocated to organizations operating on a non-profit basis, which bodies are organized for the purpose of advancing the cultural and educational interests of the American people; and

WHEREAS, The privilege of and power to operate radio stations has been specifically reserved as a public property to Congress, and Congress has designated the Federal Communications Commission to act as an agency of Congress only; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is opposed to the continued allocation of public properties to financial interests wherein a privileged few profit at the expense of the people, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor record its militant opposition to the allocation of more than fifty per cent of this public property to organizations operating for private profit; and further, that the American Federation of Labor notify the Federal Communications Commission and Congress of our opposition; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we register our protest against the continuance in public office of any members of the Federal Communications Commission who vote to surrender more than fifty per cent of this public property - radio - to profit making bodies.

As Resolutions Nos. 55, 171 and 200 dealing with the important question of the radio, its regulation and the necessity of maintaining its freedom so that this great avenue of communication may be used for public information, as well as entertainment, your Committee recommends that this convention instruct the Executive Council to prepare dramatization of Labor History, statements of the principles and purposes of the American Federation of Labor, organization addresses and other addresses dealing with the problems of Labor for electrical transcription so that these will be available to all broadcasting stations.

Your committee further recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to petition the Federal Communications Commission so that fifty (50) per cent of all radio facilities will be allocated to organizations or to associations operating upon a non-profit basis and that should it become necessary to accomplish this purpose that adequate legislation be introduced in Congress.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The resolution (No. 122) offered to secure national cleared radio channel for WCFL is summarized in the following manner in the last paragraph of the formal resolution:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention hereby petition the Federal Communications Commission to recommend to the Congress of the United States and also petition the Congress of the United States to pass the necessary legislation to assign or to have assigned the channel of 970 kilocycles as a clear channel, with unlimited time and with power equal to the maximum power assigned to any channel in the United States to the owner

or owners of the broadcasting station or stations approved by the recognized labor organizations, which, in the opinion of the Commission, are most representative of Labor interests of the United States, and not to issue any license or licenses for the use of such frequency except with the written consent of such so recognized labor organizations to any other person, association, corporation, organization or co-partnership, excepting that the license now granted to radio station KJR shall not be interfered with so long as it does not interfere with any other station now or to be hereafter established by said labor organizations on said clear channel.

In recommending concurrence in the resolution, your committee commends the courage, persistence and constructive, far-sighted policy which led the Chicago Federation of Labor to establish Station WCFL.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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COMPOSERS DENY MONOPOLY CHARGE

The names of Stephen Foster, Victor Herbert and popular song writers and publishers of the present day are listed in the defense that has been prepared for filing in Federal court in answer to the charges of monopoly brought by the government against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and allied organizations, the New York Times reports.

The suit seeks to break up license-fee agreements between the organizations and radio broadcasting stations, as well as contracts regulating other use of copyrighted works of their members.

Denying the allegations of the Attorney General, the brief, which was drawn up by Nathan Burkan, as attorney for the defendants, outlines the purpose of the association, founded in 1914, "principally for the protection of writers and publishers of musical works against the infringement of their performing rights in their copyrighted works in all countries of the world, and for the granting of licenses for and on behalf of its members to perform for profit such works and to collect royalties for such licenses."

It points out that the membership is limited to those in the musical field, and that the royalties collected are distributed among its members.

Upholding its protection of members from "piracies" in the amusement field, which have spread rapidly since the war, the defense emphasizes that the individual is unable to cope with the many infringements.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments and a statement of the results achieved. It is a general statement of the work done by the various departments and a statement of the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed statement of the work done by the various departments and a statement of the results achieved.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed statement of the work done by the various departments and a statement of the results achieved.

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9. The ninth part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments during the year. It is a detailed statement of the work done by the various departments and a statement of the results achieved.

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Foster, whose folktunes are still famous, lacked such protection and "died a pauper", the brief declares. On the other hand, Herbert, a member of the society, was able to protect his interests by legal action in 1915. "The expense of this suit", the brief adds, "was borne by all the members of the society. Herbert alone could not have carried it to a successful conclusion."

The advent of broadcasting, the defense explains, added to the difficulties of fixing and collecting royalties, until the present arrangement was made.

Denying charges that musical compositions have been kept from radio broadcasting, the brief declares "That such musical compositions are withdrawn only when the continued radio broadcasting of such numbers, if not restricted, would destroy the grand opera or stage or symphonic rights of the members in such works", adding that the society, "by virtue of the performing rights obtained under its license agreements with its members, is bound, in equity and good conscience, to do nothing that will destroy the value of the rights reserved to such members."

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EDUCATIONAL-RELIGIOUS HEARINGS START AGAIN NOV. 7

Further information will continue to be gathered in the form of testimony when the hearings on the educational and religious reapportionment of broadcasting facilities proceed again on November 7th.

Dr. Levering Tyson will appear either Wednesday or Thursday in behalf of the National Committee on Education by Radio. It is expected that Dr. Tracy Tyler, spokesman for the educators, will offer testimony in rebuttal.

Although the official calendar has not been made up at this date, it is expected the following will appear during the next two weeks, the length of time it is estimated the hearings will continue:

Edward Nockels for Labor; William Biederman, Christian Science Committee on Publications, District of Columbia; W. B. Dolph, NRA; Dr. E. Oppenheimer, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor; Owen A. Keen, Post Office Department; Morse Salisbury of the Agriculture Department; also representatives of the Pan American Union, the American Red Cross and probably of the War and Navy Departments.

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DECLARE CHAIN BROADCASTS HELPFUL IN VOLUNTARY WORK

Coming just now when the Federal Communications Commission is considering the question as to whether Congress shall allocate a fixed percentage of radio facilities to educational and religious programs, the report on the survey made by the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education and the Federal Office of Education is very timely. The report is based upon a questionnaire sent to national voluntary organizations and the results were compiled by Dr. Cline M. Koon, Senior Specialist in Education by Radio in the Federal Education Office.

Summary and conclusions of the survey are as follows:

"Forty-five national voluntary organizations out of a total of 312 included in this study reported that they had broadcast regular series during the past two years.

"One-third of the organizations reported that they had broadcast occasionally.

"Approximately one-third of the organizations contemplate broadcasting in the future.

"In a comparison of the types of organizations that have broadcast in the past, educational agencies rank highest, with over half of them having broadcast; social agencies, second, 46 per cent; religious, third, 41 per cent; health, fourth, 34 per cent; civic, fifth, 33 per cent; and funds and foundations, sixth, 16 per cent.

"The principal purposes of broadcast by national voluntary agencies are:

- To familiarize the public with the aims of the organization.
- To extend the services of the organization to the public.
- To assist in national drives
- To disseminate information gained by research and investigations.
- To unify the work of the local chapters and the national headquarters.

"The principal difficulties involved in utilizing broadcasting by voluntary organizations are:

- Lack of understanding of the advantages and limitation of broadcasting.
- Relations with owners of broadcasting stations
- Relations with other similar voluntary agencies
- Preparing and presenting effective broadcasts
- Creating and serving the radio audience

"Radio broadcasting is admirably suited to assist in the public service work of national voluntary organizations. Not only are chain broadcasts of service to the national headquarters, but regional and local stations are also of service to the state and local branches. Lack of understanding in the past has frequently led to misunderstandings between voluntary organizations and radio stations, resulting in failure to work together.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the laboratory is described in detail in the first section. It is divided into two main parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the field is described in detail in the second section. It is divided into two main parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the field and the second with the work done in the laboratory.

The work done in the laboratory is described in detail in the third section. It is divided into two main parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the laboratory and the second with the work done in the field.

The work done in the field is described in detail in the fourth section. It is divided into two main parts, the first of which deals with the work done in the field and the second with the work done in the laboratory.

"The basis on which the broadcasting time is made available to voluntary organizations may be cited as an example. It appears that most of the time voluntary organizations have used for broadcasting has been donated by the chains and individual radio stations. The assumption is that the broadcast is to be in the public interest and that the organization presenting it is not anticipating any financial profit out of the broadcast. Without doubt, this assumption is true in most cases, but there are all degrees of public service just as the degrees of public service of the organizations vary.

"Under the guise of public interest, certain organizations with nice-sounding names, but purely selfish objectives, may secure free broadcasting time. It is obvious that such organizations should be required to pay the full commercial rate and that certain others with mixed motives should pay the actual cost that the station or chain incurs in putting on the broadcast. It is a significant fact that there does not appear to be any uniform practice followed by radio stations in dealing with various types of voluntary organizations. In the interest of the public, as well as the radio stations and the deserving voluntary organizations, steps should be taken to improve present practices.

"Undoubtedly, it has proved mutually advantageous for radio stations and deserving voluntary organizations to work in close co-operation. The public service functions of the station can be partially fulfilled in this way and public relations strengthened. The reports indicate that broadcasting benefitted national voluntary organizations in a number of ways in the past and that its potential uses have only been partially explored.

"The evidence available indicates that the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education has been doing very satisfactory work as a "liaison" agency, as far as the financial limitations of the Council would permit it to go. It has not been able, so far, to extend its activities to all national voluntary organizations that are entitled to consideration. Neither has the Council been able to extend its activities much beyond the national chains. It appears, therefore, that either the Council or some other agency working along similar lines should be given ample financial support to conduct further investigations and more fully explore the potential uses of the radio in strengthening the public service activities of national voluntary organizations. By doing so at this time, it will be possible to give proper consideration to the radio interest of these public service agencies during the formative years of our broadcasting system. Further exploration along this line will strengthen the fiber of our broadcasting system, and perchance, it will give the programs a richer and finer flavor."

In a foreword, Levering Tyson of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, writes:

"The extent to which use is being made of broadcasting facilities for various public service objectives is not realized. There are those who contend that broadcasting in America is merely a commercial enterprise. From some points of view, they may be right. Undoubtedly the American system is a commercial

system. In that commercial system, however, there are a great many programs which are designed to meet the specific needs of various public service institutions. The identity of this type of program is lost in the welter of commercial advertising."

In his introduction, Dr. Koon said that radio broadcasting is the speediest means for the dissemination of information and certainly is admirably suited to assist in much of the public service work of national voluntary organizations. He, however, added that "available data indicated that the lack of understanding of the proper functions of broadcasting and broadcasting technique on the part of representatives of voluntary organizations and the lack of understanding of the public service functions of the voluntary organizations by representatives of broadcasting stations frequently led to misunderstanding."

The study is divided into four chapters. The first chapter states the purpose of the study and briefly indicates the procedure followed and the plan of the report. The second chapter considers the nature and extent of broadcasting by various voluntary organizations. The third chapter analyzes the use of broadcasting, including the purposes served and the problems involved. A summary and conclusion in a fourth chapter complete the study.

The work is captioned, "Some Public Service Broadcasting" by Dr. Cline M. Koon, and it has been printed in booklet form by the University of Chicago Press.

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SAFEGUARD SOUGHT FOR POLICE RADIO

The Federal Communications Commission has stepped into Baltimore to find out how lawyers and private towing trucks manage to appear so suddenly on the scene of accidents to which police cars had been directed by radio, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Police Commissioner Charles D. Gaither told police officials this week that such interception of police calls by private individuals was a violation of the law. He instructed police to cooperate with the Federal men in breaking up the practice.

Police officials said certain garages and lawyers tuned in one police calls and rushed to the scene of accidents reported over the police broadcasts. Police said garage towing trucks and lawyers sometimes arrived almost as soon as they did.

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The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and the results obtained.

The second part of the report deals with the details of the work done during the year. It is a detailed account of the work done and the results obtained. It is divided into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the work.

The third part of the report deals with the conclusions drawn from the work done during the year. It is a summary of the conclusions drawn and the results obtained. It is divided into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the work.

The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations made for the future work. It is a summary of the recommendations made and the results obtained. It is divided into several sections, each dealing with a different aspect of the work.

CONCLUSIONS

The work done during the year has been very successful.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and the results obtained.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

11/2/34

FCC TO INVESTIGATE INTERFERENCE IN PINCHOT'S SPEECHES

The Federal Communications Commission has today made public the following correspondence which deals with the complaint of Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, that several times his speeches over the radio have suffered from interference. The Governor's letter of October 29th to the Commission reads as follows:

"My dear Judge Sykes:

"Last April a campaign speech of mine was cut off the air on the ground that it was not received properly by KDKA in Pittsburgh from the Harrisburg studios of WHP. Various charges and countercharges were made by KDKA and by officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, but I do not know to this day where or by whom the sabotage was committed. The Pittsburgh newspapers took the matter up, with the result that I broadcast the same speech over KDKA the next night without additional charge.

"During the present campaign this sabotage has started again.

"On Thursday, October 18th, my speech at Charleroi through Stations KQV, WHP, WIP, WGBI and WRAU was ruined by a loud buzz from beginning to end of the speech. Listeners throughout the State, I am told, were barely able to distinguish what I was saying. The lines were tested and shown to be clear immediately before I began to speak. They were clear again immediately after I ceased speaking, when the voice of another campaign speaker came through as clear as a bell.

"I went on the air again at Erie on Friday, October 26th, over a State-wide hook-up. The first five minutes of my speech came through perfectly, but I am informed that the moment I mentioned the 'Sugar Trust' the buzz came on again.

"I do not believe I am called upon to submit in silence to sabotage of this kind. If the voices of other speakers can be delivered without trouble, it is beyond explanation that interference such as I have described should constantly happen to me.

"Night after night, week after week, month after month, programs from all parts of the world are delivered to the homes of thousands of Pennsylvanians without interference or trouble of any kind, but not when I am speaking.

"I am entirely satisfied that it is your intention to see to it that all proper communications are delivered clearly and fairly, and I am confident I may count upon your help to set this matter right."

To which the Commission replied as of this date (Nov. 2):

"My dear Governor Pinchot:

"Permit me to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 29th ultimo, complaining of some interference over the radio to the reception of your speech delivered at Charleroi on Thursday, October 18th.

"The Commission en banc, this morning, has given consideration to the matter and has ordered a complete investigation to be made."

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TELEGRAPH HEARING TO BE HELD MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5

A hearing will be held Monday, Nov. 5th before the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission in line with its Order No. 10 which was an authorization to make an inquiry into the provisions and effect of contracts between telegraph carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the Communications Commission and the common carriers not subject to the Communications Act of 1934.

Those who will appear and the order of their appearance are: Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Northern Telegraph; Intervening railroads, and others interested.

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CANADIAN RADIO EXECUTIVE JOINS NBC

The appointment of R. M. Brophy, veteran radio executive, as Assistant Manager of Station Relations of the National Broadcasting Company, is announced by Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the company. Mr. Brophy, who resigned his position as Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Marconi Company to join the NBC, has been connected with broadcasting since 1920, the year of the industry's birth.

Mr. Brophy's experience has embraced practically every phase of the business. After becoming a licensed wireless operator, he went to work in the Canadian Marconi factory, then moved on to the experimental laboratories and later held positions in the service and sales departments. After rising to the post of Sales Manager, Mr. Brophy was for eight years in charge of the broadcasting activities of the Canadian Marconi Co., as well as set and transmitter sales and advertising.

In his new position with the NBC, Mr. Brophy will work with Donald Withycomb, Manager of Station Relations.

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

2. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are both active in the [redacted] area and are both active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are both active in the [redacted] area and are both active in the [redacted] area.

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

3. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are both active in the [redacted] area and are both active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] and the [redacted] are both active in the [redacted] area and are both active in the [redacted] area.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

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11/2/34

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:::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::
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Stations WCOA, Pensacola, Fla., and WOC, Davenport, Ia., have been added to the Columbia Broadcasting System. There are now 102 outlets associated with the chain. Seven years ago, the original Columbia unit network consisted of 16 stations.

WCOA is owned and operated by the Pensacola Broadcasting Co. in the San Carlos Hotel, has 500 watts power and broadcasts on a frequency of 1340 kilocycles. WOC is owned by the Palmer School of Chiropractic in Davenport, Ia., and operations on 1420 kilocycles.

A financial report of the Crosley Radio Corporation for the six months ended Sept. 30 shows a net profit after royalties, depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges, \$412,942, equal to 75 cents a share on 545,800 no-par capital shares, against \$169,805, or 31 cents a share, in six months ended Sept. 30, 1933. Quarter ended Sept. 30: Net profit, \$72,274, equal to 13 cents a share, ~~inxxxx~~ compared with \$340,668, or 62 cents a share, in previous quarter and \$64,894, or 12 cents a share, in third quarter of 1933. Sales for six months totaled \$8,401,651, against \$4,633,578 in same period a year before.

A general expansion of the activities of the National Broadcasting Company Artists Service is announced. One major change in the set-up of the department, which is under the direction of George Engles, Vice-President, will result in the separation of the activities of Talent Supply and Management, and of Talent Sales into two main divisions of Artists Service. D. S. Tuthill is appointed Sales Manager to direct talent sales.

There will be a band booking division, a Hollywood office for Artists Service and representatives for motion picture, hotel and night club booking. Artists Service representatives under the new arrangement also will make direct contacts with advertising agencies and other clients of the company, and a central booking office will be established within the department.

Mayor Laguardia has decided to continue the municipal radio station, WNYC, as it is now operating on a non-commercial basis. At the same time he expressed the hope that funds may be found to provide modern instead of the present "obsolete" equipment for it.

The Committee, composed of Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, Chairman; William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Alfred J. McCosker, President of the Bamberger Broadcasting System reported that only two courses are open to the city. The first, they asserted, is to continue the station as it now functions, and the second is to "go into first-class operation."

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Every day, the people of the world are faced with the same old problems. The problems of life, death, and the future. The problems of the past, the present, and the future. The problems of the world, the people, and the future.

The world is a big place, and there are many things to see and do. There are many people to meet and know. There are many things to learn and understand. There are many things to do and achieve. There are many things to love and cherish.

The world is a big place, and there are many things to see and do. There are many people to meet and know. There are many things to learn and understand. There are many things to do and achieve. There are many things to love and cherish. The world is a big place, and there are many things to see and do. There are many people to meet and know. There are many things to learn and understand. There are many things to do and achieve. There are many things to love and cherish.

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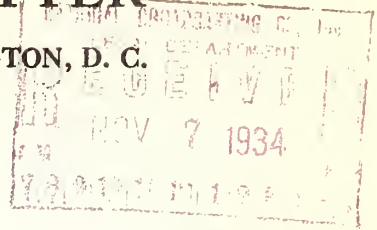
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 6, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| High Fidelity Keynote At Rochester Engineers' Meeting..... | 2 |
| Swedish News Broadcasts Subsidized..... | 3 |
| Estimates 1934 Radio Advertising Expenditure \$100,000,000.... | 4 |
| New All-Wave Sets Bolstering Up Business..... | 5 |
| Newark Installs Ultra High Frequency Police System..... | 6 |
| Estimates N. Y. Broadcasts Weekly Attendance at 55,000..... | 6 |
| New Organ For Radio City..... | 7 |
| 100 Special Trains Bring Visitors To Berlin Radio Show..... | 8 |
| Cites I.R.E. Award To Armstrong..... | 9 |
| WOR To Study Radio Effect On Climate And Living Things..... | 10 |
| Sparks Fly In Broadcaster-Educator Exchange..... | 11 |
| Cox Permitted To Move Station From Erie To Dayton..... | 12 |
| NBC Reported Buying Remaining Half Of WMAQ..... | 12 |

No. 772

[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]

HIGH FIDELITY KEYNOTE AT ROCHESTER ENGINEERS' MEETING

High fidelity receivers and other technical topics of the moment will be considered at the Rochester Section of the Institute of Radio Engineers, November 12-14. Because of the presence of Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and other speakers of prominence, the meeting will assume national importance.

The program follows:

Monday Morning, November 12

Technical Session

Iron Core Tuning Systems - A. Crossley, Consulting Engineer
High Fidelity Reproducers with Acoustical Labyrinths (With Demonstration), B. Olney, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.

Group Luncheon

Monday Afternoon

Technical Session

Automatic Reactance Control Systems
Charles Travis and Murray Clay, RCA License Laboratory
Putting Ultra-High Frequencies to Work (With Demonstration),
L. C. F. Horle, Consulting Engineer, and C. J. Franks,
Radio Frequency Laboratories
Diode Coupling Considerations, J. R. Nelson, Raytheon Production Corporation
.Inspection of Exhibits
Meeting of RMA Committees on Receivers and Television

Monday Evening

Group Dinner

Joint Session with Radio Club of America

Transmission and Reception of Centimeter Waves (With Demonstration), I. Wolff, E. G. Linder, and R. A. Braden, R.C.A. Victor Company.

Tuesday Morning, November 13

Technical Session

The Use of Cathode Ray Tubes in Receiver Distortion Measurements (With Demonstration), Henry W. Parker, Rogers Radio Tubes, Ltd., and F. J. Fox, Rogers Majestic Corporation.
Converter Tubes at High Frequencies, W. A. Harris, RCA Radiotron Company
Input Losses in Vacuum Tubes at High Frequencies,
B. J. Thompson and W. R. Ferris, RCA Radiotron Company
Group Luncheon

Tuesday Afternoon

Technical Session

New Equipment for the Radio Designer and Engineer,
C. J. Franks, Radio Frequency Laboratories
Detector Distortion, Kenneth W. Jarvis, Consulting Engineer

Tuesday Afternoon (Continued)

Inspection of Exhibits

Meeting of RMA Committee on Vacuum Tubes

Meeting of RMA Committee on Sound Equipment

Tuesday Evening

Stag Banquet

W. E. Davison, Toastmaster.

Entertainment.

Wednesday Morning, November 14Joint Technical Session with RMA Engineering Division on
Radio InterferenceBrief Discussions on Desirability of Reduction of Radio
Interference from the Viewpoint of:

The Consumer - O. H. Caldwell

The Public Utilities - J. O'R. Coleman

The Radio Manufacturer - L. F. Muter

The Radio Dealer - Benjamin Gross

The Federal Communications Commission - C. B. Jolliffe

Summary - A. N. Goldsmith

Investigation and Suppression of Inductive Interference,
H. O. Merriman, Radio Branch, Department of Marine,
Canada.

Group Luncheon

Wednesday Afternoon

Technical Session on Radio Interference (Continued)

Discussion by Interested Organizations on Promotion of
Interference Reduction.

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SWEDISH NEWS BROADCASTS SUBSIDIZED

News broadcasts over the network of some 15 principal broadcasting stations is part of the Riksprogram regularly every day of the week. Tidningarnas Telegrambyra (TT), a central news organization for the entire Swedish press, broadcasts the most important items of domestic and foreign news between the hours of 7:18 to 7:25 A.M., and from 9:47 to 9:55 P.M., or during a single 15-minute period, Osborn S. Watson, Commercial Attache at Stockholm reports.

Remuneration is paid the Tidningarnas Telegrambyra by Aktb. Radiotjänst (Swedish Radio Service operating under Government charter), according to a sliding scale based on the number of radio-receiving licenses issued by the Government. At the present time this income to TT is approximately 8,000 Swedish crowns a month (about \$3600).

The material used in the broadcasts is a resume of news items in Stockholm afternoon newspapers, which is often repeated in the newspapers of the following morning.

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ESTIMATES 1934 RADIO ADVERTISING EXPENDITURE \$100,000,000

The expenditure by advertisers for "radio time" of the stations of the United States is estimated to exceed \$100,000,000 in a defense filed in the Federal Court of New York in answer to the charges of monopoly brought by the government against the American Society of Composers.

"It was not until 1927 that the broadcasting stations began really to sell their 'time' to sponsors, and their sales of 'time' to sponsors grew from \$3,832,500 in the year 1927 to \$39,107,000 in 1932", the Composers' brief sets forth.

"In a brief period of seven years, the people of the United States purchased radio receiving equipment at an expenditure averaging \$495,873,000 per annum."

"The nearly six hundred broadcasting stations are scattered all over the United States. They are owned and operated by many different interests, and in some cases by huge corporations. The preparation and conduct of a suit for infringement of copyright is an involved and expensive procedure, too involved and too expensive to be undertaken by an individual copyright owner. The disposition of the stations first, to deny entirely the rights of copyright owners, and secondly, to openly infringe them if these rights were not safeguarded by the Society, was perfectly apparent. Had the Society not been available as an instrumentality through which the musical copyright owners could ascertain piracies and protect their rights as well as license the legitimate public performance of their works, there can be no doubt but that these rights in actual practice would have been completely lost and the owners thus illegally deprived of their properties."

"In round figures, 80% of the time a station is 'on the air', it is broadcasting musical works. This spectacular and unprecedented growth in the popularity of radio as a medium of entertainment has changed the musical habits of the nation. Of pianos, there were sold in the United States in the year 1925 the total value of \$93,670,000, but in 1931, this figure had shrunk to \$12,000,000. The sale of phonograph records in the United States shrank, from 1925 to 1931, over 80% and by 1932, the shrinkage had reached 90%, and today there is being sold something less than 10% of the phonograph records that found a ready market in 1925. In 1925 sales of phonographs totalled \$22,600,000 but in 1931 the sales had shrunk to \$4,869,000, a shrinkage of about 75%. From 1925 to the end of 1931, the average sales of sheet music shrank more than 70%. The broadcasters grew tremendously in strength, financially and politically, whilst those who created music grew poorer and poorer. It would have been impracticable and impossible for an individual musical copyright owner in such circumstances to have protected his rights."

NOTICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

The Board of Directors of the American Red Cross has decided to accept the offer of the Government of the United States to purchase the surplus of the American Red Cross for the purpose of providing relief for the victims of the recent disaster in the State of California.

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In conclusion the Composers' brief, filed by Nathan Burkan, alleged "that continued radio broadcasting of musical compositions has a tendency to surfeit the public and to destroy the popularity and value of musical compositions within a few weeks after their publication; that dramatico-musical compositions currently successful upon the stage, are produced at a great investment, sometimes as high as \$200,000.00 or \$300,000.00; that if radio broadcasters were permitted, unrestrained and unrestricted, to perform the musical compositions which are part and parcel of such dramatico-musical works, the desire of the public to attend such productions in the theatre would be extinguished, and the value of the rights in said musical compositions and dramatico-musical works would be likewise destroyed; and for that reason the Society, at the instance of individual members thereof, restricts from indiscriminate broadcasting, from time to time, such musical compositions, in order to prevent destruction of the rights therein and the rights of the members of the Society therein."

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NEW ALL-WAVE SETS BOLSTERING UP BUSINESS

Although trade conditions in the radio industry still leave much to be desired, the outlook has been improved by the favorable reception accorded the new all-wave sets currently being offered in various price ranges, says the Standard Statistics Co. of New York currently.

"With the aid of satisfactory sales of the new models indications are that distribution of sets during the present quarter may reach the highest levels since 1929. In addition to the encouraging increase in unit volume, there is a marked trend toward the higher-priced sets, which provide wider profit margins. Earlier in the year sales of auto radio sets were of record proportions and prospects of this division for the Spring of 1935 are equally promising.

"The weakest situation in the radio industry is in the tube division, where prices have been reduced repeatedly. In some cases manufacturers claim that operating economies have made the reductions possible, but other trade sources indicate that profits have been sacrificed. The primary motive of the price cutting is undoubtedly to induce the public to replace tubes more frequently. It is doubtful if this result has been achieved.

"Television still remains in an uncertain state. There is no clear indication that a practical device can be marketed on a broad scale for home use, or that public purchasing power has reached a point where there is any assurance of even moderate demand for a set which would undoubtedly retail at a comparatively high price. Broadcasting and communication divisions of the industry have been a source of satisfactory profits and should become increasingly important contributors to income."

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NEWARK INSTALLS ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY POLICE SYSTEM

The tip of a flag pole serving as an antenna, hollow wires which like water pipes carry electricity without leaking, and a quartz crystal scarcely thicker than a hair which acts as a control by vibrating 5,000,000 times a second, are among the features of the radio system just placed in operation by the Police Department of the City of Newark.

The system jointly produced by the Western Electric Company and Bell Telephone Laboratories uses an ultra-high frequency, 30,100 kilocycles. This is about 20 times higher than is regularly assigned to the police and is within a new band tentatively assigned for police work by the Federal Communications Commission to relieve crowding in the medium bands. A leader in opening up this band, Newark gains the advantage of radio operation free from atmospheric disturbances and from overlapping with other stations.

In addition to a main control room at headquarters, duplicate controls together with the transmitter are located on the 34th floor of the National Newark & Essex Bank Building, highest building in Newark. Vacuum tubes in the transmitter multiply the vibrations of the hair-thick crystal six times producing the precise frequency required.

A "concentric" transmission line composed of one copper tube within another runs to the roof, the outer tube preventing the escape of any current and thus making the line "water tight". The line runs up the inside of a 100-foot flag pole topped by a 22-foot brass tube which acts as the antenna 600 feet above street level.

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ESTIMATES N. Y. BROADCASTS WEEKLY ATTENDANCE AT 55,000

Columbia network's two former legit houses in New York, the Hudson and the Avon, will soon be catering to around 25,000 non-payees a week, according to Variety. "Web expects to have within that time 24 programs originating from the two spots", the publication goes on. "Together the houses seat slightly more than 2,000 persons. Total guests at the NBC broadcasts in Radio City average 30,000 a week.

"With CBS the top ticket demand is for the Fred Waring (Ford) programs. What helps pull 'em to this event is the 30 to 45 minutes of added entertainment Waring unlimbers following the regular broadcast. Rating the second biggest ticket call is the Chesterfield series. Next three programs and in that order are Casa Loma-Walter O'Keefe (Camel), George Givot (sustaining), and Lud Gluskin-Block and Sully (Ex Lax)."

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work done in the various departments. It is a detailed account of the work done in each department and a statement of the results achieved.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work done in the various sections. It is a detailed account of the work done in each section and a statement of the results achieved.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the work done in the various divisions. It is a detailed account of the work done in each division and a statement of the results achieved.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the work done in the various branches. It is a detailed account of the work done in each branch and a statement of the results achieved.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the work done in the various sub-divisions. It is a detailed account of the work done in each sub-division and a statement of the results achieved.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the work done in the various sub-sections. It is a detailed account of the work done in each sub-section and a statement of the results achieved.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the work done in the various sub-sub-sections. It is a detailed account of the work done in each sub-sub-section and a statement of the results achieved.

NEW ORGAN FOR RADIO CITY

What is described as the most unusual pipe organ in the world is nearing completion in one of the big NBC studios in Radio City. Specially designed for broadcasting by Aeolian-Skinner, in cooperation with NBC engineers, the new three-manual instrument will reproduce an almost unlimited variety of orchestral effects while matching in beauty of tone and flexibility of operation the organs of the greatest cathedrals.

The new NBC organ is being installed in studio 3B, one of the largest Radio City studios. Its three keyboards of 61 notes each, and its 20 pedals, magnetically operate 1024 pipes which are housed in a special organ loft at one end of the studio behind two sets of shutters, also electrically controlled. Chimes, which can be played on all three manuals, and by the pedals, and a harp also are included in the banks of stops on each side of the console.

Every combination of string and woodwind orchestral effects can be produced at a touch of the fingers, the many sets of couplers and plungers beneath the keys of each manual permitting instantaneous variation of the thousands of effects and combinations.

A huge electric blower, which, like the entire studio itself, is set on springs, sends washed air to the pipes. More than 400 wires lead from the organ to the magnetic switchboard to hook up each of the stops in scores of combinations.

Installation of the organ was simplified, because many of the problems of acoustics ordinarily encountered had been worked out by NBC engineers when the Radio City studios were built a year ago. At that time organ lofts were built into three of the largest studios and the auditoriums themselves were so designed that the organ music could be picked up by the microphones without loss or distortion. The engineers and the Aeolian-Skinner organ experts combined their knowledge and experience to provide well-nigh perfect settings for the superb instruments to be installed in these studios, of which the one now being completed is the first.

Special organ concerts will be broadcast and network audiences will hear many world famous organists in recitals; also the big instrument will be an important adjunct in other programs with orchestras and choral ensembles.

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100 SPECIAL TRAINS BRING VISITORS TO BERLIN RADIO SHOW

Attendance at the German Radio Exhibition was "over 300,000." Official sources do not give a more accurate figure. One hundred and eight special trains brought visitors to the Berlin show, and of the total number of visitors, 46 percent were from outside Berlin. Compared with attendance figures at Radiolympia, the radio show in London, Berlin had a lower average. Olympia was open for 9 days, with a total attendance of 240,000, while the Berlin exhibition was open for 13 days. The Radiolympia daily average was 26,666, and Berlin's 23,063. Within an hour of the opening, one firm at the London show had booked an order for £300,000 worth of receiving set and equipment. This is believed to be the greatest order ever placed in England.

Business done at Berlin was much greater than for last year, but no complete figures are available. One firm sold 40,000 sets in 1933, and over 100,000 this year.

The number of licenses issued in Germany showed a marked increase during the month of August, which is no doubt a result of the propaganda in connection with the Berlin Radio Exhibition. The total number of listeners was 5,440,466 on September 1, 1934, an increase of 82.647 over the figure for August 1. The total includes 428,836 licenses which were issued free of charge, 294,460 of which were to unemployed persons.

Also there was a rise in the number of radio sets in England. Approximately 260,300 wireless receiving licenses were issued during August, it was announced by the Daily-Telegraph, September 12, 1934. The figure represents a net increase of 35,180. The total number of licenses in force at the end of August was 6,428,960, compared with 5,654,400 at the corresponding date a year ago.

The French Radio Show recently held in the Grand Palais at Paris likewise apparently attracted considerable public attention. However, the sixth Brussels Radio Show, which opened on September 1 for a period of 10 days, has shown only a partial success. The attendance was up to expectations but according to G. R. Canty, Acting Commercial Attache at Brussels, the volume of sales was not very satisfactory.

The conspicuous absence of complete foreign sets indicated very clearly that the new Belgian duty rates, which entered into force in February of this year, have had a disastrous effect on the import of completed sets from abroad. As a matter of fact, most of the exhibits were of local origin, or, at least, were mounted in Belgium partly from imported parts. Therefore, at first glance, it appears that the American production, which predominated 2 years ago and was still important even last year, has disappeared from the market, Attache Canty observed. In fact, as an indication that the American trade is shifting from completed sets to accessories, it was noted that practically all tubes and important parts used in the mounting of these local sets were of American or German manufacture.

11/6/34

CITES I.R.E. AWARD TO ARMSTRONG

John V. L. Hogan, well known radio engineer, addressed the following letter to the New York Times:

"The letter printed in the Times from Lee de Forest on the recent action of the Supreme Court in the de Forest-Armstrong controversy is particularly interesting because it is there suggested that a straw vote among the engineers familiar with the development of the regenerative invention would show the general view to be that the job had been done by de Forest and not by Armstrong.

"In making this suggestion Dr. de Forest seems to have overlooked the fact that such a straw vote has already been taken. Last May, soon after the Supreme Court held that de Forest had made this invention, Armstrong returned to the Institute of Radio Engineers the medal of honor that had been awarded to him as a recognition of his contributions in this field.

"The Board of Directors of the Institute devoted a special meeting to a review of the situation, and thereupon, at the convention of the Institute in Philadelphia, refused to accept the return of the medal and reaffirmed its earlier award to Armstrong. This action was unanimous on the part of the Board and was enthusiastically acclaimed by the hundreds of engineers present at the convention.

"There is no doubt that the great majority of well-informed radio engineers regard Armstrong and not de Forest as the inventor of the regenerative circuit."

A few days later the following letter appeared in the Times from Dr. Lee de Forest:

"Letter No. 3 in the Pupin series reminds me of an interesting incident occurring in March, 1914, during a meeting of scientists at the Bureau of Standards, Washington. On that occasion I met Dr. Langmuir for the first time. I was then making the first public exhibition of the 'beat-note' phenomenon, whereby two audion circuits, oscillating each at a slightly different radio-frequency, produced an audio-frequency which I then amplified in a two-stage audion amplifier to a loud-speaker.

"I carefully explained the operation of this arrangement to Dr. Langmuir, who very graciously vouchsafed the opinion that 'when you put the grid in that tube you did something worth while.' If Dr. Langmuir is now correctly quoted by Professor Pupin, it would indicate a lamentable lapse in memory on the part of the originator of sundry 'Greco-Schenectady' sobriquets for the three-electrode tube.

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"During that same Washington exhibition, while I was demonstrating the siren beat-note phenomenon, Dr. Pupin rushed up and fairly shouting at me demanded: 'What right have you to do this? That's Armstrong's!'"

"I was totally flabbergasted by this astonishing outburst; for until that moment I had no idea just what was the Armstrong invention, concerning which there had been sedulously maintained such plutonian secrecy on Morningside Heights.

"From subsequent events, extending now for the past twenty years, it would seem that Dr. Pupin's choler has not been reduced by a single decibel.

"Regarding Dr. Leonard Fuller, the printed records of his testimony in the case will show that he himself called attention to my April, 1913, entry in the Palo Alto notebooks, wherein I had written: 'This day I got the long-looked-for beat note.'

"Dr. Fuller was not with the Federal Telegraph Company during the preceding Summer when I first discovered the feedback circuit; otherwise his testimony concerning that date would doubtless have been equally convincing. Yet Dr. Pupin now states that Professor Fuller 'supported Armstrong.'

"Despite all epistolary efforts, con and pro, the thoughtfully unbiased decision of the United States Supreme Court still stands!"

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WOR TO STUDY RADIO EFFECT ON CLIMATE AND LIVING THINGS

When the new 50,000-watt transmitter of WOR goes on the air early in December, it will have a corps of scientists from universities to conduct observations over a period of more than a year to ascertain the effects on human, animal and vegetable life. Furthermore, experts will carry on a long series of tests on meteorological conditions in the vicinity of Carteret, N. J., the site of the new transmitter, to discover just what effect the powerful radio waves are to have on the weather; whether or not they produce humidity or aridity, rain or shine, cold or heat, or whether they have absolutely no effect at all, as is claimed by many scientists.

Engineers and other plant-attendants will be examined before they go to work at the new transmitter. At regular intervals they will be examined again to see if, as has been asserted, the high frequency current affects the faculties, growth, glands and bodily functions. The New Jersey State College of Agriculture will install equipment around the station for the scientific study of the current effects on plant growth and plant-parasites. The ground beneath the antenna is to be sown with vegetables and flowers. A plot of ground of the same area miles away will be planted with the same seeds and both plots will be given the same care. Results of these and other observations will be published quarterly.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE
HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF
YOUR LETTER OF THE 15TH INSTANT.

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AND ARCHITECTURE
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YOUR LETTER OF THE 15TH INSTANT.

Yours very truly,
The Department of the History of Arts
and Architecture

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS
AND ARCHITECTURE

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YOUR LETTER OF THE 15TH INSTANT.

SPARKS FLY IN BROADCASTER-EDUCATOR EXCHANGE

A sharp clash has developed between the broadcasters and the educators as a result of an appeal by Joy Elmer Morgan, Chairman, National Committee on Education by Radio, to educational authorities of the country that they back up the plea of Floyd W. Reeves, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, for government ownership of radio. Philip Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters in a sharp retort called attention to the fact that Mr. Morgan had addressed his letter to educators, accompanied by the statement of Mr. Reeves, three days after the Reeves testimony had been "repudiated" by Arthur Morgan, Chairman of the TVA.

Another angle which broadcasters declared inconsistent with Joy Elmer Morgan's endeavoring to stir up sentiment in favor of government radio ownership was that when he testified before the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Morgan stated that his Committee has never contended for changing broadcasting in the United States to a completely government owned system "contrary to statements often made by commercial interests."

In transmitting the testimony of Mr. Reeves, who advocated government ownership of broadcasting, to educators, Joy Elmer Morgan attached the following letter to educators:

"To Those That Believe America Is Entitled to Better Radio Service Than It Is Getting: A federal chain of radio stations is recommended by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the attached article. This proposal coming from one of the foremost organizations in American life is unusually consistent and full of promise. It will receive favorable consideration if enough people demand it.

"Will you not write at once, putting the matter in your own way, urging the Communications Commission to carry out this recommendation? Address your letter to Hon. Hampson Gary, Chairman of the Broadcasting Division of the Federal Communications Commission and ask that it be made a part of the official record of the hearings now in progress. Send a copy of your letter to your representatives in Congress and copy to the National Committee on Education by Radio."

Upon learning of this appeal, Mr. Loucks addressed the following letter to Mr. Morgan:

"On October 26 on the stationery of the National Committee on Education by Radio, you wrote a letter signing yourself as Chairman to "Those That Believe America Is Entitled To Better Radio Service Than It Is Getting", in which you enclosed a statement made by Mr. Floyd W. Reeves, Director of Personnel of the Tennessee Valley Authority, before the Federal Communications Commission.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative account of the state of the country at the time of the report. The second part of the report deals with the progress of the work. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the work done during the year. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement. It is a very clear and concise account of the financial position of the organization.

The fourth part of the report deals with the personnel of the organization. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the personnel of the organization. The fifth part of the report deals with the future of the organization. It is a very clear and concise account of the future of the organization. The sixth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report. It is a very clear and concise account of the conclusion of the report.

The seventh part of the report deals with the appendix. It is a very detailed and thorough account of the appendix. The eighth part of the report deals with the index. It is a very clear and concise account of the index. The ninth part of the report deals with the bibliography. It is a very clear and concise account of the bibliography. The tenth part of the report deals with the list of figures. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of figures.

The eleventh part of the report deals with the list of tables. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of tables. The twelfth part of the report deals with the list of references. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of references. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the list of abbreviations. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of abbreviations. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the list of symbols. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of symbols.

The fifteenth part of the report deals with the list of footnotes. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of footnotes. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the list of appendices. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of appendices. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the list of figures. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of figures. The eighteenth part of the report deals with the list of tables. It is a very clear and concise account of the list of tables.

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"While your letter was addressed three days after the Communications Commission inserted in the record a telegram from Mr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, repudiating the testimony of Mr. Reeves, you did not call attention to Mr. Morgan's telegram, repudiating this testimony of Reeves, his subordinate.

"In all fairness the National Association of Broadcasters requests that you address a letter to all those who received communication of October 26th with the testimony of Reeves attached explaining that Chairman Arthur E. Morgan repudiated the testimony of Mr. Reeves and that you enclose a copy of the record of the Federal Communications Commission, which I am enclosing, setting forth the action of Mr. Arthur Morgan."

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COX PERMITTED TO MOVE STATION FROM ERIE TO DAYTON

The Federal Communications Commission reconsidered, and by unanimous consent, granted former Governor James M. Cox, of Ohio, onetime Democratic presidential candidate, permission to move Station WLBW from Erie, Pa. to Dayton, Ohio. The Commission had previously set the case for a hearing.

Governor Cox had bought the Pennsylvania station to operate in connection with his paper, the Dayton News. The Commission's reconsideration was seen as a courtesy to Mr. Cox personally and also to Col. Thad H. Brown, of Ohio, Vice-Chairman, who, though a Republican, was said to have owed his reappointment largely to the good offices of Governor Cox, an old friend.

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NBC REPORTED BUYING REMAINING HALF OF WMAQ

The National Broadcasting Company, already half owner of the station, is reported to have bought the Chicago Daily News' half of Station WMAQ in that city. The price was said to be in the neighborhood of \$500,000.

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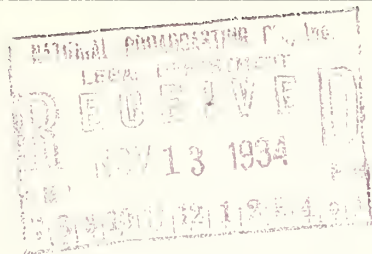
Journal of Management Inquiry 16(4)

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 9, 1934.

| | |
|---|------|
| Election To Cause Communications Committees Shuffle..... | 2 |
| Coast Guard Appoints New Communications Officer..... | 3 |
| Roy McCanne, Stromberg-Carlson Head, Dies Suddenly..... | 4 |
| Russia Going In Big For Broadcasting..... | 4 |
| An Englishman Sizes Up Our Broadcasting System..... | 5 ✓ |
| Notable Increase In Cuba's Radio Imports..... | 6 |
| Labor Presses 50% Educational-Non-Profit Channels Demand..... | 7 ✓ |
| Canada Takes Kindly To Auto Radios..... | 8 |
| An Election - And The Yankee Network News Service..... | 9 ✓ |
| A New All-Wave Line Noise Filter..... | 10 |
| Paris Attempts To Control Loud-Speakers..... | 10 |
| Marks Of Origin For British Radio Imports..... | 11 |
| Sound Is Combined With Electric Train Headlight..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By Communications Commission..... | 12 ✓ |

No. 773

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ELECTION TO CAUSE COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEES SHUFFLE

As a result of the election and other contingencies, changes in the Committees of Congress governing the Federal Communications Commission may almost amount to a new deal. The re-election of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana, may mean that if Senator Ellison D. Smith (D), of South Carolina, declines the position, as many believe, that Senator Wheeler will head the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which has complete jurisdiction over Communications matters in the upper body.

The Chairmanship was made vacant by Senator Dill, of Washington, declining to run for re-election. Senator Smith is next in line but having already served as Chairman of the Committee, it is believed he may prefer to remain as head of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which position he now holds. Senator Wheeler, who was the Progressive Party candidate for Vice-President with Senator Bob La Follette, is said to be far more advanced in his view than Senator Dill was, and furthermore is reported to be very, very much interested in his work on the Interstate Commerce Committee and therefore is believed he would look with favor upon advancement to the Chairmanship.

Because of election casualties, added to by Senator Dill's resignation, there will be at least five vacancies to fill on this committee. Senator Fess, of Ohio; Senator Kean, of New Jersey, and Senator Hatfield, of West Virginia, all Republicans, were swept out, as was Senator W. H. Thompson, of Nebraska.

The next Congress will bring with it the question as to whether or not communications in the House will be under the Committee of Merchant Marine and Radio, of which Judge Schuyler Otis Bland, of Virginia, is Chairman, or the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce headed by Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas. Up to the past session, the former Committee had looked after radio and wireless, and the latter wire telephones and telegraph. There was quite a tilt about this between Judge Bland and Mr. Rayburn, but the chances are the latter Committee will win out.

If so, Communications people will be interested in the dark horse speculation of Representative Rayburn for Speaker. It is about a 50 to 1 shot but Mr. Rayburn stands high with President Roosevelt and if he should land the Speakership, it will leave the Interstate Commerce Committee Chairmanship to Representative George Huddleston, of Alabama, who was among those who were just re-elected to Congress.

Compared to the size of that Committee, the election casualties in that group were very light. Among the missing reported at this time are Representatives Jacob L. Milligan (D), of

11/9/34

Missouri, E. W. Marland (D), of Oklahoma, and Francis T. Maloney(D), of Connecticut.

There were heavier losses on the House Merchant Marine and Radio Committee. These included Representatives George W. Lindsay (D), of New York; Oscar L. Auf der Heide (D), of New Jersey; John Barrow Young (D), of Kentucky; A. C. Wilford (d), of Iowa, and George W. Edmonds (R), of Pennsylvania.

The election brings back to Washington, Senator T. G. Bilbo, of Mississippi (D), toting a large blunderbuss with which he will attempt to prevent the confirmation of Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. When Governor of Mississippi, Bilbo appointed Sykes to the State Supreme Court. Later, Senator Stephens, who was subsequently defeated by Bilbo, was responsible for the appointment of Mr. Sykes fo the Radio Commission, and reappointment to the Communications Commission. In the recent election, however, Judge Sykes guessed wrong and supported Senator Stephens as against Governor Bilbo. The latter has already declared he will "spend his entire six years term, if necessary", to fight the confirmation of Judge Sykes.

The next Congress will find Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. of Maine, the best posted man on radio and communications in the Senate. Senator White was co-author of the 1927 Radio Act. Although a Republican and in the minority, Senator White will, no doubt, be freely consulted by his colleagues.

It is an anomaly that during the Hoover and Coolidge administrations, Senator Dill,a Democrat, was the man looked to by the Senate for its radio advice, and that in the Roosevelt administration, from now on, the Democrats in the Senate will turn to Wallace White, a Republican, to guide them.

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COAST GUARD APPOINTS NEW COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

Commander M. J. Ryan has been assigned to duty as Chief Communications Officer of the Coast Guard. He succeeds Lieut.-Commander E. M. Webster, who retired November 1st, and is now a member of the Engineering staff of the Federal Communications Commission.

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ROY MC CANNE, STROMBERG-CARLSON HEAD, DIES SUDDENLY

The death of W. Roy McCanne, President of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company, at Rochester, N. Y., last Monday night was a great shock to the radio manufacturing industry. Mr. McCanne played golf last Saturday with his usual Saturday afternoon foursome. However, Sunday night he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and was unconscious until the time of his death about midnight Monday. His funeral was held in Rochester Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. McCanne was 55 years old and born in St. Louis. He had been very active in the work of the Radio Manufacturers' Association and for the past three years a Director of that organization. He was Chairman of the RMA Code Committee in 1933.

"Mr. McCanne was a man of unusually high business ethics and ideals and a lovable character", said Bond Geddes, Executive Vice-President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. "His passing is a great loss to our association.

"Mr. McCanne, in addition to his large manufacturing interests, was active in Rochester civic life and was associated with the late George Eastman and others in many philanthropic enterprises. Also, Mr. McCanne, himself being a great music lover, had much to do with the development of the Rochester Civic Symphony Orchestra."

The musical taste of Mr. McCanne is said to have been responsible for the development of the Stromberg-Carlson sets along musical lines. He regarded a radio set more as a musical instrument and with him the tonal quality was always the big thing. This was said to have been the guiding reason that Mr. McCanne recently had Station WHAM, at Rochester, owned by the Stromberg-Carlson Company, equipped for high fidelity.

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RUSSIA GOING IN BIG FOR BROADCASTING

During the third quarter of this year twenty new radio stations are to be constructed in various parts of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Their capacity ranges from 1 to 35 kilowatts, according to the Economic Review of the Soviet Union, which observes:

"Data recently published by the Union of German Engineers reveals there were at the end of 1933 all over the world 1453 radio broadcasting stations with a total capacity of 6422 kilowatts. In Europe there were 270 stations with a capacity of 4037 kilowatts. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies first place in Europe in radio broadcasting, having 67 stations with a capacity of 1563 kilowatts."

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AN ENGLISHMAN SIZES UP OUR BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Quite a good deal has been written about what we think of the British system of broadcasting. The New York correspondent of the Manchester Guardian turns the tables and tells us what he thinks of our system. The correspondent writes:

"The radio broadcasting industry in the United States is now preparing for the battle of its life. There is a rising tide of discontent with the conditions under which broadcasting is carried on, which seems likely to be reflected in new and drastic legislation in the fairly near future. This discontent arises primarily from the fact that broadcasting in America is chiefly a commercial enterprise and that much of the matter heard on the air is advertising.

"The economic basis of broadcasting is a simple one. Some individual or corporation obtains from the Federal Government a license for a specified wave-length and a specified city and erects a station. The next step is to persuade merchants, or others who have something to sell, to purchase 'time on the air', either on one station or a network. No programme, of course, consists exclusively of advertising; as a rule, music is offered, comedians make jokes, but at frequent intervals an announcer interrupts the proceedings to point out the merit of the product which is being advertised. Naturally, the 'sponsor' for the programme, as he is delicately described, gives just as much advertising as he dares without causing the radio set to be turned off. There seems to be hardly any restriction on the sort of product which is permitted to purchase time, and a large part of all broadcasting is devoted to patent medicines, breakfast foods, and the like.

"An incidental annoyance arising from this system is that the programmes offered are extremely short. Time on the air is expensive; control of one of the national networks may cost £1,000 an hour or more. The advertisers have learned that a brief 'appearance' is as useful as a longer one, and it is often the case that for two or three successive hours hardly any programme lasts longer than fifteen minutes. Last winter, for example, a cigarette manufacturer engaged Mr. Leopold Stokowski and a group of musicians of the Philadelphia Orchestra, one of the finest in America, to play serious music, written by the great masters, during a programme of this length. There were some music-lovers, at least, who felt that an orchestral concert thirteen minutes long (excluding the time taken to extol the merits of the cigarettes in question) was insufficient to create the tranquil mood necessary for the enjoyment of good music.

"There are many individuals, also, who are so much annoyed by being compelled to listen to advertising that they refuse to have anything more to do with wireless. Indeed, it is reported that the advertisers are themselves becoming frightened over this development.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

FOR THE YEAR 1954

BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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FOR THE YEAR 1954

BY THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"The shortcomings of American broadcasting are as serious in the fields of education and presentation of news as they are in music. The broadcasters are for ever issuing reports which attempt to show that they do a great deal in the way of education, and from time to time they assist the creation of committees of well-known public personages to encourage such activities. In fact, however, these efforts come to singularly little. It would be almost inconceivable that a broadcaster should reject a commercial programme during one of the best hours of the day in order to offer educational material; and the result is that such broadcasting is usually tucked into an odd fifteen minutes here and there at a time when so few persons are listening that no advertiser cares to reach them.

"Hardly anything is done in the way of printed matter to supplement serious broadcasting; the United States has no equivalent for the 'Listener', and the 'radio magazines' are cheap popular periodicals filled with gossip about individual performers, as bad as, or worse than, the motion-picture 'fan papers.'

"As I have already suggested, there is a growing revolt against the conditions of American broadcasting. A movement has gained much support which would require Congress to set aside definite wave-lengths for stations operated for educational purposes. It has also been suggested that each commercial broadcaster should be required to give a certain percentage of time to non-commercial material. There is no reason to believe, however, that such a plan would result in material superior to that which is supplied at present. A movement is therefore gaining ground either for a Government-owned chain of stations, to broadcast non-commercially in competition with existing systems, or for outright Government ownership and operation of all facilities. If the latter were the case, probably 500 stations or more would be discontinued, since not more than 50 stations at most would be necessary to ensure good reception in all parts of the country."

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NOTABLE INCREASE IN CUBA'S RADIO IMPORTS

A marked increase in Cuba's imports of radio receiving sets during the current year is reported by Commercial Attache Walter J. Donnelly, Habana.

In the first nine months of 1934, the report points out, Cuba imported 14,359 radio sets through the port of Habana, which total exceeded by 11,834 sets the imports through all ports during 1933. It is of interest to note, the American trade envoy states, that during the first nine months of this year, 93 different makes of radio sets were imported, mostly American, while last year the trade was limited to 20 makes. The tendency has been for the number of makes to increase, indicating that more radio manufacturers are selling in the Cuban market, either direct or through agents.

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LABOR PRESSES 50% EDUCATIONAL-NON-PROFIT CHANNELS DEMAND

Through William C. Hushing, National Legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, resolutions of the Federation adopted at their San Francisco meeting recently were presented to the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission at a resumption of the hearings on whether or not additional radio facilities shall be allocated to educational, religious, labor and other non-profit broadcasting stations.

One of these resolutions provides that the American Federation of Labor undertake the preparation of at least thirty programs each year, such as dramatization of labor history, organization speeches and speeches to convince the public of the importance of the American labor movement in the upbuilding and maintenance of the American standard of living, and that the Executive Board make these available for presentation by electrical transcription to the general public through the various broadcasting stations.

Another resolution was that the A.F. of L. petition the Communications Commission and Congress, insisting that not less than 50 percent of all radio facilities be allocated to organizations and associations operating on a non-profit basis. A third provides that the American Federation of Labor record its militant opposition to the allocation of more than fifty percent "of this public property" (radio facilities) to organizations operating for private profit and "that we register our protest against the continuance in public office of any members of the Federal Communications Commission who vote to surrender more than fifty percent of this public property - radio - to profit making bodies."

This last resolution was interpreted to mean that the American Federation of Labor would fight the confirmation in January of any Communications Commissioner who opposed their resolutions.

A clash was precipitated at the hearing by Dr. Tracy F. Tyler of the National Committee on Education by Radio, when he said that B. M. Webster, Jr. had explained the "present jumbled mess" by saying, "All this can be held at the feet of the now happily defunct Radio Commission. That body devoted six years of existence to trivial adjustments, relatively petty administrative matters, and was the victim of political maneuvering. It left the American system substantially as it found it - a chaos."

"Are you using that quotation of Mr. Webster as the basis of your thought on this matter; for what you are attempting to develop?" Commissioner Thad Brown, who was a member of the old Radio Commission inquired with some asperity.

"No", replied Dr. Tyler, "I am merely pointing out there has been some complaint. I would not endorse it whole-heartedly. That is off the record."

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"My statement is on the record", Colonel Brown retorted, "and I assume yours will also be."

"Whether or not the Radio Commission was guilty, as charged, the circumstances to which I have alluded are unfortunate", said Dr. Tyler, referring to the fact that Colonel Brown and Judge Sykes, who are to have a voice in deciding the present case were both members of the Radio Commission. "They had the effect of placing the Broadcasting Division under a handicap before its members had even assumed their duties. As a result, not only is broadcasting on trial, but the Communications Commission itself is on trial."

"A realization of the situation should result in an attempt on the part of the members of this Division to conduct themselves with such scrupulous impartiality as to command the confidence of Congress and the American people. Gentlemen, you are faced with a difficult task."

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CANADA TAKES KINDLY TO AUTO RADIOS

The Canadian radio industry is benefiting by the improved economic conditions prevailing in the Dominion, a report to the Commerce Department from its Ottawa office shows.

September sales of automobile radios, the report shows, were nearly three times that reported in August.

Reports of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada show that unit sales during September increased by nearly 100 per cent over August while list values advanced approximately 150 per cent. Substantial improvement in the domestic demand for selective and all-wave sets is evident in the detailed sales figures, the report points out. Demand for selective sets doubled in September and 2,215 all-wave console sets were sold as compared to less than 600 in August. The demand for radio receivers which permit foreign reception has not been confined to alternating current receivers as battery units with wide wave length have been moving exceptionally well.

The improvement in Canadian radio business is also reflected in government sales of radio licenses. In the first six months of the fiscal year, April to September, inclusive, 548,249 licenses were issued by the Department of Marine, a gain of approximately 45,000 as compared with last year's figures. Ordinarily, the report states, 75 per cent of radio licenses sold during the fiscal year are reported in the first six months of that period.

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AN ELECTION - AND THE YANKEE NETWORK NEWS SERVICE

The Yankee Network News Service broadcast of election returns was as great a sensation as the plurality of Governor-elect Curley", according to a statement issued by the Service. "Yankee Network swept the State of Massachusetts, and passed precise, accurate returns on to the citizens of the Bay State far in advance of any other news gathering organization", the statement continues.

"Under the directorship of Leland Bickford, acting Editor-in-chief of the Yankee Network News Service, a force of 175 men covered the entire State and its 1716 precincts.

"When the Massachusetts primaries were held in September, election returns were broadcast in Boston, only by the Yankee Network. The election of November 6 was broadcast over two other Boston stations by two local newspapers, one of which boasted that they would give out election returns faster than any news-gathering organization in the City of Boston. At 6:15 P.M. the Yankee Network News Service retaliated with the following announcement: 'The Yankee Network News Service will post one thousand dollars that its returns will be on the air faster than this paper can get them to you in its broadcast.'

"No one has attempted to collect the thousand dollars!

"At 7:15 the Yankee Network recognized that the State vote would show a plurality for Curley, and announced congratulations to the next Governor.

"An Open House entertainment was held in the WNAC-WAAB studios at 11:00 o'clock, welcoming the newly elected candidates, and giving them an opportunity to speak to their constituencies. Impromptu entertainment was provided by Alice O'Leary, Karl Moore, Donald VanWart, Ranny Weeks, and others.

"Studio #1 of WNAC was set up as a city room for the News Service. Typewriters and tabulating machines were clicking, a dozen or more telephones were jangling simultaneously and forty hard pressed workers were bustling about the studio, but over all the din rose the voices of Linus Travers and Jack Ingersoll, talking ceaselessly into their microphones, giving listeners accurate returns the moment they were telephoned in, proving that for the immediate dissemination of news, radio is without a peer.

"Every possible precaution was taken to insure accuracy and speed. Tabulators working in the YN headquarters in Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Lowell, and Brockton, counted votes as they came in from towns and cities in their territories, then telephoned results to Boston. These results were checked against the known voting strength of the districts before they were assumed to be correct. Returns from individual precincts throughout the State were read as rapidly as they reached the

The second meeting of the committee was held on the 11th of the month. It was held in the room of the committee, and was attended by the members of the committee, and by the members of the public who were interested in the subject. The committee considered the report of the sub-committee, and decided to recommend that the committee should be continued, and that it should be empowered to make such further inquiries as it might think fit.

The committee then adjourned to meet on the 18th of the month. It was held in the room of the committee, and was attended by the members of the committee, and by the members of the public who were interested in the subject. The committee considered the report of the sub-committee, and decided to recommend that the committee should be continued, and that it should be empowered to make such further inquiries as it might think fit.

The committee then adjourned to meet on the 25th of the month. It was held in the room of the committee, and was attended by the members of the committee, and by the members of the public who were interested in the subject. The committee considered the report of the sub-committee, and decided to recommend that the committee should be continued, and that it should be empowered to make such further inquiries as it might think fit.

The committee then adjourned to meet on the 1st of the next month. It was held in the room of the committee, and was attended by the members of the committee, and by the members of the public who were interested in the subject. The committee considered the report of the sub-committee, and decided to recommend that the committee should be continued, and that it should be empowered to make such further inquiries as it might think fit.

The committee then adjourned to meet on the 8th of the next month. It was held in the room of the committee, and was attended by the members of the committee, and by the members of the public who were interested in the subject. The committee considered the report of the sub-committee, and decided to recommend that the committee should be continued, and that it should be empowered to make such further inquiries as it might think fit.

The committee then adjourned to meet on the 15th of the next month. It was held in the room of the committee, and was attended by the members of the committee, and by the members of the public who were interested in the subject. The committee considered the report of the sub-committee, and decided to recommend that the committee should be continued, and that it should be empowered to make such further inquiries as it might think fit.

The committee then adjourned to meet on the 22nd of the next month. It was held in the room of the committee, and was attended by the members of the committee, and by the members of the public who were interested in the subject. The committee considered the report of the sub-committee, and decided to recommend that the committee should be continued, and that it should be empowered to make such further inquiries as it might think fit.

announcer's desk. Trained auditors then made recapitulations at frequent intervals, so that listeners were momentarily informed of the progress of the ballot, not only in precincts, wards, towns and cities, but were given the total number of votes polled for all candidates every fifteen minutes.

"That the Yankee Network News Service did an excellent piece of work in covering the election was manifested in the thousands of favorable responses that came from enthusiastic listeners throughout the State."

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A NEW ALL-WAVE LINE NOISE FILTER

An all-wave line noise filter capable of eliminating noises in the short-wave band quite as well as the broadcast band is announced by the Technical Appliance Corp., 27-26 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y. This H*F All-Wave Filter is the result of long research and experimentation on the part of the same engineers who developed the H-F (High Fidelity) antenna system for all-wave reception with minimum background noise, and becomes essential where background noise persists due to line conditions.

The device connects between electric socket or receptacle, and the attachment plug of any present-day all-wave set. Or if preferred, it may connect between any electric appliance, such as electric ice boxes, oil burners, motors, causing interference, and its power line. The filter is provided with receptacle and attachment cord. A binding post connects with the ground binding post or metal chassis of set. Housed in a neat, compact metal case are the filter coils and condensers, arranged in two band filters covering the broadcast and short-wave bands, respectively. The assembly is sealed in compound for permanent protection. The devices handle up to 250 watts.

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PARIS ATTEMPTS TO CONTROL LOUD-SPEAKERS

The recent suit of a well-known Parisian man-of-letters against a neighbor for maintaining a public nuisance in the form of a radio having been thrown out of court, the Municipal Council took matters into its own hands and ordered the Prefect of Police to cause the abatement of radio noise all over the city. The Prefect has just made his reply, saying that he has no authority to limit the loudness of wireless in private houses or the hours at which it is turned on. It is only if the noise can be heard in the street and is of such a nature as to "disturb the general tranquility of the neighborhood", or is liable to dislocate traffic by attracting a crowd, that the police can do anything; and even then they can only issue a summons, which has to come before a magistrate.

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CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE INFORMATION

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MARKS OF ORIGIN FOR BRITISH RADIO IMPORTS

The marking of an indication of origin on imported radio goods is recommended in the report of the Standing Committee set up by the President of the British Board of Trade to consider the question.

The goods involved include receiving sets, radio and electrical phonographs, audio-frequency amplifiers, and many components and accessories. The origin of the goods must be indicated on sale and exposure for sale, both wholesale and retail.

The committee holds that it is difficult to distinguish between British and imported goods, and that there is a "substantial possibility" that many purchasers may be unaware of their origin.

Regarding the application made for an importation order for many of the goods, the Committee says no sufficient case was made out.

It is proposed that the order shall come into force 6 months after the date on which it is made, or on July 1, 1935, so as to provide a reasonable period of notice to the trade.

The indication of origin may be either simply the word "Foreign" or a definite indication of the country in which the goods were manufactured or produced, such as "Made in U.S.A."

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SOUND IS COMBINED WITH ELECTRIC TRAIN HEADLIGHT

The very latest for locomotives is the talking headlight, the Associated Press reports from Schenectady.

General Electric engineers demonstrated this when the Union Pacific streamline train visited the city. With the aid of a microphone, mirrors on the train and at the railroad station, and a little additional equipment, the scientists shot their voices down the beams of the headlight to greet the crowd waiting at the station 1,000 feet away.

The speaker talked into an ordinary microphone, and Neon lights flashed his message into a mirror on the locomotive. This mirror in turn shot the message down the beams of the headlight to a 36-inch mirror at the station and an electric eye picked up the message, conveying it into the loud-speaker.

The scientists said this was the first time the headlight of a locomotive has ever been used to transmit a spoken message.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

BROADCAST DIVISION - WLLH, Albert S. Moffat, Lowell, Mass., license to cover C.P. 1370 kc., 100 watts night, 250 watts day, specified hours; KGHF, Curtis P. Ritchie, Pueblo, Colo., license covering C.P. covering changes in equipment and increase in night power from 250 to 500 watts, 1320 kc., unlimited time; KVL, KVL, Inc., Seattle, Wash., license covering changes in equipment, 1370 kc., 100 watts, sharing with KRKO; WSPD, Toledo Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio, modification of C.P. extending completion date of C.P. from Oct. 29, 1934, to Jan. 29, 1935; KECA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., modification of C.P. extending completion date of C.P. from Oct. 15, 1934, to Dec. 15, 1934; WSBT, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to sharing with WGES; WGES, Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to sharing with WSBT.

TELEPHONE DIVISION - WOB, and WNB, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Lawrenceville, N. J., modification of license to change point of communication to Hamilton, Bermuda, all other terms of license to remain the same; American Telephone & Telegraph Co.; WKA WLA WMA WNA WOA WKN WMN WON WCN WKF WMF WOF, Lawrenceville, N. J., and WNL, Rocky Point, N. Y., modification of license to change point of communication to London, England; all other terms of license to remain the same; WOG, Ocean Gate, N. J., modification of License to change point of communication to London, England; all other terms of the license to remain the same; New, Mutual Telephone Co., Portable, Honolulu, T. H., (2 applications), C.P. (Exp. General Exp.); frequencies 86000-400000, 401000 kc. and above, power 100 watts; WBB, Inland Waterways Corp. (Federal Barge Line), New Orleans, La., granted license to cover C.P. (Private Coastal - Coastal Harbor), 2738 kc., 25 watts, to communicate with tugboat, "Boswell".

TELEGRAPH DIVISION - General Electric Co., Portable-Mobile (N. Y.), (W2XAT), special temporary authority to operate general experimental station for period of 30 days with 500 watts power; WKDL, Pan American Airways, Inc., Miami, Fla., modification of license to authorize replacement of equipment; New, William P. Lear, NC-13402, license, 3105 kc., 150 watts; KHAAV, Burnham-Miller Flying Service, NC-378-M, license, 3105 kc., 15 watts; New, City of Ventnor, N. J., C.P., frequencies 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100, 86000-400000, 40100 kc., and above, power 4.5 watts; New, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., C.P., frequencies 2398, 6425, 12862.5 kc., 600 watts; New, C. Albin Anderson, Mobile (Kane Co., Ill.), C.P. frequency 30100 kc., 5 watts power; W5XM, Durward J. Tucker, Dallas, Texas, license to cover C.P. frequencies 33100, 35600, 37600, 41000 kc., 40 watts power, for period ending June 1, 1935; KEG, RCA Communications, Inc., Bolinas, Cal., fixed public pt. to pt. telg. license, 5110 kc., 20 KW and 40 KW; KGZV, City of Aberdeen, Wash., license to cover C.P. 2414 kc., 125 watts.

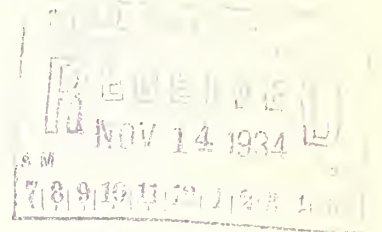
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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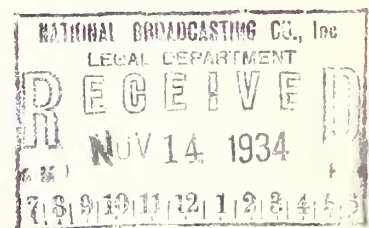
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INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 13, 1934.

| | |
|---|------|
| Will Let British Try Television First..... | 2 |
| Results Considered Favorable At Lisbon Radio Conference..... | 3 |
| Increasing Popularity Of Radio In Mexico Reported..... | 4 |
| Radio Advertising Picks Up In September..... | 5 |
| Calls NRA Collapsed Balloon..... | 6 |
| Short Waves Efficient For Long Freight Trains..... | 7 |
| Educational Hearings Close - Labor Withdraws Resolutions..... | 8 ✓ |
| Clear Channels May Or May Not Be Broken Down..... | 10 ✓ |
| Canada Restricts News Broadcasts To One A Day..... | 11 |
| Hearing And Oral Argument Before FCC Telephone Division..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By The FCC Broadcast Division..... | 12 |

No. 774



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THE
ANTHROPOLOGY OF
THE
INDIAN
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THE
INDIAN
RACES

1. The Indian Races of North America. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 1-100.
2. The Indian Races of South America. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 101-200.
3. The Indian Races of Central America. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 201-300.
4. The Indian Races of the West Indies. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 301-400.
5. The Indian Races of the Philippines. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 401-500.
6. The Indian Races of the Malay Peninsula. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 501-600.
7. The Indian Races of the East Indies. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 601-700.
8. The Indian Races of the Pacific Islands. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 701-800.
9. The Indian Races of the South Pacific. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 801-900.
10. The Indian Races of the Antarctic. By H. H. Henshaw. Pp. 901-1000.

November 13, 1934.

WILL LET BRITISH TRY TELEVISION FIRST

At a dinner in Washington which the members of the Federal Communications Commission gave in honor of the four leaders in the communications field of Great Britain, who are visiting in the United States to study television, Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Communications Commission, said: "If you start television over there before we do here, we'll wait and profit by your mistakes."

The visitors said that Great Britain had immediately before it the question as to whether the country would or would not go in for television at this time. They explained that the erection of television stations were being contemplated by several European countries and the matter was up to them whether or not they would meet this competition.

If they decide to begin television, then comes the question as to how it is to be financed, "who is to pay the freight". Before making the big decision the committee was sent to this country to see how we were progressing with television and, if possible, to ascertain our plans for its development.

The Britishers, at the dinner, brought up the matter of international radio conferences past and present and felicitated us on the fact that the English speaking people had always stood together on these matters at Madrid and elsewhere, and expressed the hope that they would continue to do so. They assured us that we would continue to receive the moral support of the British nation.

It was made known at the dinner that the United States would be represented for the first time in all three branches of communications - radio, telegraph and telephone - at the International Communications Conference at Cairo, Egypt, next year.

The British delegation was composed of Lord Selsdon, F. W. Phillips, Col. A. S. Angwin and N. Ashbridge, of London, members of the Public Communications System of Great Britain, and the British Broadcasting Co., which is Government controlled.

Col. Thad H. Brown, Vice Chairman of the Broadcast Division of the U. S. Federal Communications Commission, was Chairman of arrangements for the dinner. Other members of the Commission present were Paul A. Walker, former Gov. Norman F. Case, of Rhode Island, Dr. Irvin Stewart, George Henry Payne and Hampson Gary.

The company present included also Paul D. P. Spearman, General Counsel of the Communications Commission; Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer; Herbert L. Pettey, Secretary, and the

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following other Commission officials: J. B. Reynolds, George Porter, Gerald Gross, Joseph E. Keller, Theodore Bartlett, John Hassler, John Killeen, Robert Bartley, Andrew Ring, A. G. Patterson, Lieut. L. K. Jett, U.S.N., W. G. H. Finch, Arnold C. Hansen, William D. Terrell, Capt. E. M. Webster, U.S.N., Judge Frank Roberson, William Massing and Henry M. Berry.

The British visitors spent two hours with Dr. Jolliffe and went into the technical details of our broadcasting system most thoroughly. Before coming to Washington, they visited the television laboratory of the RCA Victor Company at Camden, and were shown through the plant by David Sarnoff.

In New York, Lord Selsdon expressed surprise at the comparative cheapness of good American radio sets. He estimated that instruments of equal value would cost almost double in England.

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RESULTS CONSIDERED FAVORABLE AT LISBON RADIO CONFERENCE

Nearly all the United States delegates and company representatives to the third meeting of the CCIR (International Technical Consulting Conference) at Lisbon have now returned. Dr. J. H. Dellinger, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Chairman of the delegation, and most of his staff landed in New York from the "SS Manhattan" last Thursday, while J.C. McNary, National Association of Broadcasters' representative, and several others, landed at the same time from the "SS Saturnia."

The United States delegation was successful in many of its efforts to prevent the adoption of opinions by the conference which might not have been in complete agreement with our present practices. Our delegation had very little of a constructive nature to gain at the conference, but was vitally interested in a number of proposals which were considered by the various interests affected, as objectionable. No opinions were adopted on the subject of broadcasting which could be considered not in accord with present U. S. practices, although some of the original proposals were somewhat at variance with our position.

Among the subjects discussed, resulting in formal opinions, were single side band transmission for broadcasting, directive antennas, anti-fading antennas, frequency separation between broadcasting channels, short-wave broadcasting channels, wave propagation curves for all frequencies including broadcasting frequencies, receiver stability and selectivity characteristics, synchronized broadcasting, and standard frequency transmission. A number of other subjects were considered and resulted in additional formal opinions thereon.

The United States representation was characterized by almost complete agreement among the several delegates and company representatives on nearly all subjects. An exception was that of single side band transmission for broadcasting, which received the support of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, although opposed by the National Association of Broadcasters.

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INCREASING POPULARITY OF RADIO IN MEXICO REPORTED

Improved economic conditions, better radio programs, and more continuous service rendered by local broadcasting stations have resulted in substantially expanding the market for radio receiving sets in Mexico, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner R. Horton Henry, of Mexico City.

Imports of radio sets into the Republic in 1933 registered a 70 per cent increase over the preceding year, it is pointed out. During the first half of the current year United States exports of radio receiving sets to Mexico amounted to 17,445 units against 15,347 units for the corresponding period of 1933. American manufacturers hold a predominant position in the Mexican market, supplying in 1933 over 99 per cent of total sets imported.

The activities of Mexico's domestic radio industry are restricted to the construction of cabinets for imported chassis, and although this is a comparatively recent development, the production of cabinets of domestic manufacture has assumed considerable importance and is rapidly increasing. It is not unlikely, the report states, that in the near future Mexican-made cabinets will almost entirely displace the imported cabinets for the low and medium priced sets.

There is practically no demand at the present time in Mexico, according to the report, for crystal sets and the sale of battery sets is confined to districts where electric current is not available. The last two years have witnessed a notable increase in the sale of all-wave receiving sets, it being estimated that approximately 50 per cent of the current demand is for the all-wave receiver. Although the number of automobile sets in use is still limited, their popularity is growing and an increasing number of new taxis are being equipped with this service.

There are 58 broadcasting stations officially listed in Mexico, the report shows, with 16 of these stations located in Mexico City. Mexico's capital city, it is pointed out, having an altitude of more than 7,000 feet, offers an ideal location for broadcasting stations. It is reported that reception from even the low-powered stations of Mexico City is clear in certain sections of the United States, particularly in the Mississippi Valley.

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RADIO ADVERTISING PICKS UP IN SEPTEMBER

Broadcast advertising improved materially in volume during September. Total time sales amounted to \$4,576,223, a gain of 16.5% over August. Network advertising rose 13.8% during the month, regional network advertising 35.6%, national spot volume 30.3% and local broadcast advertising 13.1%.

Though the majority of this rise is due to seasonal factors, part of it is a reflection of fundamentally improved business. The September gain over the preceding month was considerably greater than in 1933, when an increase of but 6.9% was experienced.

Broadcast advertising during September of the current year was 15.7% greater in volume than in the same month of 1933. National network revenues were 21.7% above the 1933 level, regional network volume almost double, national spot advertising 19.5% greater, and local broadcast advertising approximately the same as in the preceding year. The fact that no great improvement in retail trade has occurred during the year is probably the explanation for the lag in local broadcast advertising.

The greatest increase in non-network business during the month occurred in the high powered regional and clear channel field, where revenues rose approximately one-third as compared with August. Regional station volume rose 15.5% and local 100 watt station volume 3.6%. As compared with last year, however, regional and local stations have made the better showing, being 27.6% and 32.7%, respectively, above September, 1933.

The New England-Middle Atlantic Area and the Pacific and Mountain Areas experienced the greatest rise in broadcast advertising during the month, volume in both districts increasing approximately 33.0%. Slighter gains were recorded elsewhere. As compared with September 1933, the New England-Middle Atlantic Area has gained 64.0%, the Middle West has made slight gains, the Pacific and Far West has lost approximately 10.0% and the South has lost nearly 40.0% in volume.

In the electrical transcription field, national spot volume rose 42.8% during the month, local volume remaining equal. National spot live talent volume rose 53.3% and local volume 15.0%. Both national spot and local announcement business increased approximately 13.0%. Compared with September 1933, national spot transcription volume is 13.6% greater, live talent 37.4% above the previous year, and announcement business 14.4% greater. Local volume has remained comparatively changed in all fields.

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111 220 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 2600 2800 3000 3200 3400 3600 3800 4000 4200 4400 4600 4800 5000 5200 5400 5600 5800 6000 6200 6400 6600 6800 7000 7200 7400 7600 7800 8000 8200 8400 8600 8800 9000 9200 9400 9600 9800 10000

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CALLS NRA COLLAPSED BALLOON

Frank R. Kent in the Baltimore Sun declares in his famous column that the NRA's future "is all in the past" in the following article, which is all the more significant because it appears in the country's outstanding Democratic newspaper:

"It may be the fourteen or fifteen excellent gentlemen named by the President in September to resuscitate the exceedingly sick NRA are performing hidden miracles, and that soon a revitalized organization free of all impurities and bursting with health and beauty will be revealed. But hardly anyone believes that - not even the excellent gentlemen themselves.

"On the contrary, there is a pretty general conviction that the NRA is close to a comatose condition, much too far gone to be restored, and that the fourteen or fifteen excellent gentlemen named by the President on three separate boards are not physicians at all - merely pallbearers. A somewhat false pride seems to prevent this Administration from admitting the facts. When one recalls the tremendous ballyhoo back of the scheme and the glories it was to shower upon labor, industry and the world generally, this reluctance is easy to understand.

"It is, naturally, increased by the results of the election. To concede that one of the major New Deal policies has collapsed beyond repair, right on the heels of a great popular indorsement of New Deal policies, would be very bad medicine to take. In effect, it would say to the people that they had gotten a wrong idea of the situation; that instead of marching forward the New Deal was slipping back; that they had been misled by propaganda and fed a lot of doctored pap.

"It would take very big men, indeed, to make admissions of that sort - much bigger than are in this Administration, despite the advertisements. Its leaders are dealing with this NRA failure, not as the supermen some conceive them, but exactly as average politicians deal with such situations - to wit, by concealing the realities and utilizing every face-saving device upon which they can lay their hands.

"The truth is, the primary object of the NRA reorganization was to get the unfortunate General Johnson out. The point had been reached where the General, for a variety of reasons, had become a liability and there was danger the whole thing would blow up with a bang. The problem was to eliminate the General in such a way as to avoid an explosion and with a minimum of public disillusionment. After months of marking time, during which the morale of the machine went to pieces, Mr. Roosevelt succeeded in retiring the General, and named the fourteen or fifteen excellent gentlemen who were to reorganize, under the general direction of Mr. Donald Richberg, the great coordinator.

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"Even on the surface, it did not seem a practical plan. Certainly, despite the periodical word that comes out of "progress", it is quite clear it is not working. Having got General Johnson out of the NRA, it was discovered that he was the NRA, and with him out all left is the shell. As things stand, the organization is in an incredible state of confusion, leaderless and leaking. It is without a fixed policy or a firm foundation. It is assailed on the one side by Industry, and the other by Labor. The United States Chamber of Commerce moves toward the scrapping of the Act, on the same day the American Federation of Labor reports code violation increasing on a large scale. Mr. Donald Richberg, the great coordinator, has made a number of speeches of such a fair, cautious, balanced and wholly judicial nature as to leave those who read at a loss as to what is the future NRA policy, and create in their minds doubt as to whether Mr. Richberg, the great coordinator, himself knows.

"As a matter of fact, he does not. As a matter of fact, neither do any of the other excellent gentlemen. As a matter of fact, the NRA's future is all in the past. It is a collapsed balloon which cannot be rebuilt. All that can be done is keep up the propaganda about retaining its conceded "good features" in permanent form; continue playing on the Child Labor and Sweat Shop keys, and refuse to admit that what the excellent gentlemen are now doing is embalming the NRA for burial - that the most that can be hoped is it will live again in shriveled shape - and popular attention to the tragic collapse of this giddy scheme continues to be diverted by other things."

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SHORT WAVES EFFICIENT FOR LONG FREIGHT TRAINS

Headed by H. A. Shepard, General Superintendent of Electrical Transmission and Communications of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, a party of officials witnessed last Saturday a test of radio communication between engine and caboose on a freight train which ran from Springfield, Mass., to New Haven, Conn. The apparatus enabled engine and caboose crews to converse without the usual waving of hands and blowing of whistles.

The apparatus was produced by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Walter C. Evans, Radio Division Manager of the Company, said the demonstration showed that ultra short radio waves were efficient and convenient in this form of railroad service.

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EDUCATIONAL HEARINGS CLOSE - LABOR WITHDRAWS RESOLUTIONS

After five weeks of inquiry, the hearings conducted by the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission as to whether or not a fixed percentage of all radio facilities shall be allocated to educational, religious and other non-profit stations, were brought to a close. It is believed that it may be several months before the report and recommendations to Congress have finally been concluded but even if the work is done before this time, the results will not be made public until the report is submitted to Congress on or shortly before February 1st. A complication may arise if, as generally reported, Representative Prall, of New York, is to succeed Commissioner Hampson Gary January 1st, as it is doubtful if Mr. Gary, head of the Broadcast Division, who has presided at the hearings, will have completed writing the report by that time.

Henry A. Bellows, of the National Association of Broadcasters, who was in charge of the broadcasters' side of the case, said that the hearings comprised the most extensive and comprehensive study of broadcasting made in radio's history.

The concluding witnesses included William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, Edward N. Nockels, Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Douglas Griesemer, National Red Cross, Anton Koeber, of the Peoples Pulpit Association, Dr. Harry W. Chase, Chairman of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, Miss Alice Keith, who is now employed by the National Symphony Orchestra, forming women's committees and lecturing to the schools; Dr. Cornelius Deeney, S.J., University of Santa Clara, Calif.; Irving Caesar, librettist and publisher; William C. Hushing, National Legislative Representative of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. John Ward, U. S. Commissioner of Education; Morse Salisbury, Chief of Radio Service, Department of Agriculture; J. Clyde Marquis, Chief of the Information Division of the Agricultural Department, and Dr. L. S. Rowe of the Pan American Union.

Mr. Green asked that the testimony of Mr. Hushing be disregarded insofar as Resolutions No. 55, 171 and 200 of the San Francisco American Federation of Labor convention were concerned. No. 55 was to the effect that the American Federation of Labor expected to put on 30 radio programs a year to build up the A.F.L.; No. 171 that the AFL insist that not less than 50 percent of all radio facilities be allocated to organizations operating on a non-profit basis, and No. 200 that the AFL register their protest against the continuance in office of any members of the Federal Communications Commission who vote to surrender more than 50 percent of the radio facilities to commercial stations.

"Mr. Hushing was not informed as to the action of the Executive Council following the adjournment of the Convention", Mr. Green explained. "The Council, after giving consideration to the resolutions and the action of the Convention, referred them

to me, as President, and for such action as I might decide to take.

"I had decided, in conformity with that decision of the Executive Council, to withhold the submission of these resolutions to the Commission. For that reason I now wish to formally withdraw these resolutions from further consideration by the Commission."

Mr. Caesar said he represented no organization, when Mr. Bellows asked for his identification, but it was said by broadcasters present that his name was listed as one of the defendants in the answer filed by the American Society of Composers in the Government anti-monopoly suit. Caesar said that he proposed to move that the cost of the so-called "free show" provided by radio is out of all sound ratio to value received.

"For one hour each day, an average of 15,000,000 people on one network alone are busy at their dials; while thus engaged, they cannot walk down the shop-lined streets, wear out their shoes or wearing apparel, nor can they ride the highways in their automobiles, with the attendant consumption of gasoline, tires, wear on engines and so on", Mr. Caesar declared.

"The life of a pair of shoes being 2500 hours, the shoe industry has lost 6,000 pairs of shoes. That is the price the shoe industry is paying for one hour's radio entertainment on one network. On the basis of an audience of 15,000,000 listening for one hour, and taking as the average life of a \$15 suit as 3,000 hours, the clothing industry loses a potential replacement demand of 5,000 suits valued at \$75,000.

"Assuming that of the 15,000,000 radio audience, a million car owners have kept their machines inactive during that one radio hour, the gasoline industry loses a potential demand to replace about 2,000,000 gallons of gasoline, which in the ordinary course of events, would have been consumed."

And so Mr. Caesar went on down the line declaring that "Amos 'n' Andy" are said to have commanded the attention of an audience of 50,000,000 over a period of many months and that the night a big fight was broadcast, the moving picture theatre receipts dropped to \$100 when the average nightly business was \$3,000.

Dr. Chase said the real question is whether an enormously powerful instrument is being most effectively used, and if not, how it can be used.

"In facing that question", Dr. Chase said, addressing the Broadcast Division of the Commission, "you should realize that you are considering the regulation of a device, not out of which money can be made, but rather on which the cultural

and spiritual well being and entire well being of an entire nation may depend. That is your responsibility and it transcends any commercial or political considerations."

Chairman Gary said that all parties to the hearings will have until November 26th in which to file briefs.

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CLEAR CHANNELS MAY OR MAY NOT BE BROKEN DOWN

Although it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the plans for a survey of the clear channels foreshadows the breaking down of these channels, quite a different view of this was taken by an official of the Communications Commission, who said:

"I have no doubt many believe that the survey will be used as a justification of breaking down the clear channels but we think it may serve the opposite purpose."

This official added, however, that the attitude of Government officials naturally had to be an impartial one. He said that the clear channel survey would be an unbiased one. Its purpose, as he explained it, would be to gain complete engineering knowledge of stations which served rural listeners and what proportion of these stations depended upon clear channels. He said that if it was ascertained that there was no good engineering reason why the clear channels should be maintained, or if it was shown that there was great need for clear channels, those making the report would be governed accordingly.

Following a meeting of the representatives of the clear channel stations at the suggestion of the Broadcast Division of the Communications Commission last Friday, another conference by the same group will be held Friday, November 23rd.

The Commission proposed that a complete survey of service rendered by clear channel, regional and local stations be made during the coming Winter months and extending into the next Spring season.

The tentative plan as suggested by the Engineering Division of the Commission involves four lines of endeavor, as follows - Continuous field intensity recordings of clear channel stations, the records to be made at distances varying from 1000 to 3000 miles; an analysis of duplicated clear channels (such as 790 kilocycles occupied by WGY and KGO), with complete determination of radiation characteristics of the individual stations as well as determination of the field intensities and service rendered in the areas between stations; Field intensity measurements made in rural districts throughout the United States with correlation with listener habits as determined by personal investigation, and listener habit survey of rural audiences to be conducted by mail, by the Commission.

It is planned that individual stations may participate in the survey, although all data will be coordinated and compiled by the Commission staff. It is understood that the survey is not definitely limited to clear channel measurements, but may include measurements, in some cases, of service rendered by regional and local stations.

Among the stations which offered cooperation in the form of field intensity measuring or recording apparatus, trucks, personnel, etc., were WSM WSB WLW WGN WSPD KYW KFI WJR WWL WFLA KNX WHAM WCAU WFAA WSB WGY WLS WOAI, and the Yankee Network and Jansky & Bailey.

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CANADA RESTRICTS NEWS BROADCASTS TO ONE A DAY

One news broadcast each night will be Canada's allotment in the future. This decision was taken at a conference between Directors of the Canadian Press and officers of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission held in Montreal recently.

Ten o'clock Eastern Standard Time was the hour agreed upon, and the broadcast will last 15 minutes. Some newspaper publishers asked that the broadcast be sent over all Canadian stations, but Hector Charles, Chairman of the Commission, said this would interfere with commercial programmes already arranged. Any station willing to carry it will, however, be furnished with the news broadcast.

Mr. Charlesworth asked for specific instances of news pirating by private stations which had been complained of, and said the Commission would act on them.

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HEARING AND ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE FCC TELEPHONE DIVISION

A hearing and oral argument before the Telephone Division of the Federal Communications Commission will be, or rather is, scheduled for Friday morning, November 16 at 10 A.M. At this time Orders No. 7 and 7-A, re: Accounting Rules for Telephone Companies, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Order No. 10, re: Depreciation Charges of Telephone Companies, Interstate Commerce Commission will be taken up.

In the case of Orders No. 7 and 7-A, exceptions have been filed by: Michigan Public Utilities Commission, Railroad Commission of California, National Association of Railroad & Utilities Commissioners, Bell System Telephone Companies, United States Independent Telephone Association, Public Utilities

Commission of the District of Columbia, Railroad Commission of Florida, Public Service Commission of Louisiana, Public Utilities Commission of Maine, Public Service Commission of Maryland, Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts, Public Service Commission of New Hampshire, Public Service Commission of New York, Public Utilities Commissioner of Oregon, Public Utilities Commission of Utah, Public Service Commission of Vermont, Department of Public Works of Washington.

The Order of appearance at the hearing will be:

(1) Representatives of the State Commission and of the National Association and Utilities Commissioners; (2) representatives of the Bell Systems Telephone Companies; (3) representatives of the United States Independent Telephone Association; (4) rebuttal argument if requested.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY THE FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

New - J. H. Speck, Santa Fe, N. Mex., C.P. for new station to operate on 1310 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time (site to be determined); WKRC, WKRC, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Oct. 29, 1934 and completion date to Jan. 29, 1935; WPHR, WLBG, Inc., Petersburg, Va., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Dec. 15, 1934 and completion date to Jan. 15, 1935; KYW, Westinghouse Electric & Machine Co., Whitemarsh Twp., Pa., modification of C.P. extending completion date to Jan. 10, 1935.

Also, W9XK, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., C.P. to add another transmitter and change frequencies to include 42000-56000, 60000-86000 kc., and increase power to 100 watts; also granted modification of license to include the frequencies in C.P. above; W1XCW, Regan & Bostwick, Portable (St. Albans, Vt.) modification of general experimental C.P. to change equipment to crystal control and change frequency to 31100 kc. in lieu of 40600 kc., increase power to 20 watts, and extend construction period to 90 days after commencement of construction; W9XAI, Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to December 1, 1934.

Miscellaneous

New, Joseph M. Kirby, Boston, Mass., reconsidered and granted in part application for C.P. for a new radio station to operate daytime only on 1120 kc., 500 watts. The part requesting 250 watts night was left on the hearing docket; this action was taken on a motion by Commissioner Sykes, seconded by Commissioner Brown and was carried unanimously; New, Patrick H. Goode, New Haven, Conn., granted amended application to erect new broadcasting station to operate on 900 kc., 500 watts, daytime only; this action was taken as above.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

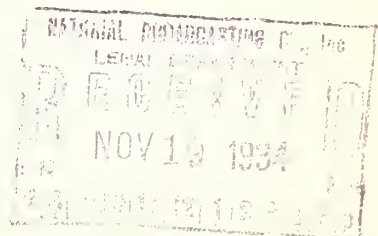
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 16, 1934.

| | |
|---|----|
| Trade Commission to Scrutinize Southern Stations Ads..... | 2 |
| Leader Seen Caught Between Two Fires In AFL Radio Action..... | 3 |
| Aylesworth Referred To In Utility Propaganda Report..... | 4 |
| Radio Assists In Capital Vice Expose..... | 5 |
| Australians Refer Music Differences To Arbitration..... | 5 |
| Mussolini Makes Friendly Gesture Through New Station..... | 6 |
| Long Expected A. T. & T. Inquiry Ordered..... | 7 |
| ABS Gets First Commercial..... | 8 |
| Mackay Opens All Radio Japan Service..... | 9 |
| Newspaper Representative Observes Radio Trend..... | 9 |
| New Edition Of RCA World Map..... | 10 |
| Composers To Move Into Radio City..... | 10 |
| Copeland All Set To Introduce New Foods & Drugs Bill..... | 10 |
| Short Waves As Medicine Demonstrated..... | 11 |
| Alarm On Paris Phones To Warn Of Burglars..... | 11 |
| May Ask End Of Press Codes..... | 12 |

No. 775



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TRADE COMMISSION TO SCRUTINIZE SOUTHERN STATIONS ADS

Continuing its campaign for the elimination of false and misleading advertising from radio broadcasts, the Federal Trade Commission is making its fourth call upon broadcasting stations to file copies of their advertising continuities with the Commission. The call is for continuities used by stations in the Second Radio Zone of the United States for two weeks ending December 15th. This includes stations in the States of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

When the Federal Trade Commission issued its first call, the order went to all States and the Commission was swamped. It was then decided to call for continuities by zones. As a result of this calls were made upon stations of the First Zone which included Maine, New Hampshire Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico for the period ending November 30th.

Following this, a call went to the Fourth Zone for the period ending December 1st to stations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin. Thus the calls have been staggered over a considerable period of time and like the visits of a bank examiner, the stations did not know when they would come.

In response to its first call, covering advertising programs for the month of July, the Commission received 180,877 continuities. Of these, 161,466 were found to be subject to no criticism and were filed without further action. The remaining 22,411 continuities, representing several hundred advertisers, were referred for further examination. Of the ten network systems and 598 broadcasting stations in the country, all filed their continuities in compliance with the Commission's request, while the continuities submitted by transcription companies represent 95 per cent of the total volume of such advertising.

In issuing the latest call, officials of the Federal Trade Commission were again warm in their praise for the cooperation they have received from the broadcasting industry.

"They seem to be about as anxious to clean house in radio advertising as we are", one of the officials at the Commission said, "and apparently are pleased to have the Federal Trade Commission behind them. There have been cases where a station would gladly have turned down more or less questionable advertising but felt if they didn't take it, their competitors would, but now can turn it down saying, 'We don't believe that would get by the Federal Trade Commission'.

"We have had the response of everybody from the National Association of Broadcasters, and the large networks, down to the individual stations. It isn't censorship on our part. We don't see the continuities until after they have been broadcast. We don't say to them what they can broadcast but if what they have broadcast is, in our opinion, false or misleading, we tell them not to do it again."

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LEADER SEEN CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO FIRES IN AFL RADIO ACTION

There was considerable speculation as to why William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, withdrew the three resolutions which had previously been presented to the Federal Communications Commission by William C. Hushing, National Legislative Representative of the A.F.L. in connection with the educational-religious program hearings.

One resolution carried with it the demand that not less than 50 percent of all radio facilities be allocated to organizations operating on a non-profit basis; another resolution was that the Federation of Labor register their protest against the continuance in office of any members of the Federal Communications Commission who votes against the 50-50 proposition, and a third that the AFL put on 30 radio programs a year of its own. The second resolution was construed as a threat on the part of the AFL to prevent the Senate from confirming the Communications Commission.

A theory of Mr. Green's withdrawal, advanced by a labor leader, was that he probably felt that it was hopeless to appeal to the Commission with such a drastic demand that the 50 percent of the radio facilities be given to labor and other organizations, and that he (Green) proposed to go direct to Congress. }

"There will be a pretty wild bunch on the Hill next January", the informant ventured, "and although the Federation of Labor isn't especially desirous of government ownership, it wouldn't surprise me if even that might be in the cards if Mr. Green were to present the resolution and express labor's dissatisfaction with the large proportion of the channels now in possession of the commercial interests."

Quite a different theory was suggested by a broadcaster,

"Mr. Green, as President of the American Federation of Labor, was plainly caught between two fires", he said. "He is in the record as praising the American system of broadcasting. Mr. Green, furthermore, realizes that labor in general has been able to get all it wanted from broadcasting stations without cost and that if given 50 percent of the facilities, the broadcasters

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are liable to say to him, 'you don't need us anymore.' In addition to this, he is a member of the Advisory Committee of the National Broadcasting Company. We believe Mr. Green is satisfied with broadcasting conditions insofar as labor is concerned and believing 'the boys' had made a mistake in passing such drastic resolutions, quietly withdrew them after they had been presented to the Federal Communications Commission."

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AYLESWORTH REFERRED TO IN UTILITY PROPAGANDA REPORT

The Federal Trade Commission, in its report to the Senate dealing with the publicity and propaganda activities of the electric, power and gas industries, quoted M. H. Aylesworth, who is now President of the National Broadcasting Company, but who was then connected with the electrical industry.

This Commission "finding that every publicity method except 'sky writing' was used in attempts to influence the public", reported:

"The total results which have been secured from all the various activities cannot be measured, but to such an extent has the utility program taken into consideration 'every public contact' that no campaign approaching it in magnitude has ever been conducted except possibly by governments in war time. The various utility associations have collected and disbursed probably more money for good will purposes than has been secured or paid out by any other group or organization not actually engaged in commerce or manufacture.

"The record indicates very substantial results both in increased public good will, and in a decrease in the number of legislative measures to which the utilities are opposed * * *.

"In emphasizing that the work was worth while, M. H. Aylesworth, then director of the National Electric Light Association, advised utility executives not to be afraid of the expense in permitting large numbers of their employees to attend conventions, because the 'public pays'. This is materially true, as the cost of all the public relations work is usually charged up as operating expenses by the utility companies, but the public's paying does not end with that, for whenever such original payments are used in successfully lulling the paying public into satisfaction with improper rates or charges, to such extent does the public pay for the privilege of continuing to pay excessively, as long as such rates continue in force."

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RADIO ASSISTS IN CAPITAL VICE EXPOSE

Harry Butcher, manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System's outlet in Washington, has assigned four of Station WJSV's best known features to a coverage of the numbers game, a gambling habit the police are trying to stamp out, in conjunction with stories now running in the Washington newspapers.

"Since the newspapers are uncovering the evil of the numbers game, by interviewing prominent Washingtonians", Mr. Butcher said, "I believe we can lend a helping hand by putting the same information on the radio. So I have asked Elder Michaux to devote his Church of the Air program to a numbers game broadcast next Sunday morning - from 8 to 9. Also, Arch McDonald, our sports reviewer, will tell of the racket in his evening programs, daily at 6:30 o'clock.

"Then Arthur Godfrey will broadcast bits of information about the numbers game each morning from 7 to 9. On top of this Bob Trout will interview 'the man on the street', asking the question: 'What do you think of the numbers racket?' This feature, which got started last Tuesday, will go on the air again Saturday at 5:30 P.M. and again on Monday at 4:45 P.M."

In the event the District Commissioners hold public hearings on the numbers game, with a view to shaping legislation the Columbia Broadcasting System will broadcast these hearings, Mr. Butcher said. Also any hearings before the House and Senate Committees.

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AUSTRALIANS REFER MUSIC DIFFERENCES TO ARBITRATION

A dispute between the "B" class (privately-owned) broadcasting stations of Australia and the Australasian Performing Right Association concerning the payment of fees by the "B" class stations for the use of music of which the A.P.R.A. owns the copyright, has been referred to arbitration at the instance of the A.P.R.A. The differences between the parties rest on the contention of the A.P.R.A. that royalty fees for the use of music for broadcasting should be based upon the revenues of the broadcasting station and that payment should be assessed as a proportion of the broadcaster's revenue. The proprietors of the broadcasting station consider that a flat rate payment such as has been made in the past, should be continued, and that, if the royalties are levied on a percentage of revenue, a tax will be imposed on enterprise. At this stage, it is declared, the extra royalties which would be involved by the proposed change in the basis of payment would be small, but the margin would increase as the revenue of the broadcasting stations rose.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared _____, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public in and for the State of _____

My commission expires this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Witness my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public in and for the State of _____

My commission expires this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Witness my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public in and for the State of _____

My commission expires this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Witness my hand and seal of office this _____ day of _____, 19____.

MUSSOLINI MAKES FRIENDLY GESTURE THROUGH NEW STATION

Reports to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, in Chicago, are that Prato Smeraldo, the new shortwave station in Italy, is coming into the United States with excellent volume. It is heard on both 40.70 and 30.27 meters at 6:30 o'clock EST. Commander McDonald is advised by his Italian representative that the new station, which is located at Rome, has directional antennas directed to the United States for special "American Hour" programs, some of which follow, the one for Friday, November 23rd, including a talk by Vittorio Mussolini, oldest son of the Premier:

Monday, November 19

American anthem. Giovinezza.
Speech by D. H. Rossoni, Undersecretary of State
Selections from the opera, "La Gioconda" by Amilcare
Ponchielli
News bulletins of sport, commerce, literature
"Inno a Roma" by Puccini

Wednesday, November 21

American Anthem. Giovinezza
Speech by H. E. DeStefani (former Minister of Finance)
Concert of the "Banda del Regio Corpo dei Metropolitani",
conducted by Maestro Andrea Marchesini (Rome Police Corps)
Conversation of Senator Puricelli "Tourism and Roads"
Regional Songs
News bulletins of sport, commerce, literature
"Inno a Roma" by Puccini

Friday, November 23

American Anthem. Giovinezza.
Speech by H. E. Marshall Badoglio (Chief of Staff)
Selections from the opera, "Suor Angelica", by Giacomo Puccini
Conversation by Vittorio Mussolini (Duce's eldest son) on
Journalism of young people
Regional songs, among which are "Villotta", "La Rosina
bella sul Merca", "Mazzolani", "Rataplan"
News bulletins of sport, commerce, literature
"Inno a Roma" by Puccini

Monday, November 26

American Anthem. Giovinezza
Speech by On. Delcroix (Member of Parliament and war veteran)
Selections from the opera, "Il Rigoletto", by Giuseppe Verdi
Conversation by Gr. Uff. Alberti, Secretary-General of the
Senate, on Giuseppe Verdi
Songs - "Leoncavallo", "Valzer delle Rose", "Pietri", Marcia
di Tuffolina"
News bulletins of sport, commerce, literature
"Inno a Roma" by Puccini.

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11/16/34

LONG EXPECTED A. T. & T. INQUIRY ORDERED

In the cards ever since Senator Dill, of Washington, demanded it last session, and possibly even before that, an investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is soon to become a reality. Senator Dill, who did not seek re-election, did not press his investigation resolution upon assurances that it would be one of the first matters taken up by the shortly thereafter to-be-created Federal Communications Commission.

In fact, it was reported in Washington that President Roosevelt's main interest in the creation of the Commission was that it afforded a medium of giving the Telephone company, "a good spanking". Furthermore, it seemed to be understood that Paul A. Walker, who had made it warm for the public utilities in Oklahoma, was hand-picked by the President for the telephone job. Also, it is said that was why Paul D. P. Spearman, who has a reputation as an aggressive cross-examiner, was selected as the Commission's general counsel.

As it appears now, the public hearings will not begin until after the 1st of January, and if so, with the new Congress in session and all, there will be plenty of excitement.

That the Telephone Company will not take it "lying down" was indicated by the attitude of Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, at the Senate hearings on the Communications Commission Bill. Mr. Gifford bristled with facts and figures and was not one of those kind of witnesses who had to have a staff of people to prompt him. He apparently had the affairs of the company, down to the smallest details, at his fingers ends. Time and again Dill and other Senators went after him, but Mr. Gifford, never losing his composure, parried the questions and proved well able to take care of himself even in the rough and tumble debate to which the Senate is so accustomed but which is frequently so disconcerting to those called upon to testify.

The investigation, which will cover besides the A. T. & T., its associated or related companies or organizations, services and contracts, will not concern rates, although they may be inquired into later. In describing its purpose, the Telephone Division outlined this tentative program:

"(A) The investigation and study of the corporate history and the financial structure of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, including the connections and relationships with the Associated Bell Companies and the other subsidiaries of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

11/16/34

"This examination will also include subsidiaries which manufacture equipment and supplies for the parent American Telephone and Telegraph Company and for the Associated Bell Companies, including all subsidiaries or related companies which affect the communications industry, under the jurisdiction of this Commission.

"The examination will include the financial arrangements between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries, and the agreements, financial and otherwise, of the various subsidiaries with each other.

"(B) - A general inquiry into the license and service contracts between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the various Associated Bell Companies.

"(C) - A general inquiry into the contracts between the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company, Inc., also the contracts between the Western Electric Company, Inc., and the Associated Bell Companies."

After witnesses from the A. T. & T. and subsidiaries are heard, the hearings will be adjourned, and witnesses from independent companies will appear later.

"This inquiry will be directed at the financial structures, services, agreements and contracts" of independents engaged in interstate commerce, it was announced.

The investigation will probably be used as the basis for a report to Congress. How long the hearings might last was a matter of conjecture.

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ABS GETS FIRST COMMERCIAL

The first commercial program on the new American Broadcasting System-WMCA network will be heard tonight (November 16) when the Adam Hat Company will present at 9:55 P.M. EST over the ABS-WMCA network, the ringside description of the Maxie Rosenbloom-Bob Olin fight at Madison Square Garden in New York.

The broadcast will be heard over stations WMCA, New York; WAAB, Boston; WPRO, Providence; WIP, Philadelphia; WCBM, Baltimore; WOL, Washington; WJBK, Detroit; WEBR, Buffalo, KQV, Pittsburgh, WFBE, Cincinnati, and WDEL, Wilmington.

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11/16/34

MACKAY OPENS ALL RADIO JAPAN SERVICE

Direct high-speed radiotelegraph service between the United States and Japan opened last Wednesday by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and the Japanese Government radio administration.

This new service with Japan is available to all parts of the United States through the facilities of Postal Telegraph. In Japan, direct communication is provided to all points through the Japanese Government telegraph system which connects with the radio station at Tokio.

From New York and the eleven other principal cities in which Mackay Radio operates, the circuit with Japan is radio all the way.

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NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVE OBSERVES RADIO TREND

As evidence of the growing tendency on the part of manufacturers to increase their expenditures in other media, John T. Fitzgerald, of Reynolds-Fitzgerald, Inc., President of the Newspaper Representatives' Association, of Chicago, referred to a special report compiled recently for Sales Management by Advertising Record Company, showing radio expenditures for the first eight months this year as compared with the same period in 1933. Of the three general product classifications mentioned as still heavy users of national newspaper advertising, all show substantial increases in radio expenditures for national network broadcasting. One of the three, drugs and toilet goods, has nearly doubled its radio advertising during the past year, according to Sales Management figures.

A comparison of network radio broadcasting expenditures for these product classifications follows:

| | <u>Eight-Month Totals</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| | <u>1933</u> | <u>1934</u> |
| Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco | \$2,096,164 | \$2,199,843 |
| Drugs and Toilet Goods | 4,507,761 | 8,531,568 |
| Foods and Food Beverages | 5,551,375 | 7,291,954 |

Note - The network radio broadcasting figures cover all national or chain broadcasting carried over the networks of the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System. The figures cover facilities only and do not include talent charges.

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UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

THE AIR FORCE IS THE ONLY BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHICH IS NOT A PART OF THE ARMY. IT IS A SEPARATE BRANCH OF THE ARMY, AND IT IS THE ONLY BRANCH OF THE ARMY WHICH IS NOT A PART OF THE ARMY.

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NEW EDITION OF RCA WORLD MAP

A new edition of the world-wide telegraph system of RCA Communications, Inc., has been received from William A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager. This shows radio telephone as well as radio telegraph circuits operated by R.C.A. Communications. The telephone circuits go to Honolulu and Manila and from Manila, by automatic relay to Java, Siam and Berlin. In the United States the domestic circuits to Washington, Boston, New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco are now shown by solid lines instead of dotted lines as heretofore, showing the completion of these circuits.

In order to simplify the map, the very numerous relay circuits from foreign destinations of the RCA direct circuits have been omitted. France has relay circuits to all French Colonies; Great Britain, of course, Holland the same, and so on.

Subsidiary circuits are noted between San Juan and New Orleans, Havana and New Orleans and Manila and Shanghai, supplementing direct circuits to New York and San Francisco, Manila and Tokio and Honolulu with Manila, Tokio and Saigon.

It is noted that the terminus of the Manchurian circuit has been transferred from Mukden to Hsinking.

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COMPOSERS TO MOVE INTO RADIO CITY

On or about November 30th, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers will be moved to the 45th floor of the R.C.A. Building at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

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COPELAND ALL SET TO INTRODUCE NEW FOODS & DRUGS BILL

Aided and abetted by Under Secretary of Agriculture, Rex Tugwell, Senator Copeland of New York, just reelected for six years, will introduce a Foods & Drugs Bill modelled very much along the lines of the one to which broadcast advertisers so vigorously objected last session. It will be drafted by Ole Salthe, formerly Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the New York State Health Department.

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SHORT WAVES AS MEDICINE DEMONSTRATED

The use of radio apparatus to transmit heat in the treatment of certain diseases was demonstrated at the opening session of the American Congress of Physical Therapy in Philadelphia by two young Frenchmen, Dr. A. Halphen and Dr. J. Auclair.

Under the patient's bed, Dr. Halphen explained, are electrodes and at a distance, some times in an adjoining room, is the generator.

"There is no wire or cable, nothing to disturb the patient, he proceeded. "His temperature - in cases where medication is made speedier and more effective by raising the temperature - goes to the desired height and in the desired time by means of the short waves.

"By this method we can bring to the physician a patient ready for the best results of treatment, in a certain social disease which responds to heat treatments. A patient can be heated to 104 or 105 degrees for 100 hours, a 100 per cent cure being effected by this single treatment. Ordinarily this disease takes at least six weeks to cure."

An American short-wave frequency apparatus was demonstrated at the meeting. It differs from the Frenchmen's device in that the electrodes are applied directly to the patient. The apparatus resembles an ordinary radio set, except that it is a broadcasting instrument rather than a receiving set.

It may be used, it was explained, for electro-surgical, electro-coagulation or to induce artificial fever.

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ALARM ON PARIS PHONES TO WARN OF BURGLARS.

The engineers of the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones have just perfected an alarm to warn of burglars. The device, called a "Sygnaphone", consists of a small phonograph-like apparatus which is hooked up with an ordinary telephone, and by multiple contacts with various parts of the house and a direct connection with the police headquarters constitutes, it is claimed, a foolproof burglar alarm.

If a contact is established, the phonograph apparatus is set in motion, notifying the police of the address of the residence which is being robbed. Not only do the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones officials hope to place the burglar alarm in hundreds of Paris homes, but also to install hundreds of additional telephones.

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11/16/34

MAY ASK END OF PRESS CODES

An assertion that all newspapers might be advised to withdraw from NRA codes if the Labor Relations Board accepted jurisdiction in a dispute between the San Francisco Call-Bulletin and one of its former employees, was expressed recently in Washington.

The complaint was brought before the Board by Dean Jennings who said he was forced to resign his position as the Call-Bulletin's chief rewrite man because of activities with the newspaper guild.

Elisha Hanson, who also is counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, held the dispute was one which should be handled by the newspaper industrial board, the Code Authority.

Alexander Lindey, speaking for the guild, contended the Labor Relations Board was given authority to treat with such cases by the law establishing it, enacted by Congress last Spring.

The hearing was closed, but subsequently Hanson gave this version of the hearing to newspapermen:

"I was asked what would happen if the Board issued an order in this case. I said that Mr. (William Randolph) Hearst (owner of the paper) would not comply with it.

"I was asked if I was authorized to state the position of Mr. Hearst. I said his position was that if the code was meaningless insofar as the Government was concerned, it was meaningless insofar as he was concerned."

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

An organization which has been established for the purpose of making available to the public the books and manuscripts of the great writers of the world, and of preserving the same for the use of future generations.

The collection of books and manuscripts is now being increased by the purchase of new volumes, and by the donation of old ones.

The library is open to the public, and is free of charge.

The library is situated at the corner of 4th Street and 1st Avenue, New York City.

The library is open from 10 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening.

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The library is situated at the corner of 4th Street and 1st Avenue, New York City.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

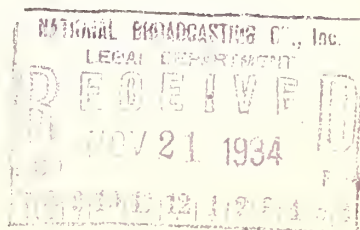
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 20, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| Would Transfer Radio Operators Back To Ship-Bureau..... | 2 |
| Radio Manufacturers Called For Code Discussions..... | 3 |
| Angle Succeeds To Head Of Stromberg-Carlson..... | 4 |
| N. Y. Mayor Suggests Restricting Loud Speakers..... | 4 |
| Hearst Buys WBAL..... | 5 |
| Lutheran Station To Observe 10th Anniversary..... | 5 |
| Roxy To Try To Revive Philadelphia Theatre..... | 6 |
| Broadcasters Go Bear Hunting..... | 6 |
| Another Clear Channel Study Meeting Friday..... | 7 |
| James Promises Radio Advertising Facts..... | 7 |
| Johnstone, Radio Publicity Pioneer, Goes To WOR..... | 8 |
| ABS Adds New Station At Albany..... | 8 |
| Industry Notes..... | 9 |
| Stage Code Again Protests Free Broadcast Attendance..... | 10 |
| All Stations Join In Washington Gambling War..... | 10 |
| European Radio Development..... | 11 |
| Broadcast Advertising Displaces Billboards..... | 12 |

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November 20, 1934.

WOULD TRANSFER RADIO OPERATORS BACK TO SHIP BUREAU

In his report of the burning of the "Morro Castle", Dickerson N. Hoover, Assistant Director, recommended that radio operators be put back under the jurisdiction of the Navigation Bureau of the Commerce Department where they were before the Radio Commission took them over.

"The crux of the whole matter for improving the efficiency of the Steamboat Inspection Service rests in the creation of a central staff in Washington", Mr. Hoover suggests. "Until that is done, we cannot hope to have any constructive improvement made in the design of ships with reference to subdivision and Governmental approval, and the same would hold with reference to superstructures. It is not sufficient to follow the industry; the Government must lead.

"I recommend that there be transferred to the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection the licensing and disciplining of radio operators on ships. A ship must be considered as an entity, and radio operators are a part of it, and should be disciplined by the same agency that has control over officers."

The testimony shows that the stand-by or CQ was sent over the wireless at 3:18 A.M., and the SOS at 3:24 A.M., E.S.T. It is evident that the fire had been out of control for some time when the SOS was finally sent. While there was criticism that the radio signal was slow in going out, this was rather levelled at the Acting Captain of the "Morro Castle", the radio operator being under his orders.

If Director Hoover's recommendation were followed out, it would return the Field Division, so long headed by W. D. Terrell, to the Navigation Bureau in the Commerce Department. All radio control was originally lodged there under the old Ship Act due to the fact that wireless originally was used principally aboard ships. However, as wireless developed into radio and entertainment programs, the field broadened so greatly that the Federal Radio Commission was created. It was sometime, however, before the Commission took over the Division that had to do with licensing ship operators. This remained under the Commerce Department for several years before being absorbed by the Radio Commission. Ship radio inspection is now a part of the Engineering Division of the Federal Communications Commission.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It is a well known fact that the history of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and independence. The first step was the Declaration of Independence in 1776, which declared the colonies to be free and independent states.

The next step was the Constitution of 1787, which established the framework of the federal government. The Constitution was a landmark document that created a new form of government, one that was based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The Constitution was a great achievement, but it was not without its challenges. The early years of the new nation were marked by a series of conflicts and struggles, as the country sought to establish its identity and its place in the world.

One of the most significant challenges was the issue of slavery. The Constitution did not explicitly mention slavery, but it did provide for the continuation of the slave trade. This led to a long and bitter struggle that eventually resulted in the abolition of slavery in 1865.

The struggle for civil rights continued long after the end of slavery. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, African Americans fought for equal rights and against discrimination. The Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 1960s was a pivotal moment in this struggle, leading to the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

11/20/34

According to a Government official, there has never been a time in any great ship catastrophe when a complaint that the radio apparatus failed to function properly has been made. This was attributed to the care with which the inspection of radio apparatus is made and the fact that the time of Government inspections are unknown to ship radio operators. They expect to be inspected every time they go into port.

"Also you have never heard of a radio operator beating the other passengers into a lifeboat", said the Government official previously mentioned. "Jack Binns stuck and saved his ship. Philips lost his life heroically on the Titanic. Kuhn, I think on the Old Dominion Liner, "Munroe", was finally ordered ashore by the Captain but gallantly gave his life preserver to a woman, missed the last life boat, jumped into the sea and perished.

"There is a memorial in Battery Park, New York to heroic radio operators and I believe it shows that between twenty-five and thirty of them have lost their lives in service."

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS CALLED FOR CODE DISCUSSIONS

Two NRA Code meetings have been called, the first November 27th, concerning the manufacturers of radio receivers, transmitting apparatus, including tubes and public address systems. The second will be held December 4th on all problems relating to cabinet manufacturing.

As explained by Bond Geddes, a supplemental code for the former group has been proposed by the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. Involved in the meeting of the second group is the future NRA Code status of cabinet manufacturers, under the electrical and radio, furniture or possibly some separate code.

A questionnaire was recently transmitted to all manufacturers of radio-electrical products pursuant to the agreement by NEMA and RMA with the National Industrial Recovery Board for separate and independent code administration for the radio industry. The data secured from the questionnaire will determine the classification, either in the radio or electrical code operations, of various parts and accessory manufacturers.

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ANGLE SUCCEEDS TO HEAD OF STROMBERG-CARLSON

Wesley M. Angle, former Vice-President, has succeeded the late W. Roy McCanne as President of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Angle, whom one of his friends judged to be about 50 years old and characterized as "the same high type of man as Mr. McCanne", has gone from the ground up with the company which he joined after his graduation from Harvard in 1903.

George A. Scoville, who also has long been with the company, was chosen Vice-President, and General Manager, to succeed Mr. Angle. Lee McCanne, son of the late president, becomes Secretary and a Director of the company.

Mr. Angle began as a cable machine operator. He was promoted to Assistant Secretary in 1907, and later Assistant Treasurer in charge of collects and office manager. Mr. Angle was elected a member of the Board of Directors in 1914 and at the same time served as Secretary of the company. He became Vice-President in 1924.

Mr. Scoville, who now has general supervision of sales, advertising and engineering, joined the Stromberg-Carlson Company as Sales Manager in 1916, having previously been connected with the General Electric Company. He was elected a Vice-President in 1924. Mr. Scoville is a Director in the U. S. Independent Telephone Association.

Mr. McCanne was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1929 and has served in the Stromberg Engineering and Sound System Departments and has been active in company sales promotion.

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N. Y. MAYOR SUGGESTS RESTRICTING LOUD SPEAKERS

Waiting until after the election so that his motives would not be misunderstood, Mayor LaGuardia has addressed the following letter to Police Commissioner Valentine with regard to loud-speakers:

"Now that loud-speakers and amplifiers are pretty well perfected and in general use, I feel that it is necessary to curb and regulate their use in the streets of the city.

"The use of loud-speakers during the last election in many instances reached the point of being a public nuisance. We can now safely regulate and supervise the use of amplifiers, embracing also their use in political campaigns. Surely no one can complain if in the course of political campaigns the use of

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loud-speakers be prohibited after 10 o'clock at night. As long as the rule applies to everybody, there can be no just complaint.

"In the meantime, please have a study made of the existing ordinance to see if it is sufficiently broad to enforce such regulations under existing conditions. If not, please submit amendments so that the Board of Aldermen may give it proper consideration.

"Pending such amendment of the ordinance, if same is found to be necessary, you will strictly supervise the use of loud-speakers and amplifiers, particularly perambulating devices travelling through the streets of the city for advertising or other purposes. Please keep it down to a very minimum and deny all permits during the hours of the night."

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HEARST BUYS WBAL

It is reported that in further extending his network, William Randolph Hearst has bought Station WBAL, of Baltimore, from the Baltimore Consolidated Gas Company for a figure approximating a quarter of a million dollars.

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LUTHERAN STATION TO OBSERVE 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Station KFUD, of St. Louis, will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary, Sunday, December 9th, 3 to 4:30 P.M., in a public service at the Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis. The service will be broadcast over KFUD. A number of special Anniversary studio programs will be broadcast throughout the week. A three-hour DX program will be broadcast, Friday, December 14, from midnight until 3 A.M., especially for the benefit of remote listeners.

Station KFUD of which the Rev. Herman H. Hohenstein is director, is located on the 72-acre campus of Concordia Theological Seminary, one of the largest Protestant institutions of its kind in the country. The Lutheran Church, which owns KFUD, was founded in 1847, and is divided into 30 districts, 25 of which are in the United States, 3 in Canada, and 2 in South America. The Lutheran Church numbers over 3,000 active pastors, and has 70 missionaries in China and India. Station KFUD increased its service to the public from 2 to 32 broadcasts during the last ten years.

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Information is being furnished to the Bureau of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and to the State of California, for their information and use.

The following information is being furnished to the Bureau of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and to the State of California, for their information and use:

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REMARKS: (SEE PAGE 2)

The following information is being furnished to the Bureau of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and to the State of California, for their information and use:

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ROXY TO TRY TO REVIVE PHILADELPHIA THEATRE

Samuel L. Rothafel - the "Roxy" of movie and radio fame, after his ups and downs in New York is to become director of the Mastbaum, Philadelphia's largest theatre, which has been closed most of the time for several years. It will be renamed Roxy-Mastbaum, will be reopened December 24th, and Roxy will be in personal charge of all stage presentations.

Warner Brothers made the announcement and ended almost a year's speculation as to what would be the next theatrical venture of the showman, who of late has been appearing in a commercial radio hour. It was once even reported, after he quit Radio City, that he would, in conjunction with others, take over the lease of the British Broadcasting Company when it expired and give them a taste of American broadcasting.

Roxy, although new as a theatre director in Philadelphia, is not new to the Quaker City or Pennsylvania show business. He got his start in the theatrical game at Forrest City, Pa., near Scranton.

It was there in 1907 that he put on his first "movie" - in a vacant store-room, with the audience seated on chairs borrowed from the local undertaker.

Soon after that, he came to the old Bijou Theater in Philadelphia and directed motion picture shows. Eventually he went to New York.

Two things Roxy will be remembered for will be that he was one of the first in the country to have soldierly ushers. He drilled his ushers as he was drilled when he was a private in the Marine Corps. Also Roxy was responsible for all military hospitals being equipped with radio receivers. His "Gang" originally supplied those for Walter Reed in Washington but now it is part of the Government standard equipment.

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BROADCASTERS GO BEAR HUNTING

Phil Loucks, Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, and Harry Shaw, formerly of WMT, of Waterloo, Ia., have gone to Canada to hunt bear. J. C. McNary, Technical Director of the Association, is in charge of the NAB offices during Mr. Louck's absence.

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THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS.

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears from the records of the County of Dallas, State of Texas.

Given under my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1902.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County of Dallas, State of Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas.

X X X X X

NOTARY PUBLIC IN AND FOR THE STATE OF TEXAS.

My commission expires on the 1st day of January, 1902.

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ANOTHER CLEAR CHANNEL STUDY MEETING FRIDAY

A second conference will be held Friday, November 23rd, at the Federal Communications Commission in the clear channel study planned by the Commission upon which future clear channel policies will be based. The undertaking will be participated in by about 35 stations and will involve an expenditure of approximately \$60,000, one-fifth of which will be paid by the Commission.

Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, Chief Engineer of the Commission, will be in charge and will be assisted by a sub-committee composed of his assistant, A. D. Ring; Dr. J. H. Dellinger of the Bureau of Standards; C. M. Jansky, Consulting Engineer, and several others yet to be named.

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JAMES PROMISES RADIO ADVERTISING FACTS

E. P. H. James, Sales Promotion Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, speaking on the subject, "Radio Goes Fact Finding", told the First District Advertising Federation of America at New Haven, of studies continually being made to disclose the number of listeners at different times, where they are located, and what they are like.

"The complete story will be ready soon", he said. "In 1935 the advertiser can count on having a plentiful supply of credible facts about radio."

All NBC fan mail is now mechanically sorted and tabulated. Careful checking shows close agreement between the fan-mail index of listener distribution and the results of field tests of radio reception strength. Wherever there is pronounced variation, he said, it is accounted for by the competition among radio stations.

L. E. McGivernor, Promotion Manager of the New York Daily News, said:

"I must warn you further that buying newspapers is a lot less fun and satisfaction than buying radio, for instance. This newspaper publishing on its business side is a pretty dull, drab, humdrum affair. We have no opening nights. We cannot take you and Mrs. Advertiser into beautiful offices where everybody is in evening dress, and show you Paul Whiteman at work, introduce you to Rudy Vallee, have you shake hands with Eddie Cantor, or make you acquainted with the cute blonde who does the baby talk specialty. No celebrities go with your newspaper contract. You have no excuse for going to New York to see that the schedule starts off with a bang. We cannot make you a person of consequence in the artistic, theatrical or night club world.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the security of the system. It is intended for use by personnel who are responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system. The information contained herein is classified as CONFIDENTIAL and should be handled accordingly. The following information is provided for your information:

2. The system is designed to provide a secure environment for the storage and processing of sensitive information. It is important that all personnel who have access to the system understand the security requirements and procedures. The following information is provided for your information:

3. The system is designed to provide a secure environment for the storage and processing of sensitive information. It is important that all personnel who have access to the system understand the security requirements and procedures. The following information is provided for your information:

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

4. The system is designed to provide a secure environment for the storage and processing of sensitive information. It is important that all personnel who have access to the system understand the security requirements and procedures. The following information is provided for your information:

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9. The system is designed to provide a secure environment for the storage and processing of sensitive information. It is important that all personnel who have access to the system understand the security requirements and procedures. The following information is provided for your information:

10. The system is designed to provide a secure environment for the storage and processing of sensitive information. It is important that all personnel who have access to the system understand the security requirements and procedures. The following information is provided for your information:

"The only possible thrill we have for you is the possible change of some red figures to black, and a better profit statement at the end of the year. There are other results from advertising - but are there any more worth while than these?"

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JOHNSTONE, RADIO PUBLICITY PIONEER, GOES TO WOR

G. W. ("Johnny") Johnstone, in charge of the National Broadcasting Company's Press Bureau since the company was organized, has resigned to accept a similar position with Station WOR.

Mr. Johnstone began his service with WEAJ when that station was operated by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company at 195 Broadway, in March, 1923. When the NBC was organized, Mr. Johnstone became Manager of the Press Department and served in that capacity until three years ago. At that time a reorganization developed a new position for Johnstone, who until his resignation, officiated as a liaison between the NBC and radio editors.

Johnstone is personally known to radio editors all over the country and he goes to his new position with their best wishes.

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ABS ADDS NEW STATION AT ALBANY

The new radio station in Albany, N. Y., WABY on 1370 kilocycles, will become a member of the American Broadcasting System network on December 1. WABY is owned and operated by the Adirondack Broadcasting Co., Inc. It will serve the capital district of Albany, Troy and Schenectady. Richard Osgood is the Program Director and Norman Sherwood, Chief Engineer.

Plans for a network program dedicated to Station WPRO, in Providence, R. I., congratulating the station on the new frequency, 630 kilocycles, and increased power under which it is now operating, are being arranged by executives of the A.B.S. George B. Storer, President of the new network, will be one of the principal speakers. A recent survey completed by Commander T.A.M. Craven and the Washington Institute of Technology on the power coverage of WPRO on 630 kilocycles with directional antenna system shows that the geographical coverage in terms of milovolts is greater than any other Rhode Island station, according to an ABS statement.

A Midwestern sales office of the network was opened at 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, last Monday.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1. The Department of Defense has received information from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently operating in the [redacted] area.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

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::::
 ::::INDUSTRY NOTES::::
 ::::

A call for a convention of American manufacturers in New York on Dec. 5 and 6 to draft recommendations for recovery that can be presented to the National Administration and the next Congress was sent out Sunday. The call was issued by fifty of the Nation's industrial leaders, including James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Radio Corporation of America, under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Supplementing its recently issued log of short-wave radiophone stations of the world - a valuable guide to all-wave set owners who like to tune in foreign short-wave broadcasts - the Department of Commerce has compiled a new log of broadcasting stations that operate on the intermediate and long waves. It is entitled "Foreign Radio Broadcasting Services" and is available from the Electrical Equipment Division of the Department of Commerce for 25¢ a copy.

Miss Judith Waller and Robert Barrett, NBC; Miss Irene Sweetland, WGN; Harold Burnett, CBS; William Cline, WLS, and Philip K. Friedlander, WCFL, along with the newspapermen who regularly covered A Century of Progress at Chicago, were presented with gold wrist watches in appreciation of their work in connection with the Exposition.

A new type of radio telephone equipment which enables captains of fishing vessels, harbor craft and yachts to have telephone service at sea comparable with that on land is being shown for the first time at the Marine Exhibit, 80 Broad Street, New York City.

Captains merely pick up a telephone, located for example in the pilot house, press a button and say "Marine Operator." Promptly a voice replies with the familiar "Number Please" and the call goes through. When the ship itself is called, a selective device rings its bell but not that of any other ship. The equipment was designed by Bell Telephone Laboratories for the Western Electric Company.

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Alleging false advertising, particularly in that broadcast over radio stations from Chicago, Los Angeles and Dallas, the Federal Trade Commission has cited United Remedies, Inc., of Chicago, distributors of "Kolor-Bak", to answer charges of misrepresentation and unfair competition. The product is advertised, according to the complaint, as a permanent hair coloring, whereas the Commission asserts it merely artificially colors the hair and must be used periodically, as the hair grows, to continue its effect as a coloring agent.

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STAGE CODE AGAIN PROTESTS FREE BROADCAST ATTENDANCE

A renewed protest against the presentation of free entertainment by the radio broadcasting companies in Broadway theatres and their own large studios has been expressed by the Legitimate Theatre Code Authority.

A resolution requesting that it be made a condition in the licensing of all broadcasting stations that they shall not be permitted to present programs before large audiences was unanimously passed, and a committee composed of Marcus Heiman, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Frank Gillmore and William A. Brady, ex officio member, was named to go to Washington in the near future and place the matter before the Federal Communications Commission.

Several months ago the same problem was considered by the Code Authority and virtually the same committee was sent to Washington to confer with representatives of the motion picture and radio industries. As a result of that conference the radio industry's representatives promised to make a survey of the attendance at free broadcasts as a guide to future action. That report has not yet been submitted to the Legitimate Theatre Code Authority.

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ALL STATIONS JOIN IN WASHINGTON GAMBLING WAR

Frank M. Russell of the National Broadcasting Co., operating Stations WMAL and WRC, Harry Butcher, of Columbia, WJSV, and LeRoy Mark of the American Broadcasting System, WOL, joined the newspapers in banning circulation of information on "numbers", the Capital's leading gambling racket.

In speaking of the policy, Mr. Russell branded the "numbers" game as a pernicious evil - a "scourge on the poor of Washington by an organized band of racketeers."

Mr. Butcher, while recognizing the right of people to spend their money as they see fit, called the racket a "sucker's game."

"Knowing what I do about the 'numbers' racket, the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System are not going to be used in its furtherance", Butcher said.

U.S. Attorney Leslie C. Garnett has held that suppression of "numbers" information would help wipe out the racket.

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EUROPEAN RADIO DEVELOPMENT

(As revealed in United States Commerce Dept. reports)

Antwerp's first radio show, held the early part of last month, was considered very successful, with sales exceeding the expectation of exhibitors. Only one complete American radio set was shown at the exhibition, all other exhibits being of national manufacture, or at least, constructed in Belgium partly from imported equipment.

High import duties, together with a notable improvement in the quality of locally produced receiving sets, have brought about a marked decline in imports of American radios into Belgium.

While there is a tendency towards the entire disappearance of complete American sets from the Belgian market, there appears to be an accelerated demand for American parts. Many of the locally-made sets, have been mounted with American tubes, condensers, loudspeakers and other equipment. Two years ago, American radio sets predominated in Belgium.

The latest estimate of the number of licensed receiving sets in the Irish Free State is 54,000, an increase of 9,000 since December 31, 1933. The license fee for operation of receiving sets was recently reduced to a flat rate of 10 shillings (\$2.50) a year.

The United States, it is pointed out, is by far the chief supplier of receiving sets to the Egyptian market, accounting for approximately 60 per cent of the imports. Total imports from January to July, inclusive, amounted to 14, 917 units, valued at \$456,000.

Recent apprehension with regard to Japanese competition was not justified. Only slightly more than 300 Japanese sets were imported into Egypt this year and there is no indication that Japan will in the near future increase its share.

The increasing popularity of radio in India is largely attributed to the availability of short-wave programs from local stations as well as the Empire programs.

India's wireless imports of wireless apparatus, in which radio sets are included, in the four months ended July 31 were valued at 380,000 rupees (A rupee equals about 38 cents). Imports

11/20/34

from the United States under this classification increased to 159,000 rupees in the April-July period of the current year.

During the first half of this year, Rumania imported radio sets valued at \$172,000, an increase of 40 per cent compared with the corresponding figure for 1933. While the value of American equipment imported is not given, the report shows that out of a total volume of 52,000 kilograms imported from January to June 1934, the United States accounted for more than 15 per cent and ranked after Germany and Austria.

Advertising by radio in Rumania is limited to short announcements and slogan words spoken in the intervals between items on the program. Once or twice a week broadcasts are given in French and German for the benefit of foreign listeners-in.

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BROADCAST ADVERTISING DISPLACES BILLBOARDS

The bill-posting crew heretofore ahead of "Green Pastures" theatrical troupe now enroute, has given away to radio broadcasts, according to reports from the Middle West. Short announcements are made in the city several days before the show's arrival. On the day of the performance, there is a program broadcast by the Hall-Johnson Choir, which travels with the "Green Pastures" troupe. Capacity houses are reported.

Miss Klara K. Knecht, Educational Director of the Hagenback-Wallace Circus, was one of the pioneers of the country in this work. Miss Knecht travels ahead of the circus and is famous for her anecdotes about circus performers and interesting stories of animal life. She has probably spoken over more different broadcasting stations than any woman in America.

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March 2, 1941

Dear Mr. [Name]:
I have your letter of March 1, 1941, regarding the matter of [Subject].
I am sorry that I cannot give you a more definite answer at this time.
The matter is being handled as quickly as possible.
I will be in touch with you again as soon as I have more information.

I am sure that you will understand the need for a thorough investigation.
I will be sure to keep you informed of any developments.
Thank you for your patience and understanding.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

I am sure that you will understand the need for a thorough investigation.
I will be sure to keep you informed of any developments.
Thank you for your patience and understanding.

I am sure that you will understand the need for a thorough investigation.
I will be sure to keep you informed of any developments.
Thank you for your patience and understanding.

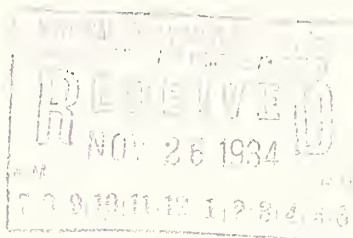
Sincerely,
[Signature]

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

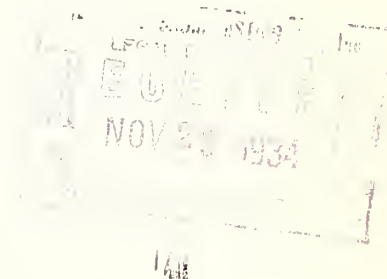
CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 23, 1934.

| | |
|---|----|
| Census Not Satisfied With Station Business Figures..... | 2 |
| Hearst WBAL Purchase Figure Higher Than Reported..... | 3 |
| The FCC Would Blossom Into \$2,000,000 Plum Tree..... | 5 |
| Music Leaders Solidly Oppose More Educational Time..... | 6 |
| Nice For Frederic Huber!..... | 10 |
| Radio Has Upper Hand, Says "O.H."..... | 10 |
| Some Recent NBC New And Renewal Accounts..... | 9 |
| Decisions Of The FCC Broadcast Division..... | 11 |
| Army Officer Calls People Telephone-Minded..... | 12 |

No. 777





CENSUS NOT SATISFIED WITH STATION BUSINESS FIGURES

Feeling that they were incomplete and perhaps were not as thorough and authentic as they might be, the Bureau of the Census has not officially released the figures designed to show the volume of the broadcasting industry business. It is just possible, not being satisfied with the effort or feeling that sufficient data had not been obtained that the Census Bureau may withhold this report permanently.

Nevertheless the tabulation, a copy of which was secured unofficially, gives food for interesting speculation. It indicates that the gross income of 374 broadcasters last year amounted to \$55,140,000. Of this amount the 27 stations heard from in New York accounted for \$35,011,000. California was second, the same number of stations there grossing \$2,097,000 for 1933. Illinois was third with \$1,800,000. Other States in the million, or more, dollar class were Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The report by States follows with number of stations in each State parenthetically indicated:

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Alabama (6) | \$ 191,000 | Nebraska (10) | \$ 325,000 |
| Arizona (4) | 131,000 | New Jersey (8) | 1,538,000 |
| California (27) | 2,097,000 | New York (27) | 35,011,000 |
| Colorado (10) | 312,000 | North Carolina (7) | 252,000 |
| Florida (4) | 123,000 | North Dakota (6) | 165,000 |
| Georgia (10) | 242,000 | Ohio (14) | 1,182,000 |
| Idaho (4) | 66,000 | Oklahoma (4) | 155,000 |
| Illinois (21) | 1,800,000 | Oregon (9) | 414,000 |
| Indiana (7) | 223,000 | Pennsylvania (19) | 1,043,000 |
| Iowa (8) | 593,000 | South Carolina (4) | 72,000 |
| Kansas (6) | 160,000 | South Dakota (4) | 40,000 |
| Louisiana (8) | 311,000 | Tennessee (11) | 601,000 |
| Maryland (6) | 487,000 | Texas (29) | 862,000 |
| Massachusetts (13) | 1,416,000 | Utah (3) | 280,000 |
| Michigan (11) | 906,000 | Virginia (7) | 267,000 |
| Minnesota (6) | 664,000 | Washington (12) | 646,000 |
| Mississippi (3) | 66,000 | West Virginia (3) | 56,000 |
| Missouri (13) | 1,093,000 | Wisconsin (13) | 749,000 |
| Montana (5) | 126,000 | Others (12) | 745,000 |
| | | Totals (374) | \$55,140,000 |

The canvass of the broadcasting stations was a part of the Census of America and included the theatrical and moving picture industries as well

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be distributed outside of your organization.

2. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area.

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HEARST WBAL PURCHASE FIGURE HIGHER THAN REPORTED

Authoritative sources reveal that the purchase figure of Station WBAL, Baltimore, by the American Radio News Corporation, a subsidiary of the Hearst Company, was "almost double" a quarter of a million dollars, as first reported. The price paid by Mr. Hearst for this choice 10,000 watt clear channel station was approximated to be \$400,000.

The change in ownership will not be effected until after the contract has been ratified by the Federal Communications Commission which now has the matter under consideration.

Among the other stations known to be owned by Hearst are WCAE, 1000 watts, Pittsburgh; KYA, 1000 watts, San Francisco; WINS, 1,000 watts, New York; and WISN, 250 watts, Milwaukee. From this it will be seen that WBAL with its 10,000 watts is the Goliath of the group. It has been rumored that the publisher may be affiliated with WENR, 50,000 watts power in Chicago following the removal of KYW to Philadelphia, and that he may soon acquire stations in other cities.

The stations, as yet, are not operated as a network but locally in conjunction with the Hearst paper in that city. The story continues to bob up that M. H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company, may at some future time become affiliated with this group. Thomas White, Hearst General Manager, is credited with the successful consummation of the Baltimore deal.

There is a trend of newspapers towards the purchase of stations by newspapers. Former Governor, James Cox, of Ohio, has just bought two stations to be operated in connection with his newspapers in Dayton and Miami. The first of Governor Cox's purchases was WLBW at Erie, Pa., which will be moved to Dayton and the other was WIOD, at Miami. Following this the Dayton Herald and Journal took over WSMK in that city.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is reported to own WJAY, Cleveland, to own 40 percent of WKBN, Youngstown, also an interest in WAIU, Columbus and to be reaching out for WHK, Cleveland. The Columbus Dispatch and the Ohio State Journal are understood to control two stations.

More than 50 stations are newspaper-owned or operated in the United States, as follows:

KTAR, owned and operated by the Phoenix (Ariz.) Arizona Republic and The Electrical Equipment Co., Phoenix; KMJ, Owned by James McClatchy Co., Fresno, Calif., operated by the Fresno (Calif.) Bee; KLX, owned and operated by Oakland (Calif.) Tribune Building Co.; KFBK, owned by James McClatchy Co., Sacramento, Calif., and operated by the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee; KPO, owned by Hale Bros., Inc., and the Chronicle Publishing Co., San Francisco, Calif.; KWG, owned by McClatchy Newspapers, Sacramento, Calif., operated by

2. This information is being furnished to you for your information only.

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Portable Wireless Telephone Co., Stockton, Calif.; WDAE, owned by the Tampa (Fla.) Publishing Co., operated by Tampa Daily Times; WSB, owned and operated by Atlanta (Ga.) Journal; WAAF, owned and operated by the Chicago Daily Drivers Journal; WGN, owned and operated by WGN, Inc., (Chicago Tribune), Chicago, Ill.; WMAQ, owned by WMAQ, Inc., (Chicago Daily News), managed and operated by National Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WHBF, owned and operated by the Rock Island (Ill.) Broadcasting Co., an affiliate of the Rock Island Argus; WTRC, owned and operated by Truth Radio Corp., Elkhart, Ind.; WFAM, owned and operated by South Bend (Ind.) Tribune; KSO, owned and operated by the Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Studio - Des Moines Register & Tribune Bldg.; WIBW, owned by the Capper Publications, Topeka, Kans.; KFH, owned and operated by Radio Station KFH Co., Inc., Wichita, Kan. (Wichita Eagle); WHAS, owned and operated by the Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal and Louisville Times.

Also, WTAG, owned and operated by Worcester (Mass.) Telegram Publishing Co., Inc.; WELL, owned and operated by the Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer and News; WWJ, owned and operated by the Detroit (Mich.) News; WDAF, owned and operated by Kansas City (Mo.) Star Company; KSD, owned and operated by the St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch; WJAG, owned and operated by Norfolk (Neb.) News; KOH, owned by the McClatchy Newspapers, operated by The Bee, Inc., at Reno, Nev.; WBEN, owned and operated by WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; WESG, operated by WESG, Inc., sponsored by Elmira (N. Y.) Star-Gazette, Inc.; WLTH, owned and operated by The Voice of Brooklyn, Inc., Eagle Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.; WINS, owned and operated by American Radio News Corp., New York City; WWNC, owned and operated by Citizen Broadcasting Co., Inc., Asheville, N. C.; WSJS, owned and operated by Winston-Salem (N.C.) Journal and Twin City Sentinel; WKY, owned and operated by WKY Radiophone Co., (Oklahoma Publishing Co., Oklahoma City); KGW, owned and operated by the Portland (Ore.) Oregonian; KOIN, owned and operated by KOIN, Inc., Portland (Ore.) Oregon Journal.

Also, WSAN, owned by Allentown (Pa.) Call Publishing Co., Inc.; WHP, owned and operated by WHP, Inc., Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph; WQAN, owned and operated by the Scranton (Pa.) Times; WFBC, owned and operated by the Greenville (S.C.) News-Piedmont Co.; WTJS, owned and operated by the Sun Publishing Co., Jackson, Tenn.; WMC, owned and operated by WMC, Inc., affiliated with the Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal; WFAA, owned and operated by the Dallas (Tex.) News and Dallas Journal; KRLD, owned and operated by KRLD Radio Corp. (Dallas, Tex., Times Herald); WBAP, owned and operated by Fort Worth (Tex.) Star-Telegram; KPRC, owned and operated by the Houston Printing Co. (Houston, Tex. Post); WCAX, owned and operated by the Burlington (Vt.) Daily News; WDEV, owned and operated by Harry C. Whitehill in connection with the publication of the Waterbury (Vt.) Record; WDBJ, owned by Roanoke (Va.) Times-World, operated by Richardson-Wayland Electrical Corp., Roanoke, Va.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1921
TO THE EDITOR
SIR,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of the book "The Principles of Chemistry" by Sir Isaac Newton, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. VAN VLECK
Professor of Chemistry
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed for you are two copies of the book "The Principles of Chemistry" by Sir Isaac Newton, one of which is for your personal use and the other for the library of the University of Chicago. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. H. VAN VLECK
Professor of Chemistry
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Ill.

11/23/34

Also WHIS, owned and operated by Bluefield (W. Va.) Daily Telegraph; KFIZ, owned and operated by Fond du Lac (Wis.) Reporter Printing Co.; WISN, owned and operated by the American Radio News Corp. (Hearst Newspapers); WTMJ, owned and operated by Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal; WRJN, owned by Racine Broadcasting Corp., operated by the Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times; WHBL, owned by and operated by the Sheboygan (Wis.) Press; KGU, owned and operated by Honolulu (T. H.) Advertiser Publishing Co.

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THE FCC WOULD BLOSSOM INTO \$2,000,000 PLUM TREE

The Federal Communications Commission asking the Bureau of the Budget for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, represents an appropriation exactly 40 times as large as the amount allotted to the original Radio Commission which was \$50,000. That was in 1928 only six years ago.

However, the Budget Bureau cut the \$2,000,000 request in half but finally compromised on \$1,500,000. In addition to this the Commission, nevertheless, will try to "touch" the forthcoming Congress for \$500,000 to tide it over until July 1st, the last Radio Commission appropriation of \$650,000 having proved inadequate for the new crowd's expenditures.

In a moment of expansiveness, a statement was given out by the Commission a couple of months ago that they hoped in the near future to build the personnel up to 600 persons (It is now about 200). However, Herbert Pethey, Secretary of the Commission evidently fearing that the Commission had tipped its hand, became "panicky" over this announcement and asked that it be recalled and all copies destroyed.

It was said in the banned statement that the intention was to build the Engineering Division up to 174 persons (almost as many as are now employed by the entire Commission), the Accounting Division to 160, the Valuation Division to 117 and the others proportionately.

Although to the casual observer the Commission at present seems to be badly overmanned and to be packed to the limit with political appointments, a bulleting of the usually well informed National Association of Broadcasters says, "Additional personnel is still needed and will be added as the Commission's appropriations allow."

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1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

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2. The second part of the report deals with the financial situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the cultural situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the military situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the results of the various committees and the work of the different departments.

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MUSIC LEADERS SOLIDLY OPPOSE MORE EDUCATIONAL TIME

An example of the thoroughness with which the broadcasters presented their opposition in the question of whether or not additional radio facilities should be allocated to educational and religious stations, now under consideration by the Federal Communications Commission, was the testimony concerning music activities in radio presented by Walter Koons, Music Supervisor of the National Broadcasting Company. It is doubtful if such an outstanding array of music authorities have on a single occasion ever been heard from before on the subject of radio. Among those whose views were presented to the Commission personally or through Mr. Koons were the following:

Paul Whiteman, Conductor and pioneer in Symphonic Syncopation; Frank J. Black, General Musical Director, NBC; Dr. Walter Damrosch, Music Counsel, NBC; Carl Engel, Library of Congress Music Division; Mrs. Edgar Kelley, National Federation of Music Clubs; Dr. Howard Hanson, director, Eastman School of Music; Isidor Philipp, distinguished French pianist; Frank Bridge, noted English composer; Emma R. Fisher, President, American Choral and Festival Alliance; A. Walter Kramer, Editor, Musical America; Pierre V. R. Key, Editor, Musical Digest; Dr. James Francis Cooke, Editor, The Etude.

These music leaders unanimously opposed the proposition of allocating more time to educational programs. Walter Damrosch said he had grave doubts as to the ability of educational institutions to make contributions which would improve or even approach the musical programs now presented over the air.

"How would they obtain the enormous amount of money necessary to present such programs?" Mr. Damrosch asked. "I think that intoxicated by the possibilities of radio, some enthusiasts have formed a very confused and exaggerated idea of the directions in which radio can be made a servant of education.

"The real work of teaching young people how to sing or how to play an instrument or how to compose cannot be done over the radio but must be carried on by the local teacher in the classroom who is in constant personal relation with his pupils, who can correct their faults and examine them as to their programs.

"I do not feel that I have a right to speak of other sciences, but as far as music is concerned, I do not think that the colleges and universities and other scholastic educational bodies can be as well prepared as the present network companies, for the production of great music on the air for educational purposes. Accordingly I would view with grave apprehension any arbitrary allocation of a large percentage of the country's radio facilities to educational institutions."

"John Philip Sousa once told me that the public came to his concerts because he entertained them musically and did not try to educate them", said Mr. Black, NBC's musical director. "But he also added, 'They could have stayed away and been a dollar or two richer in pocket', which applies to radio in this sense - the public can always turn off their radio sets if they are not being pleased. But by entertaining his audience, Sousa did arouse an interest in music. I dare say that a great many of this generation's symphony patrons received their first musical thrills from those memorable band concerts. More than one has confessed to me that his path to the concert halls was made smoother by listening to the March King's rhythms.

"No one can make listeners digest 'high brow' music until their tastes demand it. Radio has in its short life brought the musical taste of the American public a great way along the road toward better music. Not by learned discourses about the subject but by presenting it as something for the enjoyment and pleasure of the listener. The public has learned to crawl musically, and we are helping and hoping to enable it to walk.

"And so for radio! I end as I began by claiming that it is unnecessary for us to defend our broadcasting of either popular or classical music. I merely want to remind those who criticize us musically that radio can only please all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time - if we tried to please all of the people all of the time we would end by offending everybody day and night."

"I am firmly convinced that were it not for radio's fostering of popular music, it would be quite impossible today for the networks to broadcast chamber music, symphonic music, and opera in such increasing quantities", Paul Whiteman told the Commission. "The law of supply and demand inevitably controls markets. Had the networks in the past broadcast more of the serious type of music than the radio audience had been prepared to digest and assimilate, I seriously doubt if we would be hearing as much cultural music as we are hearing today. Radio can only instruct as it entertains - if you cannot ensnare attention and hold it through entertainment, you have no audience. The fact that the radio audience is now asking for more good music is the best proof of what radio has already accomplished in promoting a nation-wide music culture."

A side-light was Mr. Whiteman's explanation of so-called "jazz".

"In its early days, 'jazz' was a rather crude music form consisting of a melody more or less banal, with a syncopated umpety-tump-tump accompaniment plus a 'wild' clarinet, a saxophone, and perhaps a derby-muted trumpet moaning and groaning out improvised conglomeration of noises", Mr. Whiteman related. "Some of us, however, were quick to visualize the potential possibilities of developing these counter melodies in a truly musicianly way. It

It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it straight through from beginning to end. This is not necessarily the best method. In fact, it is often better to read a book in a more haphazard way, jumping from one chapter to another, or even from one section to another. This allows you to get a better sense of the overall structure of the book, and to see how the different parts fit together. It also allows you to focus on the parts of the book that are most interesting to you, and to skip the parts that are less so. This is a more flexible and efficient way to read a book, and it can help you to get the most out of it.

Another common mistake is to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it very slowly and carefully. This is also not necessarily the best method. In fact, it is often better to read a book at a more normal pace, and to take breaks when you need them. This allows you to keep your mind fresh and alert, and to avoid getting bored or tired. It also allows you to take time to think about what you are reading, and to make connections between different parts of the book. This is a more sustainable and effective way to read a book, and it can help you to get the most out of it.

There are many other ways to read a book, and each one has its own advantages and disadvantages. The best way to read a book is the one that works best for you. This may mean reading it straight through, or it may mean jumping around. It may mean reading it slowly and carefully, or it may mean reading it at a more normal pace. The important thing is to find a way that works for you, and to stick to it. This will help you to get the most out of your reading, and to enjoy the process.

One of the most important things to remember when reading a book is to be patient. It is often tempting to give up on a book if you don't like it right away, but this is usually a mistake. In fact, it is often better to keep reading, even if you don't like it at first. This is because you may find that you like it more as you go along, or that you learn something from it that you didn't expect. It is also important to remember that reading a book is a process, and it takes time. Don't expect to get everything out of a book in one sitting. Instead, take your time, and enjoy the journey.

Finally, it is important to remember that reading a book is not just a means to an end. It is also a way of life. Reading can help you to learn about the world, to understand other people, and to improve yourself. It can also be a source of pleasure and enjoyment. So, when you read a book, try to make the most of it. Read it in a way that works for you, and enjoy the process. This will help you to get the most out of your reading, and to make it a part of your life.

11/23/34

also opened the way for us to add to our orchestras new and interesting tone colors never dreamed of in the days of rag-time. Scholarly musicians were called upon to make these new and unusual arrangements which soon came to be known as 'symphonic jazz'. Such arrangements necessitated larger orchestras and more highly trained instrumentalists. It is not taxing your memory too many years to recall the sensation this new style of dance music created. The serious musicians began to find interest and enjoyment in a type of music which previously commanded their contempt."

"If a curtailment or reassignment of the wave lengths now available is made at the expense of the increasingly fine programs of music that are being broadcast, the slow and patient work of years will be destroyed", Mr. Engel, consultant of the Music Division of the Library of Congress testified

"To deprive the public of even a portion of such broadcasts as those sponsored by Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge and the Library of Congress would be a most regrettable calamity."

"The National Federation of Music Clubs is sharing with the radio networks the responsibility of raising the public's standard of taste until the time arrives when the larger part of our public will no longer cry for programs which are an aesthetic disgrace to the country", Mrs. Kelly explained. "For this reason in particular, the Federation raises its definite protest of any suggested legislation that would tend to interfere with or hamper the great cultural influence that network broadcasting is exercising today - and will exercise in even greater degree as the public responds."

"It is not right to expect perfection in any organization and it is quite possible that there may be criticisms concerning the place of radio in education, but in my opinion, the progress which has been made in this field through the present agencies in radio over the past decade have been so enormous that I am well satisfied with the results obtained", Howard Hanson declared.

"I know that the effect upon the average American mind of the vast sums spent for musical programs by commercial interests has led thousands to form a new concept of the practical usefulness of music in our daily lives", said James Francis Cooke, Etude editor. "When Mr. and Mrs. Public learn that one great commercial interest pays as high as \$1,000.00 a minute for an hour of music of the highest character and feels that it is good business to do this, they form a new regard for the desirability of a musical training for their children."

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SOME RECENT NBC NEW AND RENAWALS

NEW - Dr. Miles Laboratories, Inc. (Alka-Seltzer), Elkhart, Ind.; Agency - Wade Advertising Agency, Chicago, Ill.; Started Nov. 19, 1934; Mon. Wed. Fri., 7:45-8:00 P.M. EST; Network-WEAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI-WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO-WOC WOW WDAF; Program - "Uncle Ezra", dramatic program.

NEW - Associated Oil Co. (Gasolines & Motor Oils), San Francisco, Cal.; Agency - Lord & Thomas, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 24, 1934 only, Saturday, 4:45 P.M. to approx. 7:45 P.M. EST; Network - WJZ WBAL WMAL WBZ WBZA WSYR WHAM WGAR WJR KWCR KSO (WENR WKY 5:30-7:45) (WREN WFAA 5:45-7:45) KOIL KTBS KPRC (WOAI 4:45-7:30) KOA KDYL KPO KFI KGW; Program - California Stanford Football Game.

NEW - National Biscuit Co. (Bakery Products), 11th Ave. & 14th St., New York City; Agency - McCann Erickson, Inc., New York City; Starts Dec. 1, 1934, Saturdays 10:30 P.M. to 3:30 A.M. EST, 10:30 P.M. to 4:30 A.M. Daylight Saving Time; Network - 10:30-1:30 - WEAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WFI-WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WMAQ KSD WHO-WOC WOW WDAF WTMJ WIBA KSTP WEBC WDAY KFYZ WRVA KPRC WPTF WWNC WIS WJAX WFLA-WSUN WIOD WAVE WSM WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB KVOO WKY WFAA-WBAP WOAI KTBS KTHS; 1200-2:30 KOA KDYL; 12:30-3:30 KGO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KFSD KTAR; Program - Three bands furnishing continuous dance music.

RENEWAL - Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Agency - The Sweeney & James Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Starts Dec. 3, 1934, Mondays 8:30-9:00 P.M. EST and 11:30-12:00 Midnight EST; Network - 8:30 - WEAF WEEI WTIC WJAR WTAG WCSH WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WLW WMAQ WOC WHO WOW WDAF WKBF CRCT CFCE WTMJ KSTP WIBA WEBC WDAY KFYZ WPRF WWNC WIS WJAX WIOD WFLA WSOC WTAR WEM WMC WSB WJDX WSMB WAVE KVOO WKY KPRC WOAI KTBS; 11:30 - KPO KFI KGW KOMO KHQ KFSD KTAR KGU KOW KDYL KGIR KGHL; Program - "The Voice of Firestone" - orchestra and guest artists.

NEW - Kaempfer's (Bird Seed), Chicago, Ill.; Agency - C. Wendel Muench & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Started Oct. 30, 1934, Tues. Thurs. 9:00-9:15 A.M. EST, WEAF Only - Program - "Kaempfer's" - Mr. Provol, singing canaries and piano accompaniment.

NEW - Penn Tobacco Co. (Kentucky Winners Cigarettes), Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Agency - Ruthrauff & Ryan, New York City; Started Nov. 21, 1934, Wednesday 10:30-11:00 P.M. EST; Network - WEAF WTAG WJAR WCSH WLIT WFBR WRC WGY WBEN WCAE WTAM WWJ WSAI WKBF WMAQ KSD WOW WMC WSB WAPI WJDX WSMB WAVE; Program - "One Man's Family" - dramatic.

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NICE FOR FREDERIC HUBER!

A really nice compliment was paid to Frederic R. Huber, Director of Station WBAL, Baltimore, when Governor-elect Harry Nice, the Republican who defeated Governor Ritchie for reelection in Maryland, asked Mr. Huber to direct his Inaugural ceremonies. It came all the more as a tribute to Huber because, though for years Municipal Director of Music in Baltimore and a leading figure in public affairs, he has kept himself free from political alliances and therefore the selection had no political significance.

While Mr. Huber has directed five mayoralty inaugurations in Baltimore and assisted at two previous inaugurations of Governor Ritchie, this will be the first time he will be in entire charge of the State function.

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RADIO HAS UPPER HAND SAYS "O.H."

"Naturally the newspaper publishers stand a little aghast and uncomprehending, in considering why they should share their news, collected at great expense, with the radio broadcasters for advance dissemination to the listeners", O. H. Caldwell editorializes in Electronics.

"The publishers' objections are thoroughly reasonable from their standpoint. News is property, valuable property, which must be merchandised while it is fresh. And naturally the newspapers want to protect their own channels of distribution.

"But what the newspaper men do not seem to realize is that a new means of disseminating news has overtaken their own slower processes of printing-press, train, truck, and delivery boy. News can now go to the home directly and with the speed of light. Viewed as a multiplier and spreader of information, radio and facsimile are as far ahead of the printing press, as the modern newspaper perfecting press is ahead of Franklin's early hand-press. Shortly facsimile printers will be producing little newspapers in the home, as clear and sharp as those coming from the press.

"The public will demand news over these faster agencies, aural and visual, whether that news comes from the older newspaper sources or from new news-gathering organizations. The newspapers are suddenly finding their vast plant investment overtaken by technological obsolescence. It is up to them now to make the best deal they can, with the new conqueror of time and space. For radio has the upper hand."

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The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its power, its limitations, and its growth. It is a story of the human heart, of its love, its hate, its hope, and its despair. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its doubt, and its redemption. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress.

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DECISIONS OF THE FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

Applications Granted
(November 20, 1934)

WHBF, Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; WHBY, WHBY, Inc., Green Bay, Wis., C.P. to install new equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; WJBO, Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., Inc., Baton Rouge, La., modification of C.P. to extend completion date from Dec. 1, 1934 to Feb. 1, 1935; KOL, Seattle Broadcasting Co., Inc., Seattle, Wash., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to Dec. 25, 1934; WTAR, WTAR Radio Corp., Norfolk, Va., modification of license to increase day power from 500 w. to 1 KW; KVOA, Arizona Broadcasting Co., Tucson, Ariz., modification of license to change hours of operation from specified to unlimited; WDSU, Joseph H. Uhalt, New Orleans, La., voluntary assignment of license to WDSU, Inc.; WAGF, Dothan Broadcasting Co., Dothan, Ala., special exp. authorization to operate from LS to 6:30 P.M. daily until Jan. 1, 1935.

Miscellaneous

WMCA, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., New York City, denied petition to reconsider and grant the application of WMCA to increase power from 500 watts to 1 KW, and application of WSYR to increase power from 250 to 500 watts, install new equipment and move transmitter locally (WSYR, Central, N.Y. Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y.); New, Montana Broadcasting Co., Helena, Mont., denied petition to reconsider and grant application for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, specified hours; WTMJ, the Journal Company, Milwaukee, Wis., denied petition to reconsider application to increase night power from 1 to 5 KW; the application of WTMJ to increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW was granted Oct. 30, 1934, but that part requesting increase in night power was designated for hearing; WCSH, Congress Square Hotel Co., Portland, Me., denied petition of WCSH to reconsider and grant without hearing, their application to increase daytime power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW;

Also, KVOD, Colorado Radio Corp., Denver, Colo., denied petition to reconsider and grant application to increase and grant application to increase day power from 500 watts to 1 KW; WACO, Central Texas Broadcasting Co., Inc., Waco, Texas, reconsidered and granted without hearing, application of WACO to increase hours of operation from specified to unlimited; KECA, Earle C. Anthony, Los Angeles, Cal., reconsidered and granted application to increase daytime power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW to 5 KW; KRKD, Radio Broadcasters, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., reconsidered and granted application to increase power from 500 watts to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, and dismissed that part of application to increase night power to 1 KW; WLLH, Albert S. Moffat, Lowell, Mass., reconsidered and granted application to increase hours of operation from specified to unlimited.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY

JOHN ADAMS

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

AND

OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME I

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KPRC, Houston Printing Co., Houston, Texas, reconsidered and granted application to increase daytime power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW to 5 KW, application to increase night power to remain in hearing docket; KDYL, Intermountain Broadcasting Corp., Salt Lake City, authority granted to intervene in hearing in re application of Utah Radio Educational Society to construct a new station at Salt Lake City to operate on 1450 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; New, Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., Portland, Me., granted petition to intervene in hearing of the application of Congress Square Hotel Co. (WCSH) for modification of license to increase power to 5 KW day; W. J. REYNOLDS, Jr., Selma, Ala., granted request to take depositions in re application in hearing Docket No. 2604, set before an examiner on Dec. 6.; WIEH, Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co., Inc., Portland, and XILB, International Broadcasting Corp., Portland, granted renewals of broadcast pickup station license in temporary service for period Nov. 1, 1934 to Nov. 1, 1935, in exact conformity with existing license; W8XO, The Crosley Radio Corp., near Mason, Ohio, granted renewal of special exp. station license in exact conformity with existing license.

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ARMY OFFICER CALLS PEOPLE TELEPHONE-MINDED

In an article, "Is the Telegraph Being Utilized Sufficiently by the Division and Lower Units?", in the Army Signal Corps Bulletin for November-December, Capt. J. B. Sweet writes, in part:

"Another obstacle to the use of the telegraph (in the Signal Corps) is too great dependence on the telephone. The American is telephone-minded. He prefers the telephone to a pencil and message pad. He wants to deliver his message personally rather than write it out and turn it over to someone else to be sent by telegraph, radio or some other means.

"General Gibbs has said: 'For quick consultation, involving a rapid exchange of thoughts or of questions and answers, the telephone is in a class by itself. The average American of today doesn't need to be urged to use the telephone. He does need very badly to be taught when not to use it, and how to use it expeditiously and get through so that someone else can get a circuit.'

"Colonel Seoane, of the Signal Corps, has said:

"The psychology lies in the satisfaction that comes to the sender when in personal contact, by telephone, he knows that his message has been received and understood."

"General Squier, in his report for 1919 as Chief Signal Officer, in discussing the signal communications of a certain American division in the St. Mihiel attack, stated: 'Radio communication was practically continuous but it was seldom used. The American has learned to think in terms of the telephone, and so it was natural for a brigade commander whose telephone lines had been shot out, to send this radio message: "I am absolutely out of all communication."'"

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
U.S.A.
FEBRUARY 1964
TO THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
FROM: DR. RICHARD E. SMITH
SUBJECT: A PROPOSED REVISION OF THE
NBS MONOGRAPH ON THE
UNITS OF MEASUREMENT
The following is a summary of the
proposed revision of the NBS
monograph on the units of
measurement. The proposed
revision is based on the
latest recommendations of the
International Union of
Pure and Applied Physics
(IUPAP) and the
International Union of
Pure and Applied Chemistry
(IUPAC). The proposed
revision is intended to
bring the NBS monograph
into line with the
latest international
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

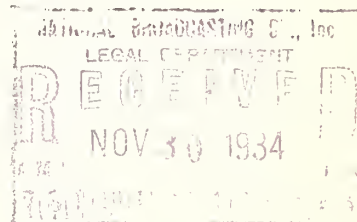
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 27, 1934

| | |
|---|------|
| "Amos 'n' Andy" Also Send McDonald Guest Yacht Bill..... | 2 |
| Clear Channel Survey Recording Stations in 10 Cities..... | 3 ✓ |
| Communications Mergers Up For Discussion..... | 5 ✓ |
| Broadcasters Urge Closer Cooperation With Educators..... | 6 |
| KYW Opens In Philadelphia Next Monday..... | 9 |
| Comparative Transmission Calamities..... | 9 — |
| Code Authority Reins In On Free Time Programs..... | 10 — |
| Spectators Prevent ABS Army-Notre Dame Broadcast..... | 11 |
| Some New Future Columbia Accounts And Renewals..... | 11 |

No. 778



Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom left of the page.

November 27, 1934.

"AMOS 'N' ANDY" ALSO SEND MC DONALD GUEST YACHT BILL

Not to be outdone by the artist, McClelland Barclay, who sued Commander E. F. McDonald for making drawings while a guest in Chicago on McDonald's famous yacht "Mizpah", "Amos 'n' Andy" sent in an even larger bill. Mr. Barclay demanded \$2,800 for his work but the famous comedians, whose names in a matter as important as this are Freeman F. Gosden ("Amos") and Charles J. Correll ("Andy"), more than doubled the figure.

The boys were on tour in New York but lost no time addressing the following letter to the well-known yachtsman and explorer:

"Commander E. F. McDonald, President,
Zenith Radio Corporation,
Chicago, Illinois.

"Dear Commander:-

"Will you please let us have your check for \$6,500.00 for entertainment on board your ship as follows:--

"During the summer of 1932--33--34 to wit:--

"Six Sunday afternoon cruises which included us entertaining your guests by listening to their jokes.

"Shooting targets from your aft deck thereby entertaining your guests.

"Eating your food.

Lounging around boat.

Sleeping in your beds during one week end cruise to White Lake, or Black Lake, or both.

"Suffering great humiliation from speed boat ride in your speedboat while anchored in White Lake, or Black Lake, or both, with you at the wheel.

"One of us blowing up balloons with gas while the other one shot them.

"Pulling clay pigeon target holder for you and your guests to shoot.

"Being forced to meet people of prominence aboard ship.

"Getting off board and going home when we didn't want to go.

"Hope this matter can be settled without the aid of counsel. Will you please mail your check to our office in Chicago?

"Yours very truly,

(Signed)

"FREEMAN AND CHARLIE"

In his answer to Barclay's suit, Commander McDonald asserts that the sketches made by Barclay were done for pastime while the artist was a guest on the "Mizpah", and were unsolicited. In fact, the answer states, McDonald unwillingly accepted one of the sketches "to keep from hurting Barclay's feelings."

The answer further alleges that on the other hand, Barclay owes Mr. McDonald \$1,650 for services performed by the sportsman and for commissions which Barclay failed to complete for replicas of the McDonald \$10,000 outboard motor trophy.

Commander McDonald said laughingly that future guests on board his yacht would be required to sign releases so that "if while on board they draw any pictures, make any photographs, play the piano, the piccolo, the accordion, or the bass viol, sing or dance, they will not later send me bills for the entertainment."

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CLEAR CHANNEL SURVEY RECORDING STATIONS IN 10 CITIES

In connection with what will be the most systematic and thorough effort ever made to ascertain broadcasting conditions in this country, field intensity recording stations will be established in or near 10 cities of the United States. These stations will cost from \$2,500 to \$3,000 apiece and though the exact sites have not been chosen, they will be located in the vicinity of Boston, New York, Washington, Seattle, Los Angeles, Chicago, Dallas, Grand Island, Nebr., Denver and Atlanta.

Primarily it will be a survey of the so-called "clear channel" (i.e. only one station on that frequency) broadcasting stations and will be made for the purpose of determining the radio service available to the people of the country and the type of station that the listeners in rural areas are dependent upon for their service. The degree of interference or impairment of service caused by duplication of certain high power stations is

to be investigated, as well as the possibility of providing additional higher power stations without reducing the service to the listening public from existing stations.

The survey will cost upwards of \$60,000, of which the stations will pay four-fifths and the Government one-fifth of the cost. It will be conducted continuously on a 24-hour basis for six months through the Winter and Spring months. The work will probably get under way the latter part of December.

According to Andrew Ring, Assistant Chief Engineer, J. C. McNary, Technical Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, will be the "grand co-ordinator". However, Mr. McNary, with his customary modesty, brushed this aside saying, "All I'm going to do is to buy the apparatus and am doing that as a matter of convenience to stations who are NAB members. Mr. Ring will be the real skipper.

"We will be mainly concerned with the intensity of the signal and will make a continuous record of the signals from the clear channel and other stations so as to get a picture of what service these stations actually render to the listeners. It will be a 24-hour chart and after such a record as that has been made, there can be no arguments."

Mr. McNary said that the field recording intensity station in Washington will be located in the Field Station of the Bureau of Standards at Meadows, Md., between the Capital and Baltimore.

"They must necessarily be in some quiet place", the Broadcasters' technical expert explained. "I think most of them will be in farm houses where there is as little electrical and other disturbance as possible."

An exception to this will be apparatus to be set up at Grand Island, Neb., for here is located the Federal Communications Monitoring station, the choicest radio spot in the United States, and said to be the world's most perfect listening post. The station is 150 miles from Omaha. The antennas cover 50 acres and the plant about \$200,000 to erect. From this station engineers listen the world over, study air programs, and not only check our own stations but see whether or not foreign stations are maintaining their assigned frequencies.

The captains who will be in charge of the work in the different parts of the United States are: First Zone - C. W. Horn, National Broadcasting Company, New York City; Second Zone - Joseph A. Chambers, Chief Engineer, Station WLW, Cincinnati; Third Zone - J. H. DeWitt, Jr., WSM, Nashville and Fourth Zone - Carl Meyers, WGN, Chicago. The Fifth Zone will be temporarily represented by Louis Caldwell, counsel for Station KFI, Los Angeles.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold air. It was a sharp contrast to the warm cabin. I took a deep breath and felt a sense of freedom. The landscape below was a mix of green fields and small villages. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was a clear blue. I felt like I was starting a new journey.

2. As I walked through the fields, I noticed a small stream flowing through the landscape. The water was clear and cold. I stopped for a moment to look at the reflection of the sky in the water. The sound of the water flowing was soothing. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility. The air was fresh, and the sun was warm. I felt like I was in a dream.

3. I continued to walk, and I noticed a small village in the distance. The houses were made of mud and had thatched roofs. The people were dressed in traditional clothing. I felt like I had entered a different world. The air was thick with the scent of earth and flowers. The sun was low in the sky, and the colors were vibrant. I felt like I was part of something special.

4. I stopped for a moment to rest. I looked at the landscape and felt a sense of awe. The beauty of the world was overwhelming. I felt like I was seeing something new. The air was warm, and the sun was shining. I felt like I was in a paradise. The landscape was a masterpiece of nature. I felt like I was in a storybook.

5. I continued to walk, and I noticed a small town in the distance. The houses were made of stone and had tiled roofs. The people were dressed in modern clothing. I felt like I had entered a different world. The air was thick with the scent of earth and flowers. The sun was low in the sky, and the colors were vibrant. I felt like I was part of something special.

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11/27/34

Technically the tentative plan of the clear channel survey as suggested by the Engineering Division of the Commission involves four lines of endeavor, as follows - Continuous field intensity recordings of clear channel stations, the records to be made at distances varying from 1000 to 3000 miles; an analysis of duplicated clear channels (such as 790 kilocycles occupied by WGY, Schenectady, and KGO, Oakland, Calif.), with complete determination of radiation characteristics of the individual stations as well as determination of the field intensities and service rendered in the areas between stations; Field intensity measurements made in rural districts throughout the United States with correlation with listener habits as determined by personal investigation, and listener habit survey of rural audiences to be conducted by mail, by the Commission.

Among the stations which have offered cooperation in the form of field intensity measuring or recording apparatus, trucks, personnel, etc., were WSM WSB WLW WGN WSPD KYW KFI WJR WWL WFLA KNX WHAM WCAU WFAA WSB WGY WLS WOAI, and WNAC, Boston.

All stations, however, will be afforded an opportunity to participate in the survey and if they so desire to share a part of the expense. Altogether, it will be one of the most comprehensive radio surveys ever attempted and based upon the findings there may be a great increase in power, and clear channels may or may not be broken down.

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COMMUNICATIONS MERGERS UP FOR DISCUSSION

Proposed mergers affecting the Western Union and the Postal, also the RCA and Mackay will be discussed at hearings of the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission to begin Monday, December 3rd.

As set forth by the Commission, the purpose of these hearings is to assist the Federal body, first, in deciding whether the Commission should recommend to Congress the enactment of laws authorizing the consolidation or merger of communications companies with each other and, second, in the event such recommendations are to be made, in deciding what safeguards and conditions are to be stipulated in carrying them out.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

It is recommended that the following steps be taken to improve the efficiency of the organization. First, a comprehensive study should be made of the present methods of operation. This study should be made by a committee of representatives of all the departments. The committee should report to the Board of Directors within a reasonable time. Second, the organization should be reorganized so that the lines of authority are clearly defined. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Third, the personnel should be trained in the most efficient methods of operation. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Fourth, the equipment should be kept in the best possible condition. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Fifth, the financial records should be kept in the most accurate manner. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Sixth, the public relations should be kept in the most favorable manner. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Seventh, the general management should be kept in the most efficient manner. This should be done by the Board of Directors.

Yours very truly,
J. H. H. H. H.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE
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The following are the recommendations for the future. First, a comprehensive study should be made of the present methods of operation. This study should be made by a committee of representatives of all the departments. The committee should report to the Board of Directors within a reasonable time. Second, the organization should be reorganized so that the lines of authority are clearly defined. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Third, the personnel should be trained in the most efficient methods of operation. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Fourth, the equipment should be kept in the best possible condition. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Fifth, the financial records should be kept in the most accurate manner. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Sixth, the public relations should be kept in the most favorable manner. This should be done by the Board of Directors. Seventh, the general management should be kept in the most efficient manner. This should be done by the Board of Directors.

Yours very truly,
J. H. H. H. H.

BROADCASTERS URGE CLOSER COOPERATION WITH EDUCATORS

An 82-page printed brief, believed to be the most complete presentation of its kind ever made in the history of the broadcasting industry, has been filed with the Federal Communications Commission in behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters following the hearings on the question of whether or not additional radio facilities shall be allocated to educational and religious and other non-profit making stations. The brief, prepared by Henry Adams Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee and submitted by Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, carried with it the following conclusions:

What the Record Shows -

"1. The facilities for radio broadcasting in the United States are at present definitely limited by physical facts, and are used to approximately their full capacity. No material extension of these facilities through the application of new technical methods seems sufficiently imminent to warrant present consideration. It follows, therefore, that increased broadcasting facilities for any form or type of service can be provided at present only at the expense of services now authorized to use those facilities. This applies whether term 'facilities' is defined as including all the elements of broadcast allocation, or as meaning broadcasting time only.

"2. Broadcasting hours and, in a wider sense, broadcasting facilities of any sort, are of little value without an established and maintained audience. It follows that any allocation of facilities which are not used in the service of a considerable and interested audience constitutes a waste of such facilities.

"3. Commercial broadcasting service in the United States is designed to give a widely varied program service to the entire population which is able to receive such service. It seeks to give due consideration to the desires of all significant minorities, while at the same time always considering the tastes and wishes of the public as a whole. In carrying out the policy just outlined, commercial broadcasting has cooperated, and has expressed willingness to cooperate still further, with many and varied types of non-profit organizations, and in most instances has done so to their complete satisfaction.

"4. It is impossible to determine the character or value of a broadcast program merely by its origin or sponsorship, and it is manifest from the record that much of the finest service which broadcasting is rendering to the public in the field of education has been instituted and is now maintained by the broadcasting companies themselves.

"5. It is manifest from the record that there has been a steady and progressive improvement in the general quality of radio programs, corresponding to a definite improvement in public taste as a result largely of the opportunities which broadcasting has afforded for the enjoyment of good programs.

"6. It is clear that any form of preferential allocation of broadcasting facilities, based either on type of program service or on classification of licensees, would involve the federal government in complex problems of determining program service values,

necessitating a considerable degree of indirect but effective government censorship.

"7. The record makes it clear that, with the rapid and still unpredictable development of radio communication, the adoption of any governmental policy which would restrict or hamper such development would be disastrous, and that greater stability is universally desired.

"8. It is apparent that the test of public interest, convenience, or necessity established by law can be properly applied only on the basis of individual cases, when and as applications for licenses or renewal thereof are submitted.

"9. It is clear from the record that the interests of the public will best be served by closer and more widespread cooperation between the commercial broadcasters and the many groups primarily concerned with public education in its broadest sense, and that such cooperation should be directed toward the development of more effective methods for the use of broadcasting in the general service of education.

Recommended Findings -

"Since, therefore, the record clearly shows that American broadcasting is rendering, and stands ready to render, every service in behalf of education that is generally desired; since greater stability is universally recognized as essential to the proper development of broadcasting service to the public; and since any form of preferential allocation based on any consideration other than that of general service to the public as a whole is manifestly wasteful of broadcasting facilities and also involves such governmental supervision over program material as implies material censorship, it follows:

"1. That the Federal Communications Commission, pursuant to the instructions given to it by Congress in Section 307(c) of the Communications Act of 1934, should recommend to Congress that in its judgment it is neither necessary nor desirable that Congress should, by statute, allocate fixed percentages of broadcasting facilities to non-profit organizations or programs.

"2. That the Federal Communications Commission should not, either under its present authority, or under authority which might be conferred upon it by subsequent legislation, undertake any such preferential allocation of broadcasting facilities.

"3. That the Federal Communications Commission should encourage the development of American broadcasting by increasing its stability through the granting of licenses for materially longer periods than at present.

"4. That the Federal Communications Commission should actively encourage closer and more widespread cooperation between the commercial broadcasters and the groups primarily concerned with the broader aspects of education, to the end that American broadcasting, with all the advantages of competitive ownership and operation, may make still more rapid progress in the future toward providing a completely satisfactory service to the people of the United States."

In introducing the brief, Mr. Bellows wrote as follows:

"The record of the hearings before the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to Section 307(c) of the 1934 Communications Act constitutes the most significant statement ever made of the aims, purposes and methods of radio broadcasting as conducted on the basis of competitive private initiative. Its more than fourteen thousand pages of testimony and evidence eloquently relate the services which American broadcasting, conceived and maintained in accordance with American traditions, is rendering to the people of this country.

"The brief submitted on behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters is a condensed digest of this record. It points out, from the mass of evidence presented, the salient features. Citing the testimony of scores of leaders in the use of broadcasting for the public welfare, both within and outside of the broadcasting industry itself, it shows that American broadcasting has built up and is steadily increasing that vast audience without which broadcasting is a futile waste of invaluable facilities.

"In every field of endeavor for human betterment, in education, in religion, in charity, in the spread of political, social and economic understanding, in the service of labor and agriculture and the home, the great majority of representative leaders, both national and local, are glad to testify that American broadcasting, competitive and therefore free, aids them in a manner and to an extent which under any other system would be utterly impossible.

"More than this, the record shows that American broadcasting, precisely because it is conducted as a highly competitive business, goes far beyond merely placing its facilities at the service of others, and definitely creates a service of its own. It brings to every radio-equipped home the voices of the world's leaders in thought and action, the music that, a decade ago, could be heard only by the privileged few, the best in entertainment that the whole world affords. With this it combines a local service to every considerable community, a service built up by years of experience and close contact with local problems.

"The record shows that this service of American broadcasting to the public has been created and maintained by the initiative of American citizens, regulated only in so far as the wisdom of Congress saw from the outset that regulation was essential to avoid chaos. It shows that under no other possible system could the public have the benefit of such wide access to the world's best program talent, or of such freedom of expression for all that is most truly representative of our national life.

"Only a comparatively few are recorded as recommending any essential change in the American system of broadcasting, and among those few there is little evidence of clear agreement. Against them stands the overwhelming record of how American broadcasting serves the people, a record established in large part by the testimony of those whose purpose is, in the broadest sense of the word, education.

"That neither Congress nor the Federal Communications Commission should destroy or impair this service to the public is the one conclusion to which the entire record leads. It is made manifest that any system of allocation which considers the desires and special objectives of individual organizations rather than the wishes of the people as a whole would thus destroy or impair this service.

"Nowhere in the record is it asserted that American broadcasting today rests content with its achievements; rather, it is made clear that every broadcaster looks forward to still greater service to the people who, as listeners, must always be the final arbiters. But the record is far more than a vindication of American broadcasting; it is conclusive proof that the initiative and vital energy of a new and great American industry are rendering such a service in the broad education of our people as, on any other basis, could not possibly have been realized."

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KYW OPENS IN PHILADELPHIA NEXT MONDAY

Transferring its activities from Chicago, . where for many years it was located, KYW, Westinghouse radio station, will start broadcasting officially in Philadelphia at 6:45 A.M. Monday, December 3. A special dedication program, featuring more than 100 stars of the radio, stage and screen, is planned for 7:30 o'clock the same evening.

In moving the station to Philadelphia, Westinghouse engineers have provided it with new transmitting equipment. It will operate on a frequency of 1020 kilocycles and 10,000 watts power, from a transmitting station at Whitemarsh, Pa. The studios and executive offices of the Philadelphia Broadcasting Company, program manager of KYW, will be at 1622 Chestnut Street, with Dr. Leon Levy, President of WCAU, as General Manager. Dr. Levy also will continue as head of WCAU. Carol Irwin will be program director and Helen Wood, director of advertising.

As a member of the National Broadcasting Company, KYW will be the Philadelphia outlet for the NBC-WEAF red network.

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COMPARATIVE TRANSMISSION CALAMATIES

It is pretty sad when a 500 watt tube falls with a crash - but did you ever watch a 10 kilowatt watercooled tube puncture and fill up with green water right to the top? - R/9, Los Angeles.

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CODE AUTHORITY REINS IN ON FREE TIME PROGRAMS

James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer of the Broadcasting Code Authority, has addressed the following letter to Mr. Daniel Henderson, Director of Promotion of the Cosmopolitan Magazine:

"This is to inform you that we consider the terms and conditions contained in your letters to radio broadcasting stations for the presentation of Cosmopolitan Radio Dramas an attempt to frustrate the purpose and intent of the Code of Fair Competition for the Radio Broadcasting Industry, and radio broadcasting stations will be advised accordingly."

"This will serve as notice to the stations and network companies", Mr. Baldwin advises broadcasters, "that the presentation of these Cosmopolitan programs will be considered in violation of the free time provision of the Code."

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Baldwin to Radio Guide concerning the release sent out by that publication with reference to the " * * ", the most sensational silverware offer ever made - a grand distribution of patriotic and useful State Seal souvenir spoons. A spoon for every State. A spoon for every week. A spoon for every reader":

"Our attention has just been drawn to a letter signed by you under date of October 14, 1934, enclosing an announcement of a matter which will appear in Radio Guide, issue dated 'Week Ending October 27th.' Your statement: 'If you can find time to present this announcement on the air over your Station we shall be very grateful for the courtesy', by implication seeks to obtain free time. As one of the important radio publications, we solicit your cooperation in the stabilization of the rate structures of all radio broadcasting stations. The most effective way to contribute to such stability is for you to discontinue attempts like this one to gain free radio advertising."

"Members of the industry complying with requests such as this one", Mr. Baldwin says addressing the industry, "violate the free time provision of the Code."

"The Code Authority has auditioned Program No. 1 entitled "The American Magazine Program" and finds that the programs contain lines of definite commercial value to the American Magazine. Broadcasting Stations and Network Companies are, therefore, directed to refuse to broadcast these programs on a sustaining basis."

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SPECTATORS PREVENT ABS ARMY-NOTRE DAME BROADCAST

George B. Storer, President of the American Broadcasting Company sent the following explanatory telegram to his following network stations regarding the interruption of the ABS broadcast of the Army-Notre Dame football game last Saturday:

"Spectators of the game interfered with our broadcasting of the Army-Notre Dame game this afternoon, assaulted our announcers and engineering staff, and damaged our equipment, with the result that it was impossible to broadcast. Subsequently arrests were made, and the matter will be prosecuted. Any profanity heard over the air was on the part of the spectators who assaulted our staff. We deeply regret this occurrence and hereafter police protection will be provided to prevent its recurrence."

A press dispatch from New York later added that two on-lookers, described as Andrew Sokol and George L. Armour, both 36 and residents of New York, allegedly objected with blows to the presence of the announcing staff in their box. The scuffle wrecked the equipment and cut off the broadcast. Sokol and Armour were arrested on charges of malicious mischief and released on \$750 bond.

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SOME NEW FUTURE COLUMBIA ACCOUNTS & RENEWALS

Acme White Lead and Color Works, Detroit, Mich., - paints and varnishes, starting January 6, 1935; Air time - Sunday, 6:30 to 6:45 P.M. EST; network of 22 stations originating WKRC, Cincinnati; Program - Smiling Ed McConnell; Agency - Henri, Hurst & McDonald, Inc., Chicago.

The Norsec Co., Jersey City, N. J.; product - Norsec toothpaste; Starts December 3, 1934, Mon. Wed. & Fri. - 12:30 to 12:45 P.M. EST; Network - Albany, Boston, Buffalo, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Syracuse, Bridgeport, originating in WABC, New York; Program - Gossip Behind the Microphone (Wallace Butterworth); Agency - Stack-Goble Adv. Agency, Chicago, Ill.

Lehn & Fink Products Co., New York; Product - Pebecco toothpaste, starting Feb. 3, 1935, Sunday - 8 to 8:30 P.M. EST, 50 stations coast-to-coast, originating WABC, New York; Program - Musical and Eddie Cantor; Agency - Lennen & Mitchell, Inc., New York.

Lehn & Fink Products Co., New York; Product - Lysol disinfectant and Hind's Honey & Almond Cream, starting Jan. 6, 1935, Sunday - 8 to 8:30 P.M. Jan. 6 to 27, Sunday - 8:30 to 9 P.M. Feb. 3 and thereafter, 50 stations coast-to-coast, originating WABC, New York; Program - Hall of Fame; Agency as above.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 30, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| "Much Fine In Radio Edifice But --", Says Father Harney..... | 2 |
| Says Congress May Scrutinize Philadelphia Radio Situation..... | 5 |
| High Officials Will Attend Merger Hearings..... | 6 |
| Radio Takes Stellar Role In Royal Wedding..... | 7 |
| Czecho Theatres To Be Subsidized By Broadcasting..... | 8 |
| The DeLanceys Listen As Much As The Clancys..... | 9 |
| Mullen Named RCA Publicity Head..... | 10 |
| A Westinghouse Discovery..... | 10 |
| Industry Notes..... | 11 |
| Affiliated WCFL Midwest Chain Ready..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By Broadcast Division FCC..... | 12 |

No. 779

DEC 4 1934

"MUCH FINE IN RADIO EDIFICE BUT --" SAYS FATHER HARNEY

Although not able, on account of illness, to testify at length at the hearings as to whether or not Congress should allocate additional facilities to religious and educational stations, Rev. John B. Harney, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, sent a lengthy brief to the Federal Communications Commission, much of which was of a highly critical nature.

It was Father Harney who, because of dissatisfaction at the treatment alleged to have been accorded to Station WLWL in New York City, owned by the Paulist Fathers, brought about the investigation the Commission is making in the religious and educational fields and which may result in action by the next Congress.

"Let me assure you we do not seek or desire the destruction of the present radio structure", the Catholic priest declared in his appeal to the Communications Commission. "Often we have used the word 'remodeled'. That, we are convinced, is the right word to use, and the right thought to have in this connection.

"There is much that is fine in the radio edifice. We do not want one good thing in it discarded. Commercial broadcasting has done much to entertain, to please, and to improve the tastes, particularly the musical tastes, of the American people.

"Unfortunately it has also been guilty of doing quite a bit in the opposite direction, particularly by extending its facilities to mountebanks, charlatans and other birds of prey. It has contributed also to the education of the people, and to the cause of religion. For all this we pay them due congratulation and gratitude. We would not have them diminish in any degree, but would rather wish them to increase their cooperation with human welfare workers of every type. What we advocate will not in the least take away their power to promote the public welfare.

"But along with the good, there is much evil in the existent radio structure. It is dominated and its most powerful units, its choicest facilities are held by a huge monopoly. That monopoly must be stripped of its power, if not of its wealth. Its very heads are not the type of men to have a decisive voice in any education of the American people.

"Their interests and their own business standards are at variance with the interests of the vast bulk of their listeners.

They will not give, they will not suffer others to give over their stations a true, sound education in matters of gravest material and ethical importance.

"Their power to direct, to shape, to choose the type of education that shall be given by radio, must be broken. They must no longer have exclusive power to control education by radio, whose pervasiveness enables it to penetrate the most secluded spots, and whose lightning-like speed outraces every other means of education.

"With them in the saddle, Freedom of Speech over the air is not only imperilled - it is wounded unto death.

"Speak, then, and act. Deal as gently as you can with the radio structure and with its mighty men. Spare them, if you can, but at any and all costs, safeguard effectively the rights, the liberties, the interests, and the true welfare of the American people."

Referring to his Station WLWL in New York, as having been "hamstrung" in being forced to share time with the Columbia station WPG, at Atlantic City, Father Harney said:

"Were our hours increased, our situation improved? By not a hair's breadth. WPG was given the lion's share; WLWL, the pittance left - 15½ hours a week. What time WPG had previously enjoyed, I do not know, but I do know, and it is a fact easily ascertainable from official records, that for quite a while it neither needed nor used all the broadcasting time so bountifully bestowed upon it by the Radio Commission. Much of that time hung heavy on its hands. Why then was not more of it given to WLWL? Why? Why?

"But what of public interest, convenience or necessity in this arrangement? WLWL was a non-profit station broadcasting high grade programs which included instructive talks on social, religious, ethical, educational and economic questions. It had a large actual audience, made up, as its correspondence showed, in large measure of Jews, Protestants and the non-churched, as well as of Catholics. So far as the vital desires and needs of men were concerned, it was giving a more valuable and helpful program than any other radio station in the country - WPG was also giving a good program, chiefly entertainment. It broadcast occasionally, the proceedings of one or another meeting held in Atlantic City's famous Convention Hall.

"Its existence, and its more than ample broadcasting time are held necessary on the ground that otherwise the people of Atlantic City, and its vicinity, particularly the sparsely populated sections of South Jersey, will not receive good or satisfactory radio service. Our limited time is explained by the people whom we reach have an over-abundance of radio service. In both of these arguments used against us, there isn't a handful of truth to a bushel of misrepresentation.

"The people of Atlantic City and of every square mile in which its programs can be heard, are very efficiently served with precisely the type of program put out by WPG, from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and many other stations.

"It wouldn't matter the least little bit to the people, as distinguished from those who eke out a living, or gather profit from the operation of WPG, if that station were to silence its transmitter forever. Those people would still be able to get the educational uplift of the 'Amos 'n' Andy' program, and the marvellous mental, moral and spiritual refreshment of Columbia's 'Voice of Experience.'

On the other hand, WLW offers the people a type of service quite different from that of any radio station in this part of the world - a service that the people need, want, and enjoy - a service that Jews, Protestants, and the non-churched tune in to get, as well as Catholics - a service vastly more to the public interest and welfare than any other - a service that is not now duplicated anywhere, and never will be duplicated by any commercially controlled station - a service whose extension would be of immense benefit, whose curtailment is an injury, and whose cessation would be a grievous loss to the people, to Protestant, Jew and Catholic alike.

"Another look at WPG will be instructive and should provoke thought. It is no longer municipally owned, operated or controlled. The license to operate is not given to Atlantic City. The WPG of today is quite other than the WPG of a few years back.

"It is a corporation formed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, entirely owned by Columbia directed and controlled by Columbia. Atlantic City has neither voice nor vote in the councils which determine its operations - broadcasting, financial or any other. Has Atlantic City given it up entirely? Oh no! Not quite. It can have back its transmitter, studios, microphones and other equipment, all in good condition when Columbia is through with them - and with them it is likely to get back a statement of indebtedness, nominally to the WPG Broadcasting Co., actually to Columbia. All these things are specified in the lease by which Atlantic City's officials handed the municipally built and paid for radio station over to the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"This lease, a masterpiece of care for the people of Atlantic City, was solemnly (though somewhat belatedly) approved by the Federal Radio Commission. That very day they either heard or used the shibboleth "public interest, convenience or necessity." Perhaps they had heard it so often that familiarity had bred contempt. At any rate, it will take a high-powered microscope to find any trace of regard for that sacred principle in either the lease or the Commission's approval."

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SAYS CONGRESS MAY SCRUTINIZE PHILADELPHIA RADIO SITUATION

A Senator who asked that his name not be used at this time but who said that he expected to be active in radio matters at the forthcoming session, in the absence of Senator Dill, of Washington, former radio leader who did not seek re-election, prophesied that Congress would cast its eagle eye on the situation whereby the Chicago station KYW had been moved to Philadelphia and "the networks had thereby increased their monopoly in that city."

As it stands now, the major stations (500 watts power or more) of Philadelphia are KYW, 10,000 watts, which will be dedicated Monday, December 3, with a special broadcast following at 10:30 P.M. EST; WFI, 500 watts; WLIT, 500 watts; WIP, 500 watts, and WCAU, 50,000 watts. Of these, KYW, WFI and WLIT are controlled by the National Broadcasting Company and WCAU by Columbia.

"There is, however, a closer affiliation between the networks in Philadelphia. Dr. Leon Levy, an owner of WCAU, the Columbia station in Philadelphia, is General Manager of the Philadelphia Broadcasting Company, Program Manager for the new NBC Station KYW. Dr. Levy is also a brother-in-law of William S. Paley, who hails from Philadelphia, and who is the President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. He is a brother of Isaac Levy, also an owner of WCAU.

"All sorts of monopoly charges have been hurled at the networks in Congress but here appears to be a case where the two big chains themselves are linked together in the control of a city's broadcasting. The Federal Communications Commission, the members of which have to be confirmed by the Senate on or after January 1st, may be required to do some explaining on this.

"Also a thing I believe the Commission will be asked about will be the practice of moving stations from one section of the country to another. I understand the moving of KYW to Philadelphia was justified by the fact that the Second Zone in which Philadelphia is located, was under quota, while Chicago was considerably over the allotment authorized.

"I am sure certain Senators will want to know more about the transaction whereby former Governor Cox, of Ohio, former Democratic presidential candidate, bought a station at Erie, Pa., and was allowed to transfer it to Dayton, O., and to operate it in conjunction with his newspaper in that city. I believe the practice of picking up a small inexpensive station in one part of the country and then, through influence, being allowed to transfer it elsewhere and increase its power and thus convert it into a valuable property, may be carefully gone into by the forthcoming Congress. Also, that in such deals as when William Randolph

Hearst recently bought Station WBAL, at Baltimore, at a reported figure of \$400,000, the Commission will be required to know about it beforehand rather than be consulted afterwards as apparently was the case in the Baltimore deal."

A delegation from Washington headed by Col. Thad H. Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission will attend the gala KYW opening in Philadelphia Monday night. Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company will be a speaker. Also Andrew W. Robertson, Chairman, of Westinghouse Company, J. Hampton Moore, former Congressman and Mayor of Philadelphia, and Governor-elect George H. Earle, of Pennsylvania, will be heard. Radio stars, including Gladys Swarthout, Lawrence Tibbett and Paul Whiteman, will join the network welcome which will go out over stations in all parts of the country (10:30 P.M. EST).

KYW, then located at Chicago, was the 9th station of the now about 600 stations in the United States to receive a broadcasting license. It was issued November 15, 1921. With the exception of the removal period to Philadelphia, it has been on the air continuously ever since.

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HIGH OFFICIALS WILL ATTEND MERGER HEARINGS

The center of the telegraph communications world - wireless, wire and cable - will shift to Washington Monday, December 3rd, when hearings to be held by the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications will begin. As a result of these sessions, recommendations will be made to Congress regarding the enactment of laws authorizing the consolidation or merger of communication companies and in the event such a recommendation is made, to determine what safeguards and conditions should be contained therein.

Among those who will appear in Washington will be Col. Sosthenese Behn, President of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company; Frank C. Page, Vice-President and Ellery W. Stone, Vice-President, Mackay Radio; David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America; C. P. Cooper, Vice-President, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Major R. Colton, War Department; Capt. S. C. Hooper, Navy Department; J. M. Young, Acting President, United Telegraphers Union; Frank Powers, International President, Commercial Telegraphers, Francis W. Johnson, Attorney General of New Hampshire; N. L. Smith, Chairman, Public Service, New Hampshire, and Leon Cammen.

The tentative order of appearance of the different groups at the hearings will be as follows:

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Continental Telegraph Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., American Radio News Corporation, Radio Corporation of America, Association of Western Union Employees, Commercial Telegraphers' Union, United Telegraphers of America, representatives of the State of New Hampshire, Navy Department and War Department.

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RADIO TAKES STELLAR ROLE IN ROYAL WEDDING

Radio almost stole the show at the wedding of the Duke of Kent and the Princess Marina. The broadcast of the ceremonies beginning at 5:45 o'clock in the morning, Eastern time by the NBC and Columbia, was one of the most remarkable radio transmissions in the history of the science. It seemed to have everything, the human interest in the wedding itself, a simply gorgeous wedding ceremony, beautiful music, climaxed by a memorable singing of "God Save the King", the English regimental band outside, and the cheering crowds.

"I felt almost as if I had actually attended the wedding myself", one who had heard the broadcast remarked. "It gave me a real thrill."

Because of the early hour no doubt most of the listeners in the United States missed it but the British Government took no chances on any of their people missing it. A record was made of the original broadcast and the ceremonies were rebroadcast by short-wave from Stations GSE and GSC, in London, at 10 o'clock in the morning (our time), at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock in the evening.

"This was the first time I know of that the British ever made a record of such an event as this, and it shows that governments are rapidly recognizing radio as an agency of dissemination", said Oswald F. Schuette, radio counsellor, who reported that he had picked up the above mentioned short-wave rebroadcasts in Washington.

"The Germans have long recorded their great events, such as the funeral ceremonies of Hindenbergh, the firing of the guns in their last salute and in the rebroadcast reproduced Hindenbergh's last speech. When Hitler speaks, a record of the broadcast is made and it is rebroadcast over and over again sometimes all night long.

"Apparently, then, the British realized the importance of such an effort in the unprecedented feat of giving the millions of listeners in the British Empire an opportunity to actually listen to the Royal Wedding ceremonies. This they did by means of making a record - or as it is known in the industry -

an electrical transcription. Thus the time difference in all the countries of the world was met with.

"I think our own network companies will get around to making records of early morning foreign broadcasts of such outstanding importance as the Royal wedding and perhaps repeat them later over the networks of the United States at an hour more convenient for the people to listen."

Outstanding recognition was given the radio listeners in the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina at the service in Westminster Abbey. He said, in part:

"Never in history, we may dare say, has a marriage been attended by so vast a company of witnesses, for by a new and marvellous invention of science, countless multitudes of every variety of place and home are joining in this service.

"The whole nation, nay, the whole empire, are wedding guests, and more than guests - members of the family. For this great assembly in the Abbey, the crowds waiting outside its walls, the multitude of listening people, regard the family of our beloved King and Queen as in a true sense their own.

"It must be moving to you, dear bride and groom, to know this wealth of good wishes and goodwill is being offered to you as their wedding gift."

Great improvement in the quality of the photographs of the wedding sent by radio to the United States was noticed. They were reproduced the morning following in newspapers throughout the United States and unquestionably the best of their kind ever seen.

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CZECHO THEATRES TO BE SUBSIDIZED BY BROADCASTING

For a period of 2 years, broadcasting in Czechoslovakia has been a great competitor to the local theaters, especially for those in the smaller towns, and as a result a great number of them are in a precarious financial position. Various measures have been proposed for aiding such theatres, but only recently the Government decided that the Posts and Telegraphs should turn over from their share of broadcasting receipts a total of 2 million crowns (\$80,000) to certain theatres in small communities, designated by the Ministry of Education.

Broadcasting in Czechoslovakia is a monopoly operated by the "Radiozurnal", a company in which the Government holds a majority interest. The monthly fee for each receiving set in operation is 10 crowns (\$0.40), and the receipts from this source are divided between the company and the Czechoslovak Posts and Telegraphs, which take care of the technical side of broadcasting.

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THE DE LANCEYS LISTEN AS MUCH AS THE CLANCYS

The latest Columbia Broadcasting System booklet by Dr. Daniel Starch, entitled "4 Hours and 28 Minutes by the Kitchen Clock at the Clancy's - 4 Hours and 16 Minutes by the Telechron at the DeLancey's", reveals some "total" figures which shed new light on the listening audience.

"This report not only reveals that the upper income levels listen as much as the lower levels", John Karol, Columbia's wntrepreneur of sales promotion, explained, "but it also indicates that all radio homes listen more frequently and for a longer period of time than any previous surveys or estimates have shown.

"You will note that the data presented in this booklet is based on 88,000 personal interviews conducted over a period of ten months. This, we feel certain, is the largest number of personal interviews ever made in a radio study in a comparable time."

Conclusions reached in the latest Starch survey are that

1. 77% of all radio-owning families in the upper income levels listen daily - for an average period of 4 hours and 16 minutes. Another 4% of them listen daily away from home.
2. 78% of all radio-owning families in the middle income levels listen daily - for an average period of 4 hours and 27 minutes. Another 3% of them listen daily away from home.
3. 78% of all radio-owning families in the lower income levels listen daily - for an average period of 4 hours and 28 minutes. Another 2% of them listen daily away from home.
4. During daytime hours (6 A.M. to 6 P.M.), 50.9% of all radio-owning families in the upper income levels listen daily, 54.3% of those in middle income levels, 56.8% of those in lower income levels.
5. Radio ownership averages 90.0% of all homes, in the areas surveyed, ranging from 71.7% in the lowest income level, to 99.1% in the highest income level.
6. Upper income homes have owned radios for 7.6 years, middle income homes for 5.6 years, lower income homes for 4.4 years.
7. Of all families who own home-radios, automobile radios are also owned by 33.4% of the upper class, 17.6% of the middle class, 7.0% of the lower class.
8. 34.4% of all radio homes in upper income levels have two or more radios (not counting auto radios). This is true of 13.8% of middle-income-level radio homes, and of 5.2% of lower-income-level radio homes.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain and reached the island of San Salvador in the West Indies. This was the first of many voyages that he made to the New World.

Columbus's discovery of America led to the European colonization of the continent. The first European settlement in North America was founded by John Cabot in 1497. He was an Italian explorer who sailed for England. He reached the coast of Newfoundland and established a small settlement.

The first English settlement in North America was founded by the Pilgrims in 1620. They sailed on the Mayflower and landed in Plymouth, Massachusetts. The Pilgrims were a group of Puritans who had fled England in search of religious freedom.

The Pilgrims faced many hardships in their first year in America. They had no food, shelter, or clothing. Many of them died of starvation and disease. However, they survived and their settlement became a model for other English colonies.

The Pilgrims' success in America led to the establishment of many other English colonies. The first of these was the Virginia Company, which was founded in 1607. It established the first permanent English settlement in North America, Jamestown, Virginia.

11/30/34

9. 96% of all home radios are kept in working order. This figure ranges from 94.4% in lower income homes (96.4% in middle income homes) - to 98.4% in upper income homes.

10. All in all, it looks as though more people own radios, in upper as well as lower income levels, and that more people listen . . . and listen longer . . . than any of the pre-Starch prophets have, all along suspected.

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MULLEN NAMED RCA PUBLICITY HEAD

Frank E. Mullen, Director of Agriculture of NBC, on December 3rd joins the RCA in New York as official in charge of public relations and advertising. He takes over the work of Glenn I. Tucker, who resigned last month.

Mr. Mullen joined NBC upon its formation in 1926 and became its agricultural director with headquarters in Chicago. He organized the National Farm and Home Hour, which first went on the air in 1928, and is widely known in agricultural and conservation circles. The change was made by transfer from NBC to the parent company. His successor at NBC has not been named.

On Nov. 19, Mr. Mullen was reelected chairman of the Radio Conservation Council, which he was instrumental in forming about a year ago to promote by radio the conservation of the nation's natural resources. Among those who addressed the luncheon meeting of the Council were Secretaries Wallace of Agriculture and Dern of War.

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A WESTINGHOUSE DISCOVERY

One of our Westinghouse friends discovered a Central American bug that eats the wording right off of Radiola labels and instruction sheets. We have not yet discovered who is financing this latest attack on R.C.A.

- R/9, Los Angeles.

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:::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::
 :::::INDUSTRY NOTES:::::

The Communications Commission has issued a revised list of night and day station quota units corrected to October 30.

In his discussion of "Purity of News", Elisha Hanson, attorney for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, will explain the part played by the Press Radio Bureau of the ANPA, in cooperating with broadcasting stations in the dissemination of news by radio (WJZ network at 10 P.M. EST, Wednesday, December 12).

Frederick A. Willis, Vice-President of Columbia in charge of Educational and Religious work has been made Assistant to William S. Paley, President.

With demands from the radio audience for Father Coughlin and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra at the same hour, Station WCAU in Philadelphia submitted a questionnaire which resulted in 112,110 listeners voting in favor of Coughlin, and 7,064 for the Philharmonic.

New York police officials conferred with police authorities from Westchester County last week to work out an improved system of communication between Bronx County station and the police departments of nearby Westchester communities. The conference was adjourned until Dec. 17 to await the report of a sub-committee which will consider the plans discussed.

Among the suggestions advanced was a unified radio and telephone system for the two counties and the installation of police substations along the county line.

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AFFILIATED WCFL MIDWEST CHAIN READY

A new organization to be known as the Affiliated Radio Networks, with stations in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, is reported all set to go. The key station will be WCFL, of Chicago, operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The fifteen stations on the chain are:

11/30/34

WKBB, Dubuque; WCLS, Joliet, Ill.; WTAX, Springfield, Ill.; WHBU, Anderson, Ind.; WTRC, Elkhart, Ind.; WGBF, Evansville, Ind.; WWAE, Hammond, Ind.; WBOW, Terre Haute, Ind.; WTAQ, Eau Claire, Wis.; WCLO, Janesville, Wis.; WKBH, La Crosse, Wis.; WOMT, Manitowoc, Wis.; WIBU, Peynette, Wis.; WRJN, Racine, Wis.; WHBL, Sheboygan, Wis., and WCFL, Chicago.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION FCC

WKEU, Radio Station WKEU, LaGrange, Ga., C.P. to move transmitter and studio from LaGrange to Griffin, Ga., and change hours of operation from specified to daytime hours, on 1500 kc., 100 watts; New, W. Right Esch, Daytona Beach, Fla., C.P. for new station to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, unlimited time; WNAC, Shepard Broadcasting Service, Inc., Boston, Mass., license covering C.P. authorizing increase in day power from 1 KW to 2½ KW, 1230 kc., 1 KW night; WOL, American Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C., modification of C.P. to extend completion date to Jan. 15, 1935; WADC, Allen T. Simmons, Tallmadge, Ohio, modification of C.P. to change equipment and extend completion date to Jan. 10, 1935; WAMC, Raymond C. Hammett, Anniston, Ala., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site at 10th and Noble Sts., Anniston, Ala., change authorized equipment and extend commencement date to at once and completion date to 45 days hereafter (Appl. granted with conditional clause).

Also, KXYZ, Harris County Broadcast Co., Houston, Tex., license covering special Experimental Authority to operate with additional power of 250 watts and make changes in equipment; WSAN, WSAN, Inc., Allentown, Pa., special experimental authority for period of 60 days to increase power from 250 to 500 watts, on 1440 kc., sharing with WCBA; WCBA, B. Bryan Musselman, Allentown, Pa., special authorization to increase power from 250 to 500 watts, for period of 60 days; WEDC, Emil Denemark, Inc., renewal of license on a temporary basis subject to such action as may be taken upon pending application for renewal; NEW, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., location to be determined, Newark, N. J., C.P. (Gen. Exp.) frequencies 31600, 35600, 38600, 41000 kc., 1000 watts power, for special facsimile communications.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 3, 1934

| | |
|---|----|
| I. T. & T. Urges U. S. To Unify Telegraph System..... | 2 |
| Believes Radio Will Increase Newspaper Circulation..... | 4 |
| Floyd Gibbons' Father Dies..... | 4 |
| Germany Adds Great National Station..... | 5 |
| Gary-Prall Situation Discussed..... | 6 |
| Five Thousand Mile Radiotelephone Service To Japan..... | 7 |
| WJSV Lands Good Commercial..... | 7✓ |
| Brooklyn Stations Fight Promises To Be Lengthy..... | 8 |
| Equitable For The Big Cities..... | 9 |
| W. U. Advocates Unifying Of All Companies, If Any..... | 10 |
| Star-Maker Appointed ABS Vice-President..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By Broadcast Division, FCC..... | 11 |

No. 780

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1954

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
SUBJECT: REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF RESEARCH
DURING THE YEAR 1954
The following is a summary of the work done in the Department of Chemistry during the year 1954. The work was carried out under the direction of the Department Head, Professor [Name], and the assistance of the following staff: [List of staff members]. The work was supported by the following grants: [List of grants]. The work was carried out in the following laboratories: [List of laboratories]. The work was published in the following journals: [List of journals]. The work was presented at the following conferences: [List of conferences]. The work was supported by the following grants: [List of grants]. The work was carried out in the following laboratories: [List of laboratories]. The work was published in the following journals: [List of journals]. The work was presented at the following conferences: [List of conferences].

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

December 4, 1934.

I. T. & T. URGES U. S. TO UNIFY TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

There was so little lost motion as the Telegraph Division of the Communications Commission inaugurated its hearings to formulate recommendations to Congress regarding the enactment of laws authorizing the consolidation, or merger, of communications companies, that the witnesses of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, which owns the Postal Telegraph, Commercial Cables, Mackay Radio and All American Cables, were all heard the first day, the proceedings moving at such speed.

Col. Sosthenes Behn, President of the International Telegraph Company, was the last to appear and as did the others of his company, approved the unification of all forms of American telegraph services - radiotelegraph, wire and cable. Colonel Behn said that he was in favor of a merger but suggested two separate companies, one to handle the domestic service and the other to take care of the foreign service. He also told the Commission that he felt the major telegraph companies should get together and form a healthy industry to compete with the telephone and airmail. The first step, he said, should be along the lines of the Graham Act, enacted in 1921, to permit consolidation of telephone organizations.

"But the Postal will not enter into any agreement that will not protect every man, woman and boy that is now employed by the company", he asserted.

Howard L. Kern, Counsel for Postal Telegraph, said:

"The government does not do its full duty by merely permitting the private interests to bring about a solution of these problems, but the government has an affirmative duty pending such solution to see that the struggle for private advantage does not prejudice public interests."

Wolcott H. Pitkin, Vice-President and General Attorney of the I. T. & T. declared:

"This Company believes that the best safeguard to be included in the law would be to vest in the Commission itself full authority to approve or disapprove any merger or consolidation which may be proposed in accordance with the effect of such merger or consolidation on the public interest.

"The different forms of communication in the very nature of things compete one against the other - the telephone companies with the telegraph. The airmail, and to a lesser degree,

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the mail itself, compete with the telephone and, more directly, with the telegraph. Therefore, the consolidation of the telegraph services, whether domestic or trans-oceanic or both, would not do away with competition in communication. In fact by strengthening the telegraph, such unification would intensify the natural competition among the different forms of communication."

Col. A. H. Griswold, Executive Vice-President of the Postal Telegraph said, favoring the unification of the telegraph services in this country:

"When the management of an essential public service can base its decisions on the improvement and extensions of its service and betterment of employment conditions rather than upon requirements of competition, there is bound to result a condition more satisfactory to the public, to the employees and to a government regulatory commission."

Edwin F. Chinlund, Comptroller and Vice-President of I. T. & T. stressed the following advantages in unification of the telegraph business of this country:

"The industry would be subject to effective competition from the long distance telephone and the airmail, but would be free from the expenses incidental to duplication and internal competition.

"Savings of a substantial character would be made in non-labor items such as rents, maintenance and carrying charges on duplicate equipment, certain elements of commercial expense, general headquarters and administrative expense, etc.

"With unification under governmental supervision, a new scientific rate structure which would be fair to all classes of telegraph users could result promptly.

"Service would be extended to places now now served and services would be improved principally because the industry could devote its attention to such improvement with confidence in the future."

Mr. Chinlund concluded:

"After studying all of the available data, it appears that unification of the telegraph industry is not only necessary as being in the best interests of the American people in giving to them the best possible telegraph service at the lowest possible rates, but that it is essential to protect the employees and the investors in the industry."

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BELIEVES RADIO WILL INCREASE NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

Arthur Brisbane, Hearst Editor No. 1, who recently undertook the task of building up the New York Mirror, a tabloid, discussing different phases of the work, had this to say about radio:

"Radio competition is not competition with newspapers.

"As regards news; the radio is more like a signboard. The average human being wants to get the news at his leisure, and think about it as he reads. A few words hurled at him through the air and followed by others immediately do not give him time for thought. News of any importance is, essentially, a thought-producing communication.

"The newspaper is useful, the radio is useful, the latest, and undoubtedly, one of the greatest of human inventions. Things that are useful do not interfere with each other.

"There are more horses now working than there were before the automobile was invented. There is a greater tonnage of sailing vessels on the sea than before Fulton was born.

"The radio will increase newspaper circulation, because it will tell the people just what it was the radio gentleman was trying to talk about. It will also tell the advertisement reading population just what it was the handsome young lady was singing, or the interesting comedian was joking about.

"Radio's greatest value will be as a teacher, enabling the greatest man, whoever he may be, a professor of science on some distant mountain top, or the President in the White House, to tell all the people at the same time what all of them want to know, or ought to know."

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FLOYD GIBBONS' FATHER DIES

E. T. Gibbons, father of Floyd Gibbons, radio broadcaster, died in Washington last Saturday at the age of 74. A pioneer in chain-store operations in the Middle West, he was in business in Minneapolis and Chicago from 1898 until 1915, when he retired. He lived for a number of years in Paris, where two of his sons were newspaper men.

Floyd Gibbons had returned to Washington during his father's illness, but was called back to New York a few hours before death occurred, and when there seemed no immediate danger. Since 1928, the late Mr. Gibbons had lived at the Sacred Heart Home in Hyattsville, a nearby suburb of the Capital. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

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GERMANY ADDS GREAT NATIONAL STATION

A new German national broadcasting station is now being erected at Brueck, southwest of Berlin, and it will eventually replace the present station at Koenigswusterhausen. The new station, which is being laid out on a plot of 2 square km, will be the largest one in the country. According to present plans, as outlined by Rolland Welch, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Berlin, the new transmitter will not be ready for operation for about 2 years. The Brueck station is being constructed because the one at Koenigswusterhausen suffers strangely from fading, even at such short distances as 300 km. Investigators found that fading was especially noticeable in the southwest direction, and particularly during the Spring and Fall seasons of the year. Efforts to overcome the trouble were unavailing, and investigators recommended the abandonment of this transmitter and the erection of a new one elsewhere.

Tests have been made and will continue to be made on the new location. A temporary antenna tower 100 feet in height is being erected. This tower is being assembled in one piece on the ground, and when completed it will be raised in its entirety. Later, after the necessary tests have decided upon the exact locations, 7 permanent towers, each 250 meters high, will be placed in a circle around an eighth central tower. The 7 circular towers will form an actual part of the antenna.

This transmitter will operate on 150 kilowatts, probably with the same long wavelength as the present station at Koenigswusterhausen. Work on the transmitting equipment has already begun.

The Munich high-power station has now been equipped with its new anti-near-fading aerial, which will be put into service immediately. In view of the increased local range, the Augsburg relay station will shortly be closed down. According to a recent announcement, the German Post Office has decided to open a new relay station in the border count between Silesia and Saxony, where reception conditions are very poor. This station will be erected close to Reichenbach in the Oberlausitz, and will operate on a common wavelength, with an aerial power of 1.5 kw. In the meantime, a well-known German firm is working on the transmitter equipment. It is anticipated that the Coblenz relay station, which will work on a common wave with a power of 1.5 kw, will be finished by January next. Work has been started on the installation of the anti-near-fading aerial at the Muhlacker high-power station. During the daytime Muhlacker will close down, and the old Stuttgart-Degerloch transmitter will broadcast Reichssender Stuttgart's program every day until 3 P.M., G.M.T. It is hoped to complete the new aerial by the middle of November.

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12/3/34

GARY-PRALL SITUATION DISCUSSED

Speculating upon how Representative Prall, of New York, may fit into the picture with regard to Hampson Gary at the Federal Communications Commission, Sol Taishoff writes in the Washington Evening Star:

"At least one new face is expected on the F.C.C. next January. Representative Prall, New York Democrat, who did not run for reelection in November, is definitely assured of a place on the F.C.C. - probably as Chairman of the Broadcast Division. Prall is now confined to his home recovering from a leg fracture suffered in an automobile accident last August with his friend and sponsor, Senator Wagner, of New York.

"Prall had been appointed by President Roosevelt to a place on the former Federal Radio Commission last February, but he elected to conclude his term in Congress. Meanwhile, Congress enacted the law which set up the Communications Commission and abolished the former agency. Prall was precluded from accepting appointment on the F.C.C. because of the constitutional provision that no member of Congress may serve on an agency created by a Congress of which he was a member during that term of the Congress.

"As a consequence, Prall was given assurances that he would be named to the F.C.C. as soon as he becomes eligible, or on January 3. While his indisposition may prevent him from actually assuming that post next month, those close to the Congressman indicate that he expects to receive the appointment at that time.

"Now sitting in the post slated for Prall is Chairman Hampson Gary of the Broadcast Division, Texas Democrat and former Minister to Switzerland. It is presumed that he will leave the agency in January unless other personnel changes are made. Other Democratic members are Chairman E. O. Sykes, of Mississippi, appointed for the seven-year term; Paul A. Walker, of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Telephone Division, named for a five-year term, and Dr. Irvin Stewart, of Texas, Chairman of the Telegraph Division, named for three years. Unless a vacancy occurs in one of these three posts, or unless Prall is not nominated, Gary's tenure will end January 3.

"One possibility talked about in radio circles is the appointment of Chairman Sykes, himself former Chief Justice of the Mississippi Supreme Court, to a Federal judgeship. There are no vacancies at present for which he has been mentioned. This talk has centered around appointment to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a five-man court which sits in review on appeals from the F.C.C."

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12/3/34

FIVE THOUSAND MILE RADIOTELEPHONE SERVICE TO JAPAN

Overseas telephone service from the United States will be opened to Japan on December 7, affording a direct voice connection between any Bell System Telephone in this country and all telephones in principal cities on the Island of Hondo, including Tokyo, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe. Japan, with its 480,000 telephones, is the sixtieth foreign country to be brought within voice range of the United States. Its addition leaves few nations of commercial importance to be included in the world-wide telephone network in which the United States holds a pivotal position.

The cost of a three-minute conversation from San Francisco to Tokyo will be \$30. Charges for more distant points in the United States will be somewhat greater, depending upon the additional mileage involved.

A "voice bridge" more than 5,000 miles long will span the Pacific to link San Francisco and Tokyo through a short wave radiotelephone channel employing wave lengths between 14 and 45 meters. The Bell System's transmitting station at Dixon, California, focuses its full strength upon the receiving station at Komuro, Japan, by means of a highly directional antenna developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

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WJSV LANDS GOOD COMMERCIAL

The largest commercial contract ever arranged locally, continuing Arch MacDonald on WJSV, of Washington, for 52 weeks starting April 2, 1935, was signed this week.

With wire information furnished by the Washington Post, Arch will broadcast his usual play-by-play accounts of all of the Washington Senator's out-of-town games, in cooperation with People's Drug Stores, sponsors of the series.

The contract was officially signed by representatives of his sponsors; Jess Willard, manager of WJSV; and Charles Moore, promotion manager of the Post. The series will be heard on WJSV at 6:15 P.M. weekdays and at 7:15 P.M. Sundays.

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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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BROOKLYN STATIONS FIGHT PROMISES TO BE LENGTHY

There was every indication in the reopening of hearings of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle applying for the frequencies of Brooklyn stations WARD, U. S. Broadcasting Corporation, WBBC, Brooklyn Broadcasting Corporation, WVFW, Paramount Corporation and WLTH, Voice of Brooklyn, that the case would be hard fought and long drawn out.

Theodore Liquerman, of New York, certified accountant, retained by the U. S. Broadcasting Company, was the first witness in the same capacity for WLTH. Brother David Gannon, of the Franciscan Friars of Atonement, said that by appeals over WARD, his society had been able to carry on their work in Brooklyn.

"Of course, I am in the monastery, and I am not permitted to listen to the radio", Brother David explained, "but I have had work in New York for the last three months and I have heard and observed the work that is going on. If it were not for the radio it would not have been as successful as it was."

When Father Paul James Francis, Father General and founder of the Society of the Atonement appeared Thomas P. Littlepage, Sr., who, along with John M. Littlepage, are counsel for the Brooklyn Eagle, inquired:

"Father Francis, do you know how much time has been used on WARD for your work?"

"Only in a general way", the priest replied. "I have not kept any tab on it myself."

"I think you said you had never spoken over the station?"

"No, except I am planning to, if the station perseveres."

When George N. Galloway, of the Brooklyn Tuberculosis Society, spoke of receiving the facilities of WBBC gratis, Mr. Littlepage inquired,

"As a matter of fact, all radio stations give time for this very fine work, do they not?"

"We have not been able to secure time over New York stations because they feel that they are national in character and should not be confined to talks or problems for Brooklyn specifically", Mr. Galloway answered. "We are not using any other station than WBBC."

"All the big New York stations give time to this tuberculosis campaign at times, do they not?"

"They do for a national purpose, but not for a specific territory,"

12/3/34

Dr. Samuel Zwerling, of the Medical Society of Kings County, said in response to G. August Gerber, counsel for the U. S. Broadcasting Company, that he was proud to say the talks of the Society over WBBC had been rebroadcast by the American Medical Association.

Edward Kole, a lawyer, described broadcasts he had been making over WBBC, and mentioned one on the subject of mal-injury, with respect to bankruptcy.

"What do you mean by 'mal-injury'?" Mr. Gerber inquired.

"Some people, or the laymen, would regard it as faking injuries in a negligent case. Scientifically it is not faking at all, but how a layman regards it, and one of the reasons why the subject was chosen was to explain where 'mal-injury' is not faking at all, but is the result of certain physical injuries beyond the control of individuals."

Fred R. Marvin, secretary of the Committee American Education, told of broadcasts over WBBC to give the average listener a better understanding as to the nature of our form of Government and the duties of citizenship. Dr. Russell Morse Brougher, of the Baptist Temple of Brooklyn, said he had utilized the facilities of WBBC.

"We have received thousands of letters from those in radio land who have been helped and blessed because of our services", Dr. Brougher stated. "At one time we mailed out over 1500 little Bible markers to folks who wrote in for them. We received letters from the Bahama Islands, up in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the winner of a long-distance contest we conducted was in Manchester, England."

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EQUITABLE FOR THE BIG CITIES

Will someone please explain why an "equitable" system of radio allocation puts so many broadcasting stations into one-quarter of the country? I mean, will someone please explain it so as to be both clear and credible?

- R/9, Los Angeles.

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| Year | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 |
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| 1990 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
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| 1993 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1994 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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W. U. ADVOCATES UNIFYING OF ALL COMPANIES, IF ANY

No unification of telegraph properties and enterprises would, in the opinion of J. C. Willever, First Vice-President of the Western Union, accomplish any permanently useful purpose unless it were all embracing; that is to say, unless the consolidated enterprise could occupy the entire field of record communication and take over all the telegraph business now being conducted, by whatever methods, by other companies of whatever kind.

"Should an amendment in aid of unification be recommended to Congress by the Commission, it should, we venture to suggest, be broad enough to permit the consolidation of all telegraph business by whomsoever or howsoever conducted, while also safeguarding, by proper requirements, the continued development and use of the wireless and, in the discretion of the Commission, of any new form of communication which may be developed hereafter", Mr. Willever said.

"Further, if we are to consider a consolidated telegraph enterprise, even all-embracing at its inception, it would seem highly desirable, in order to assure to the enterprise that permanent strength, reliability and adequacy required under the policy announced by Congress that there be in the law itself some reasonable guarantee that the telegraph business shall not be undermined in the future by small competitors entering the field with competing services between profitable centers where the density of traffic would permit a company serving such centers alone to make a profit under a rate structure which the company offering the nation-wide service could not afford to meet.

"Unless some assurance of this kind can be found, the removal of any competitor, or even of all competitors, would be merely the signal for the birth of others, and the removal of less than all competitors would merely mean the expansion of the competition of those who are left; so that whatever advantages could be looked for from a regulated monopoly under close Government supervision could not be relied on to endure. The situation might be met in part at least, by a provision that in case any merger or consolidation of telegraph properties approved by the Commission shall embrace all or substantially all of the record communication business of the country, by whatsoever means or by whomsoever conducted, no other person or corporation shall thereafter engage in interstate or foreign business of like character, except to the extent that such person or corporation shall have been so engaged at the time of the approval of such merger or consolidation by the Commission, without a certificate of convenience and necessity from the Commission, which the Commission shall not be authorized to grant so long as the consolidated telegraph system is able and willing to furnish adequate service between the points involved, and to encourage and develop, to the satisfaction of the Commission, the types and kinds of service best adapted to the business and Governmental needs of the country, whether by means now known or others which may be developed in the future."

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"The Bell System Companies are not engaged in the public telegraph message business with the exception of a very minor amount in one company", C. P. Cooper, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., testified. "We have been, however, in the private line or leased wire field since 1887 and to a considerable extent are responsible for the growth of this type of business. Recently a new development in this field, known as the teletypewriter exchange service, was offered to the public. Also, it is a well known fact that much of the research in our laboratories, directed primarily to the development of the telephone art, finds application in the telegraph business. * * * *

"From our observation and knowledge of the services offered by the telegraph companies, we believe that the possible advantages of a consolidation of the telegraph companies are sufficient to justify the Commission in recommending legislation permitting such consolidation.

"The Order also requests that those interested advise the Commission as to what safeguards and conditions they think should be prescribed, if a recommendation authorizing consolidation be made. So far as rates and practices are concerned, the public is already protected by the provisions of the Communications Act. It would be advisable to provide that a certificate must be obtained from the Commission to the effect that any proposed merger or consolidation is in the public interest before it could become effective. This would give the Commission opportunity to consider the effect of such proposal on all of the interested parties - the public - the customers - the investors - and the employees."

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STAR-MAKER APPOINTED ABS VICE-PRESIDENT

George B. Storer, President of the American Broadcasting System, has appointed Burt McMurtrie, credited with discovering many famous radio stars, a Vice-President of the new major network, in charge of program operations.

"Mr. McMurtrie, who is 32, thus becomes one of the youngest Vice-Presidents in network broadcasting", an ABS statement sets forth.

"Bing Crosby, Morton Downey, Dick Powell, Mildred Bailey, Ted Fio Rito and others are among the radio luminaries who started their careers under the guidance of McMurtrie.

"McMurtrie joined American Broadcasting on August 15, resigning his position as Commercial Program Director of Columbia Broadcasting System, a post he had held four years. The last six

THE WELL SYSTEM

The well system consists of a series of wells, each of which is connected to a common main line. The wells are located in a line, and the main line runs parallel to them. The wells are connected to the main line by means of a series of valves, which are operated by a pump. The pump is located at the end of the main line, and it draws water from the wells and pumps it into a storage tank. The storage tank is located at the end of the main line, and it is connected to a distribution system. The distribution system consists of a series of pipes, which carry the water to the various points of use. The system is designed to provide a constant flow of water to the points of use, and it is capable of operating for a long period of time without the need for maintenance.

The well system is a very efficient and reliable method of obtaining water. It is capable of providing a constant flow of water to the points of use, and it is capable of operating for a long period of time without the need for maintenance. The system is also very flexible, and it can be adapted to a wide variety of different conditions. For example, it can be used to provide water to a large number of points of use, or it can be used to provide water to a single point of use. It can also be used to provide water to a point of use that is located at a great distance from the source of the water.

The well system is a very important part of many different types of water supply systems. It is used to provide water to a wide variety of different types of buildings, including houses, schools, and hospitals. It is also used to provide water to a wide variety of different types of industrial facilities, including factories and power plants. The well system is a very important part of many different types of water supply systems, and it is a very important part of many different types of water supply systems. It is a very important part of many different types of water supply systems, and it is a very important part of many different types of water supply systems.

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months of that period he had spent in California, developing the Pacific Coast program bureau for Columbia. From that point he was responsible for the Big Crosby Woodbury broadcast, Raymond Paige's Pontiac program, Dick Powell's and Ted Fio Rito's broadcasts and the Louella Parsons Movie Stars series.

He left radio to devote two years to the study of music and languages in Rome and served as foreign correspondent from that point. He returned from Italy in 1930 and broadcast the first of the B. A. Rolfe Lucky Strike programs for the National Broadcasting Company.

"McMurtrie then left NBC to go with Lennon and Mitchell Advertising Agency as director of radio and attracted the attention of the industry with his handling of the Paul Whiteman Old Gold program and in particular Whiteman's spectacular Old Gold tour of the country, to date unequalled in radio exploitation."

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

WQDX, Stephens Luke, Thomasville, Ga., consent to voluntary assignment of license to H. Wimpy (licensed on 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited); WQDX, H. Wimpy, Thomasville, Ga., C.P. to move transmitter locally in Thomasville, make changes in equipment and change hours of operation from unlimited to daytime; KSD, The Pulitzer Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment, increase power from 500 w. night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW day to 1 KW night, 5 KW day, and extend commencement date to 2 days after this date and completion date to 60 days after this date; WDRG, WDRG, Inc., Hartford, Conn., license to cover C.P. authorizing increase in day power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW and changes in equipment operates on 1330 kc., unlimited time, 1 KW night; WMEX, The Northern Corp., Chelsea, Mass., license to cover C.P. 1500 kc., 100 watts night 250 w. day, unlimited time.

WTAR, WTAR Radio Corp., Norfolk, Va., modification of license to use present transmitter as an auxiliary, composite - DCC Max, 1 KW; KADA, C. C. Morris, Ada, Okla., license covering C.P. for new station, 1200 kc., 100 watts, daytime; KFVS, Hirsch Battery & Radio Co., Cape Girardeau, Mo., license covering C.P. authorizing increase in day power from 100 w. to 250 w. and changes in equipment; WTAR, WTAR Radio Corp., Norfolk, Va., license covering new equipment 780 kc., 500 w., unlimited time; WDAY, WDAY, Inc., Fargo, N. Dak., license covering C.P. authorizing changes in equipment and increase in day power to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, 940 kc., 1 KW night, unlimited time; WEBQ, Harrisburg Broadcasting Co., Harrisburg, Ill., license covering C.P. authorizing changes in equipment and increase in day power to 260 watts, 1210 kc., 100 watts night, specified hours; WHBF, Rock Island Broadcasting Co., Rock Island, Ill., license covering C.P. authorizing new equipment and moving studio locally, 1210 kc., 100 w., unlimited time.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

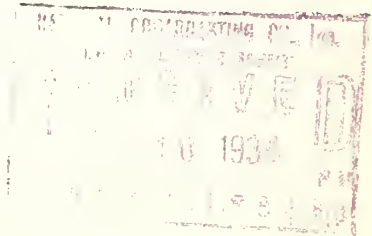
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 7, 1934

| | |
|--|----|
| "We Will Not Upset The Applecart", Says Colonel Brown..... | 2 |
| Sarnoff Declares Radio's Future Ahead, Not Behind..... | 4 |
| Army-Navy Advocate System Free From Foreign Influence..... | 6 |
| S. O. Free Show Idea Charged To Radio..... | 8 |
| Capital Station Seeks Power Boost..... | 8 |
| Philadelphia NBC-Columbia Connection Denied..... | 9 |
| Labor Protest Will Probably Not Block Merger..... | 9 |
| New N.A.B. Committees To Be Announced At N. Y..... | 10 |
| Sees Code Forced Upon Big Industries..... | 10 |
| Radio Capital Plan Reported In Street..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By Communications Commission..... | 11 |
| Radio Audible Arts Institute To Aid Program Appreciation.... | 12 |
| Columbia Votes Two Dividends..... | 12 |

No. 781



Handwritten signature or initials, possibly 'G. S. G. H. L. 1.3'.

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"WE WILL NOT UPSET THE APPLE CART", SAYS COLONEL BROWN

That the Communications Commission will act with discretion and for the benefit of the radio listeners, was the message of Col. Thad Brown, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, in an interview over National Broadcasting Co. network with Martin Codel.

"We make a change here, shift a station there, perhaps authorize a new station to serve a community that needs additional radio service -- and immediately there is talk about a general reallocation and how the listener may have to dial his set differently to tune in his favorite stations. Actually, ours is a job simply of keeping the radio structure on a sound technical basis, keeping abreast of the swift changes and improvements in radio engineering and preserving broadcasting as an instrument for good public service", Colonel Brown went on.

"When you consider that there are something like 20,000,000 home, automobile and other receiving sets in almost daily use in the United States, and when you consider that the American people have invested between four and five billion dollars in broadcast receiving equipment alone, not to ignore perhaps \$100,000,000 more in transmitting equipment, you may rest assured that we aren't going to upset the apple cart with any sweeping gesture. I might add, for the sake of completing my statistics, that the radio manufacturing industry also represents an investment of about \$250,000,000 -- and that, between them, the radio set producers and the broadcasters employ several hundred thousands of people."

"Then I gather that the basic structure of American radio isn't going to be changed so materially as to disturb those radio listeners who want to continue hearing Rudy Vallee, Paul Whiteman, Leopold Stokowski, Walter Damrosch and the rest?" Mr. Codel asked.

"Rest assured of that", was the reply. "Even if there were a wave of sentiment for government ownership and operation of the radio, which I don't believe exists, we would still want everyone to hear the kind of programs he likes to hear. And while we're on that subject, I'd like to say this: There's been a lot of talk, too, about governmental control of radio programs -- about censorship and all that. I'm a Republican serving under a Democratic administration, and I can vouch for the fact that this administration hasn't done one thing, directly or indirectly, to warrant any believe that it intends now or later to censor or limit radio as an avenue of free speech and free expression of talent. I'd like to say all the charges and innuendos are sheer bunk."

"What about advertising?" the interviewer asked.

"There again we have no powers of censorship", was the response. "My own opinion is that radio advertising is slowly but steadily becoming less offensive - cleaning itself up, as it were. Then, of course, there's the Federal Trade Commission to regulate improper advertising, and they are doing a very satisfactory job in outlawing offensive products and claims, if not actually stimulating the broadcasters to see that better advertising copy is written."

"Do you believe in the advertising support of radio?" the Commissioner was asked.

"There's only one other alternative - radio set taxes such as the British and most European countries impose. But over there, of course, the governments run the radio, which manifestly means the parties in power control it. I think our American system is superior in that it is kept free from political control, just like our newspapers. There should always be freedom of radio just as there is freedom of the press."

"What are some of the problems facing your Commission at this time?" Mr. Codel inquired.

"There are a number of important problems facing the Commission, not the least of which is the Davis amendment, enacted by Congress in 1928 to guarantee equality of broadcast service in every part of the United States", Colonel Brown replied. Its original purpose, to prevent the concentration of all the broadcast stations in the thickly populated and congested areas of the United States, has been accomplished. Now there are manifest needs for more facilities in the sparsely settled sections of the West which cannot be supplied because of the present law. The Amendment has completely exhausted its usefulness."

Speaking of the clear channel survey now being made, Colonel Brown said:

"Primarily it is designed to determine whether the rural listeners are getting adequate service from our clear channel stations - that is, the big high power stations that operate on exclusive wave lengths at night. In other words, is it necessary to maintain clear rights-of-way on certain highways of the ether, so that what we might call express train service shall supplement local services? As you know, the new law empowers us to authorize new low power local stations in communities that need them, providing the wave lengths can accommodate them, and we're doing that. But it is just as important - probably more important - that the farmer and the remote listener should get a decent choice of radio programs. So far high power and clear channels seem to be the best way. But the Commission is extremely anxious to know if, in the light of scientific advancements which have recently been made, this is still the best possible method of assuring the widest and best service to all. That's the reason for our present survey."

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SARNOFF DECLARES RADIO'S FUTURE AHEAD, NOT BEHIND

We stand on the threshold of developments which promise revolutionary results in bringing new methods of instant high-speed wireless communication to the service of industry and commerce in the United States, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, declared to the Federal Communications Commission in advocating a definite American communications policy to enable the telegraph services of the country adequately to develop and to render a fuller public service.

"We are communicating with airplanes. There is no reason why we should not be communicating with moving trains", Mr. Sarnoff went on.

"The Commission has granted us experimental licenses for high-speed facsimile transmission on ultra high frequencies, and our laboratories are making amazing progress in that field. This development and the progress being made in multiplex radio transmission, will revolutionize our present habits of communication.

"Let me make it clear that neither the R.C.A. nor any of its subsidiaries has any plan or program for consolidation or merger with any other communication company, in the event legislation be enacted permitting this to be done. There is no agreement or understanding by the Radio Corporation or any of its subsidiaries with any other communication company for a consolidation or merger in the communications field."

In considering a Communications policy, the Commission will speedily find that the United States does not have an adequate telegraph service in the domestic field, and that in the international field, Americans are working at cross purposes with each other, resulting in benefit to foreigners and damage at home, Mr. Sarnoff observed.

"In the domestic telegraph field, there is needless duplication of investment, overhead and operating expenses. There has been great waste without compensating advantage to the public. The teletypewriter exchange service, recently introduced, has added further complications. The development of domestic radio telegraph services would have been greatly accelerated had there been a definite communications policy.

"The absence of such a policy is even a greater menace to American communications, in the international field. Foreign communications systems, each unified in its own country, can and increasingly will benefit from the keen competition of American companies to do business with them. In Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Poland, Japan and China, domestic and international telegraph services are operated under the control

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first colonies in the early 17th century. This section covers the exploration of the New World, the arrival of the first European settlers, and the early struggles for survival and expansion.

The second part of the book deals with the colonial period, from the early 17th century to the American Revolution in 1776. It examines the growth of the colonies, the increasing tensions with Britain, and the ultimate decision to fight for independence.

The third part of the book covers the early years of the United States, from the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783. It discusses the challenges of building a new nation, the drafting of the Constitution, and the early years of the new government.

The fourth part of the book focuses on the period from the end of the Revolutionary War to the beginning of the 19th century. It explores the westward expansion of the United States, the growth of the economy, and the increasing influence of the federal government.

The fifth part of the book deals with the mid-19th century, from the beginning of the 1840s to the end of the Civil War in 1865. It examines the issues of slavery, westward expansion, and the growing divide between the North and the South.

The sixth part of the book covers the Reconstruction era, from the end of the Civil War in 1865 to the beginning of the 20th century. It discusses the challenges of rebuilding the South, the struggle for civil rights, and the rise of the Gilded Age.

The seventh part of the book focuses on the early 20th century, from the beginning of the 1900s to the end of the First World War in 1918. It explores the Progressive Era, the rise of the United States as a world power, and the challenges of the early 20th century.

12/7/34

of the same administration. In Great Britain international cable and radio telegraph facilities were recently consolidated. The foreigner has the advantage in every negotiation. A definite national policy is essential if the independence and security of America in world communications are to be preserved.

"There can be no effective remedy so long as American laws forbid unification of telegraph services in this country thereby preventing them from meeting on even terms and dealing effectively with unified systems in foreign countries with which American communication companies must necessarily meet and deal. We should not permit foreign communication agencies to apply a policy of "divide and rule" in their relations with Americans - neither in traffic arrangements nor in other dealings.

"In my opinion it would not be practical for the Commission or for Congress now to establish a fixed plan as to the precise form of telegraph unification which might be permitted. The art of communication is changing rapidly and progress being made in the research laboratories promises revolutionary developments in this field.

"As the law now stands, unification of American telegraph companies would appear to be unlawful, however much public interest, convenience or necessity would be served thereby. I believe it is desirable to change the law so that a proposed telegraph unification may be approved and put into effect if, after searching examination, the Government should find, through its regulatory body, that public interest would thereby be benefited."

Mr. Sarnoff in his testimony attacked officials of the telegraph companies for what he viewed as failure to keep abreast of modernization and research efforts, and predicted that a unified telegraph organization would "put fear" into telephone officials.

"The impression I have gained from the testimony here", he said, "is that we have a dying horse, and that we are on our last legs, and that the future is doubtful. I believe the future of the communications business is brighter than ever before. The future of radio is ahead, not behind. They have criticized the teletypewriter exchange. Why, the teletypewriter will be deader than a dodo in five or ten years.

"The ideal way of sending messages is to hold up a printed sheet that will be immediately reproduced at the other end; facsimile transmission and television are about ready."

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ARMY-NAVY ADVOCATE SYSTEM FREE FROM FOREIGN INFLUENCE

It is the opinion of the Joint Board of the Army and Navy that the Communications system of the nation is of vital importance to the national defense and its freedom from foreign influence is essential. This was among the conclusions presented to the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission by Col. Walter G. Krueger. They follow:

- "(a) All commercial communication facilities in the United States and its possessions should be owned and operated exclusively by citizens of the United States and its possessions.
- "(b) The directors of all communications companies, including holding companies and excluding foreign subsidiaries or subsidiary holding companies operating wholly in the foreign field, should be citizens of the United States or its possessions.
- "(c) No more than one-fifth of the capital stock of any United States communication company, including holding companies, should be owned by aliens or their representatives, foreign-owned stock should not be entitled to voting privileges.
- "(d) With respect to (a), (b) and (c) above, insofar as cables, all termini of which are not in the United States territory, are concerned, the laws and treaties governing their ownership and operation should stand in general as at present.
- "(e) The merger of foreign controlled communication services or facilities with American communication services or facilities, including holding companies, if such merger violates principles (a), (b), and (c), should be prohibited.
- "(f) The development and expansion of any phase of the communications art, either in the domestic or international field, should be allowed to proceed naturally insofar as the inherent limitations of the art permit. This natural development should be subject to the restrictions imposed by the needs of national defense, including the needs outlined in the succeeding paragraphs and those imposed by the Federal Radio Commission or such Communication Control Agency as may be set up in its place, whose actions are necessarily based on existing conditions in the radio field and the state of development of the radio art at the time.

12/7/34

- "(g) Provision should be made for the permanent assignment of these radio frequencies and other communication facilities required for national defense and other authorized agencies.
- "(h) Communications in certain strategic areas must be operated by the Army and Navy. It is essential that each service have its own self-contained, self-operated communications with its units, wherever located, subject to the joint command principles of the Army and Navy.
- "(i) The Government should operate certain public communication facilities such as radio aids to navigation for ships and aircraft and the transmission of weather, time and hydrographic reports.
- "(j) The commercial system should be capable of being quickly and effectively placed under such government control as will meet the needs of national defense upon the outbreak of hostilities.
- "(k) It is desirable that operating personnel of the commercial communications companies be trained in Army and Navy communication procedure in peace time.
- "(l) It is desirable that operating personnel of the commercial communication companies be commissioned or enlisted in the Army and Navy Reserve.
- "(m) In case of a proposed merger, the Army and Navy should reserve judgment on such merger until they have had an opportunity to study the effect of such merger on national defense.
- "(n) To safeguard the interests of national defense in all communication matters and to assure that the above principles are carried out, the Secretaries of War and of the Navy should have representatives present, in full discussions of proposals before any Federal body set up for the purpose of regulating communications, to present those features which may affect the national defense.
- "(o) The Army and Navy personnel, who are technical experts in communications, should be available in the civil agencies of the government when and as required."

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12/7/34

S. O. FREE SHOW IDEA CHARGED TO RADIO

Radio is blamed for putting the idea into the heads of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey of sending Guy Lombardo's band of radio fame, on tour with a free advertising show. All one needs to gain entrance to the travelling show is an automobile driver's license. The engagement opened in a theatre seating 2000 persons in New Haven and the place was filled to overflowing and crowds turned away. The performance was put on much the same as one of Lombardo orchestra's broadcasts. There was a reference to a new gas the Standard Oil is putting out but the advertising mentions were brief.

There has been a protest from the moving picture industry claiming the free shows will hurt the picture business. Also rumors that there will be counter-attacks on the part of picture houses, such as urging patrons to discontinue using Standard Oil gasoline. However, those who have planned the free show tour have refused to back down and the tour, said to be costing the oil people upwards of \$10,000 a week, is booked for a month.

The motion picture officials claim that 50,000 persons attend radio broadcasts in New York free every week.

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CAPITAL STATION SEEKS POWER BOOST

Station WRC in Washington, which, along with WMAL in the same city is owned by the National Broadcasting Company, is seeking a power increase to 1000 watts at night and 5,000 watts in the daytime. It is always a matter of surprise to outsiders that the stations in the National Capital are obliged to operate on such low power.

WRC broadcasts with 500 watts, WMAL, 250 watts, and WOL, 100 watts. WJSV, Columbia outlet, virtually a Washington station, is a 10,000 watter but its transmitter is located several miles across the Potomac from the Capital and it is charged to the Virginia quota.

WRC also asks a construction permit to install new equipment and to move its transmitter, site to be determined later.

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12/7/34

PHILADELPHIA NBC-COLUMBIA CONNECTION DENIED

Apropos the declaration of a Senator recently that he proposed to "look into the Philadelphia situation" whereby Dr. Leon Levy, with Columbia affiliations is Program Manager for the new National Broadcasting Company, Station KYW, a broadcasting official declared that it was not a tie-up between the two major networks. Dr. Levy, along with his brother, Isaac Levy, owns WCAU, Columbia station in Philadelphia, and is a brother-in-law of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. KYW, a Westinghouse property, was recently moved to the Quaker City from Chicago.

"The NBC has complete control of Station KYW and the Levy brothers will simply sell local time commercially under NBC's direction", the broadcaster declared.

"There is no connection between Columbia and NBC and this is simply a case of efficiency and less costly operation under the absolute direction of NBC with an over-all control by Westinghouse Company."

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LABOR PROTEST WILL PROBABLY NOT BLOCK MERGER

It has been learned that the protest made by labor representatives against wire and wireless telegraph consolidation at the Federal Communications Commission hearings are receiving serious consideration. There was also evidence of this when Commissioner Payne made quite a point of saying at the hearing: "Whatever is done, you can be certain that labor will be protected to the best of our ability."

However, the general belief is that this will not prevent the Commission from recommending to Congress that telegraph consolidation under certain conditions be approved.

F. G. Burton, President of the Association of Western Union Employees, said that 8,500 would be added to the relief rolls. He testified that the Western Union facilities were sufficient to care for all the possible wire traffic with the addition of about 1,000 workers now employed by the Postal Telegraph & Cable Corporation.

He asserted that while the consolidation of telegraph properties would undoubtedly mean substantial savings in operating costs, the savings would "obviously" be made at the expense of labor in the industry.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These settlers were men and women who sought a new life, a new land. They brought with them the knowledge and skills of their ancestors, and they began to build a new society. Over the years, this society grew and changed. It became a nation of free men and women, a nation that valued liberty and justice for all. The story of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity.

The story of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity. It is a story of the men and women who have shaped the nation, of the challenges they have faced, and of the triumphs they have achieved. The story is a testament to the power of the human spirit, to the ability of men and women to overcome adversity and to build a better future for themselves and for their children. The story of the United States is a story of hope, of courage, and of the enduring values that have made the nation what it is today.

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST SETTLERS

The first settlers of the United States were men and women who came to the shores of North America in search of a new life. They were men and women of many different backgrounds, but they all shared a common goal: to build a new society. They brought with them the knowledge and skills of their ancestors, and they began to build a new society. Over the years, this society grew and changed. It became a nation of free men and women, a nation that valued liberty and justice for all.

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12/7/34

The chief cause, Frank B. Powers, International President of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, said, was an "overdose" of machinery and automatic telegraphy, which began in 1918 and has subsequently cost the jobs of thousands of capable operators. He said that the proposed consolidation would cause 15,000 workers to lose their jobs.

Continued competition, said George H. Young, President of the United Telegraphers of America, was the only hope for workers, and he added that if the proposed merger would be managed under one head, the only salvation of those who would be thrown out of work would be a "great long breadline."

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NEW N.A.B. COMMITTEES TO BE ANNOUNCED AT N. Y.

President Ward, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Broadcasters in New York next Tuesday and Wednesday (Dec. 11 and 12), will announce the appointment of 1935 committees of the Association.

Copyright and vital matters will be considered with a view to action during the coming year.

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SEES CODE FORCED UPON BIG INDUSTRIES

Legislative means of placing the big telephone, telegraph, shipping and meat-packing industries under codes were considered this week by the NRA Administrative Board, according to Douglas Warrenfels, who wrote in the Washington Post:

"With their more than 750,000 employees and billions of dollars in operating capital, the four recalcitrant groups have resisted all codification efforts. Officials regard their enlistment under pacts as essential to success of the Blue Eagle movement.

"None of the important hold-outs would be mentioned by name, but the purpose of the maneuver, if adopted, would be to make it so hot for outside industries by congressional edict that the telephone, telegraph, shipping and meat-packing groups would welcome instead of scorn, codes.

"All of these industries signed the President's reemployment agreement and still are subject to voluntary wage and hour supervision. The telephone and telegraph corporations have argued they already are regulated by the Federal Communications Commission, while the shippers and meat packers have contended there is no necessity for their inclusion in pacts.

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"Gen. Hugh S. Johnson last Spring threatened to impose a code on the telephone and telegraph industries. He wrote his own compact and called a public hearing for its consideration after the interests involved refused to propose a code. Nothing ever came of it, however, despite Johnson's charges that the industries were guilty of 'abuses inimical to the public interest.'"

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RADIO CAPITAL PLAN REPORTED IN STREET

Radio Corporation of America, it was reported reliably in Wall Street, the Associated Press says, is considering plans for a capital reorganization.

The plans are in the hands of a special committee of Directors, which is giving special attention to the question of eliminating accumulated dividends on the two classes of preferred stock.

A move toward rearrangement of the radio capital set-up has been expected in Wall Street for some time, although officials continued to withhold comment on the reported plans.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Telephone Division: WNC, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., (Long Lines Dept.), Hialeah, Fla., modification of license authorizing two additional points of communication, namely Kingston, Jamaica and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; WLXY, New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Marshfield, Mass., renewal of special experimental station license in experimental service in exact conformity with existing license; WKFQ, Ed. V. Turner, "Monte Carlo," Long Beach, Cal., third class public ship radio station license; WKEM, Rohl Connolly Co., "R.C. Co. No. 4," San Pedro, Cal., WKFK, Same Co. "Rocona", WKFN, Same Co. "Sonoma", San Pedro, Cal., third class private ship radio station license.

Telegraph Division - WAG, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., Inc., Thomaston Me., modification of license to change hours of operation from unlimited to 5 A.M. to 9 P.M. EST; W2XBU, Same Co., New York City, W2XBV, Same Co., Southampton, N. Y., experimental Genl Exp. license to cover C.P., 86000-100000 kc., 250 watts power; WDU, Same Co., Brentwood, N. Y., modification of C.P. extending completion date to Jan. 15, 1935; W4XAC, Police Dept., Salisbury, N. C., experimental-Gen. Exp. license to cover C.P., 30100, 33100, 37100, 40100 kc., 20 watts.

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12/7/34

RADIO AUDIBLE ARTS INSTITUTE TO AID PROGRAM APPRECIATION

The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts, founded by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation, with Pitts Sanborn, nationally known music critic, as its Director, has been organized to stimulate a wider and more active appreciation of good radio programs among the American people. Offices are at 254 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"It will endeavor to increase the discrimination of the public and encourage the cultural growth of the vast audience by stressing the advantages and enjoyment to be derived from the best programs and to encourage the public demand for better things over the radio", its prospectus sets forth.

"If the Radio Institute of the Audible Arts can quicken public interest in worth while radio programs, the enormous, potential influence of the radio for good, may be realized.

"Important groups and organizations can cooperate to create an inspiring future for radio broadcasting.

"The Radio Institute of the Audible Arts is dedicated to the furtherance of merit in radio broadcasts in all fields, without favor or discrimination. It stands for the best, and aspires to excellence."

In explaining the purposes of the organization, Mr. Sanborn said:

"The Institute believes that by furthering appreciation of the better things now on the air, the general level of appreciation is raised, which must result in increasing demand for the better things.

"Our activities will extend into the four main fields of education, music, news dissemination and entertainment."

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COLUMBIA VOTES TWO DIVIDENDS

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., declared on Wednesday a quarterly cash dividend of 50 cents a share plus a special cash dividend of \$1 a share on each of 309,220 shares of Class A stock and 253,000 shares of Class B stock.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first volume of this series, published in 1891, was a landmark in the history of American literature. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

The second volume of the series, published in 1892, was also a landmark. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

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The fourth volume of the series, published in 1894, was also a landmark. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

The fifth volume of the series, published in 1895, was also a landmark. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

The sixth volume of the series, published in 1896, was also a landmark. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

The seventh volume of the series, published in 1897, was also a landmark. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

The eighth volume of the series, published in 1898, was also a landmark. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The ninth volume of the series, published in 1899, was also a landmark. It was the first time that the history of the United States had been written by a woman. The book was written by Mary Easton, a pioneer in the field of American history. The book was a success, and it was followed by several other volumes in the series.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 11, 1934.

Friends Would Save Hampson Gary.....2

Why Should Broadcasters Be Target?" L. Caldwell Asks.....3

Mullen RCA Information Head Appointment Confirmed.....6

Communications Notables Gridiron Guests.....6

Pacific Radiophone Carries U.S.-Japan Felicitations.....7

Dual Carrier Officer Restriction Defined.....9

Tom Shipp Is Laid Up.....9

Brooklyn Eagle's Radio Plea Heard.....10

Declares Telegraph Competition Makes Us Ridiculous Abroad....11

Canada Charges Radio Interference To U. S.....12

No. 782

W. P. G. J. E.

INDEX TO REPORT OF SECRETARY OF BOARD OF EDUCATION

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| General Information | 1 |
| Board of Education | 2 |
| Superintendent of Schools | 3 |
| Teachers | 4 |
| Schools | 5 |
| Expenditures | 6 |
| Receipts | 7 |
| Assets | 8 |
| Liabilities | 9 |
| Summary | 10 |

December 11, 1934.

FRIENDS WOULD SAVE HAMPSON GARY

Friends are rallying to the aid of Hampson Gary, Federal Communications Commissioner, who, though his term does not expire until next July, is expected to be succeeded January 1st, or thereabouts, by Representative Anning S. Prall, Democrat, of New York, a personal friend of Senator Bob Wagner, of New York, and also of President Roosevelt. The term of Mr. Prall, who was defeated for renomination, expires at the beginning of the year. The President appointed Representative Prall a member of the old Radio Commission, but with the creation of the Communications Commission near at hand, he was never sworn in, the general impression being that Mr. Roosevelt would appoint Prall to the Commission January 1st. He could not do it sooner because Mr. Prall was a member of the Congress which created the Communications Commission and under the Constitution, could not serve on it until that particular session had expired.

The belief is that President Roosevelt, although appointing Hampson Gary for a year, in effect really asked him to sit in until Mr. Prall could take over the reins. In the meantime, the Broadcasting Division, of which Commissioner Gary is Chairman, has held important hearings on the question as to whether religious and educational stations shall be given additional radio facilities and if so, if this allocation should be made by Congress.

The record of the hearings comprise more than 14,000 pages of testimony, and in the opinion of Henry A. Bellows, who was in charge of the Broadcasters' presentation, "constitutes the most significant statement ever made of the aims, purposes and methods of American broadcasting."

Obviously Mr. Gary, having conducted the hearings and being familiar with all its details, is the man to draft the report. In the short time remaining of his term, if he is to go out January 1st, it will probably be physically impossible for him to do this. So important is the report considered that there are those who believe the Senate will not confirm the members of the Communications Commission until they see how the Commission acts on the highly controversial religious-educational matter, and perhaps will judge them accordingly.

Friends of Mr. Gary argue that unquestionably he has made good as a Commissioner, is ably qualified for the position, has undertaken the task with enthusiasm, has labored without regard to hours, enjoys the work, and therefore should be allowed to continue. It is their contention that having become familiar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION

The Commission has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, dated at Washington, D.C., January 10, 1906, in relation to the proposed amendment to the Act of March 3, 1879, relating to the disposal of the public lands. The Commission has carefully considered the same and has the honor to submit herewith its recommendations. The Commission is of the opinion that the proposed amendment is not necessary and should not be adopted. The Commission is of the opinion that the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, is sufficient to carry out the policy of the Government in relation to the disposal of the public lands. The Commission is of the opinion that the proposed amendment would be a departure from the policy of the Government and would be a departure from the policy of the Government in relation to the disposal of the public lands. The Commission is of the opinion that the proposed amendment would be a departure from the policy of the Government and would be a departure from the policy of the Government in relation to the disposal of the public lands.

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with the problems of the broadcasters and in particular being responsible for the all important religious-educational report that it would be a mistake to put a new man in his place, who would have to lose all the time of getting up to where Mr. Gary now is. They contend that this would be a bad thing for the radio industry.

Mr. Gary's supporters, accordingly, believe it would be better, rather than to disturb the present broadcasting set-up, for the President to take care of Mr. Prall elsewhere. As the stories go, Representative Prall, however, is keen on having this particular job.

One solution in favor of Mr. Gary would be the appointment of Judge E. O. Sykes to the U. S. District Court of Appeals, which sits in review on appeals from the F.C.C. Gary could then succeed Judge Sykes. There are, however, no vacancies in the Court of Appeals at the present time.

Several months ago Representative Prall, who is 64 years old, was in an automobile smashup while driving with Senator Wagner, upstate in New York. Both were injured, Mr. Prall sustaining a fractured leg. He has been in the hospital most of the time since but Miss Hildebrand, his secretary, reports that the New York Representative is now able to get around and if there is no setback that he will arrive in Washington shortly before Christmas.

As is the case with Mr. Prall, Mr. Gary, who was formerly Consul General to Egypt, is likewise a Democrat and a personal friend of both President Roosevelt and Senator Wagner.

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"WHY SHOULD BROADCASTERS BE TARGET?" L. CALDWELL ASKS

There is no better way of bringing on a Hitler regime over the radio in this country than by having the Government attempt to interfere with private censorship, Louis G. Caldwell, who was the first General Counsel of the old Federal Radio Commission, said, addressing the annual conference of the American Civil Liberties Union in Washington. He said the Union's first target should not be the unfortunate broadcaster over whom the Communications Commission exercises a life-and-death power every six months.

Let me express frankly a measure of disappointment at the position taken by the Civil Liberties Union during the past year or two on freedom of speech by radio", Mr. Caldwell admonished. "I have agreed with its position so regularly in the past on all questions involving liberty of expression - and particularly with regard to post office censorship - that the disappointment is all the greater when I find its representatives advocating

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what seems to me an inconsistent and an indefensible point of view on radio censorship.

"The evil to be avoided - if we have any regard for the lessons of history - is governmental restraint on liberty of expression, whether imposed by hereditary monarchs or democratic majorities. Yet this organization, at least in its recent appearances in Washington, is directing some of its shafts at a phantom which it calls private censorship, apparently not realizing that if there is such an evil it is due above all to what ought to be considered an unconstitutional censorship by a governmental agency."

Here it was that Mr. Caldwell said that in his opinion there is no better way of bringing on a Hitler regime over radio in this country than by having the Government attempt to interfere with private censorship - "which, in most cases", Mr. Caldwell added, "is simply perfectly legitimate editorial selection - and by seeking additional governmental interference with broadcast programs. In a word, it seems to me that some of your efforts have been directed at increasing the very evils which you have usually combatted."

Mr. Caldwell's assigned topic was, "Freedom of the Air."

"I shall waste no time discussing freedom of speech by radio in time of war. In my opinion, if the statutes now on the books be given effect, no such freedom exists, since the President can close down any station for any reason. He can also do this on proclamation of a national emergency. I shall resist the temptation to speculate as to what this means", the speaker said getting into his stride.

"In time of peace - or of non-emergency - the situation is bad enough. We have seen that a newspaper may not be suppressed for publishing defamation of public men, no matter how scandalous or how regularly continued. Yet a broadcasting station can be put out of existence and its owner deprived of his investment and means of livelihood if it is used for the oral dissemination of exactly the same language.

"The power to suppress a broadcast station is exercised principally by refusing to renew a license because of utterances previously disseminated over the station, on the ground that the utterances do not meet the test of 'public interest, convenience or necessity.' The story of how the intent of our forefathers as expressed in the First Amendment, and the intent of our modern lawmakers as expressed in the Radio Act, have been successfully circumvented is one of the most interesting and instructive in the annals of administrative law. We can only glimpse at some of the chapter headings.

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"The crux of the matter is that each broadcaster must come to the Government every six months as a supplicant for the right to continue in business. The agency to which he must apply for renewal of license is the Federal Communications Commission, formerly the Federal Radio Commission. This agency has the power to issue licenses for a three-year period. There was a period during which licenses were limited to three months, but that period expired several years ago. Still, the Commission persists in the six-months' limitation."

Mr. Caldwell cited the following as more or less obvious conclusions of a preliminary character:

1. Broadcasting has succeeded the public platform. It has become an agency of mass communication comparable to the press, and is at present far and away the most impressive claimant for protection under the constitutional guaranty of the freedom of speech just as the newspaper is the principal claimant for protection under the sister guaranty of the freedom of the press.

2. The test to apply is not whether there is now any visible government restraint of that freedom, but rather it is the power, under our Constitution and our laws, to impose such a restraint.

3. A proper basis for comparison, if we can find it, is the present scope of the freedom of the press.

"The statute, now the Communications Act but before that the Radio Act, has, ever since 1927, contained a section specifically prohibiting any censorship of radio programs and any abridgment of free speech by the licensing authority. I think the section means what it says", Mr. Caldwell concluded.

"I can prove it by references to the legislative history of the Act, including the debates. It was intended to maintain the policy of complete non-interference with broadcast programs which had previously been followed by the Secretary of Commerce during the several years prior to 1927 in which he had the regulation of broadcasting."

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MULLEN RCA INFORMATION HEAD APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

Confirmation is at hand with regard to the creation of a Department of Information by the Radio Corporation of America with Frank E. Mullen, formerly Director of Agriculture of the National Broadcasting Company at Chicago. Mr. Mullen also takes over the duties of Glenn I. Tucker, who resigned.

"The reorganization takes cognizance of the constantly increasing number of requests to the Radio Corporation for information relating to all branches of radio", an RCA statement explains. "The public and the press look upon RCA as an authoritative source, since its companies represent broadcasting, transoceanic, domestic and marine radio-telegraphy, and manufacturing.

"Mr. Mullen is no stranger to the 'RCA family', having been with the National Broadcasting Company since its formation in 1926. His first NBC assignment was the organization of an agricultural service, which he started at Station KFKX at Hastings, Nebraska. He soon was transferred to Chicago, and opened the offices and studios of NBC there.

"The National Farm and Home Hour', the noon broadcasting program that numbers a host of farmers and city dwellers interested in agriculture among its followers, was organized by Mr. Mullen six years ago. His work in directing that program has given him an exceptionally wide acquaintance throughout the country.

"Before entering radio work, Mr. Mullen was a newspaper man. He was born in Kansas and spent his boyhood and high-school days in South Dakota. He was a journalism student at Iowa State College when the United States entered the war, and he enlisted in the Army, in May, 1917. After serving overseas with the Tenth Engineers from September of that year until February, 1919, he completed his course at Ames and began newspaper work immediately after his graduation. This led directly to his interest in radio, when he was assigned in 1923 by the National Stockman and Farmer, a weekly farm paper published in Pittsburgh, to organize the first radio broadcasting service to farmers ever undertaken in the United States."

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COMMUNICATIONS NOTABLES GRIDIRON GUESTS

Among those from the Communications industry present at the Gridiron Dinner in Washington last Saturday night were:

M. H. Aylesworth, President, N.B.C.; James G. Harbord, Chairman, R.C.A.; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., NBC, Davis Sarnoff President, R.C.A.; Judge E. O. Sykes and Hampson Gary, Federal Communications Commission.

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PACIFIC RADIOPHONE CARRIES U. S.-JAPAN FELICITATIONS

The inauguration of the radio-telephone between the United States and Japan brought with it a cordial exchange between Judge E. O. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, and Takejiro Tokonami, Japanese Minister of Communications in Tokyo. This followed a conversation between Arthur W. Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Seichi Shindo, Director General of Telecommunications, and preceded the talk between Secretary Hull and Minister of Foreign Affairs Koki Hirota.

Addressing Judge Sykes, Mr. Tokonami said that the United States and Japan at last have become the two great neighboring countries bordering the Pacific Ocean.

"Just at this moment it is very significant that a radio telephone link has been established between Japan and the United States", the Minister continued. "This new service, I believe, will make cultural and economic ties of the two countries closer and closer and develop our traditional friendship to a great extent."

"This is but another marvelous achievement whereby our Nations are brought closer together and should further promote the cordial relationships existing between these countries", Judge Sykes replied.

"I must refer, with a great deal of pleasure, to the sincere cooperation which has always existed between your delegations and ours to international radio-telegraph conferences. We very much appreciate this cordial relationship and feel sure that it will continue in the future."

The voices from Japan were heard distinctly and as someone observed "with an unmistakable suggestion of great distance." The first Japanese speaker began by saying, "Good Morning", which brought a smile at this end of the line for, though it was 10 o'clock Saturday morning in Tokyo, it was but 7 o'clock Friday night in Washington. As is usual in these affairs, none of our diplomats spoke the language of the other country. The Japanese all spoke English.

Those listening at the State Department here were Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Harry A. McBride, Assistant to the Secretary of State; Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State; Maxwell M. Hamilton, Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Leo D. Sturgeon, Division of Far Eastern Affairs; Michael J. McDermott, Chief of the Division of Current Information; Hiroshi Saito, Japanese Ambassador; Keinosuke Fujii, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy; Takemi Miura, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy; L. B. Wilson, President, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co and J. W. Adams, Division Manager, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It is noted that the economy is showing signs of improvement, but there are still many problems to be solved.

In the second part, the report discusses the progress made in various sectors. It is noted that the government has taken steps to improve the education system and the health services. However, there is still a need for more resources and training.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It is noted that there is a growing awareness of social issues among the population. The government is working to address these issues through various programs and policies.

In the fourth part, the report discusses the foreign relations of the country. It is noted that the country has been able to establish good relations with its neighbors and has participated in various international organizations.

The fifth part of the report deals with the future prospects of the country. It is noted that there is a lot of potential for growth and development. However, it is essential that the government continues to work on improving the economy and the social services.

The sixth part of the report discusses the role of the private sector in the economy. It is noted that the private sector has been able to contribute significantly to the growth of the economy. However, there is still a need for more investment and support from the government.

The seventh part of the report deals with the conclusion. It is noted that the country has made significant progress in various sectors. However, there is still a long way to go. The government is committed to continuing its efforts to improve the country.

Those in Tokyo were:

Kensuke Horiuchi, Chief, Bureau of American Affairs; Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador; Chokuro Kadono, Chairman, Japanese-American Trade Council; and G. W. Gilman, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The commercial service was formally opened Saturday afternoon by conversation between Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, and Mayor Ushizurka, of Tokyo, and Takitora Ogata, editor-in-chief of the Tokyo Asahi and Edwin L. James, Managing Editor of the New York Times.

The commercial rate is \$30 for three minutes. Speculating upon what uses the Japanese might make of the service for diplomatic purposes, someone remarked,

"They will not do a great deal of talking at that rate."

"The deuce they won't", a listener continued, "the Japanese Embassy in Washington thinks nothing of spending \$400 to \$500 on a single message to Japan."

The press arrangements in connection with the Japanese telephone inauguration as carried out by the new A. T. & T. Information Bureau in Washington, in charge of Edwin F. Hill, were highly commended by the correspondents. With Mr. Hill on this occasion was W. J. O'Connor, Assistant to President Gifford of the Telephone Company.

Anticipating the difficulty the newspaper men might have with the Japanese names and taking down the formal speeches, they were supplied in advance with a list of the participants at the State Department and at Tokyo, with continuity, telling exactly when who in Washington would call who in Japan and vice versa, what they would say to each other when they did. There was also the full text of the formal greetings of the Americans and Japanese and finally photographs of the wireless receiving stations in Japan, the Japanese telephone operators, and a map showing the new radio circuit from San Francisco to Tokyo.

Thus it was only necessary for the correspondents to follow their copy and as they listened through specially provided headphones, to jot down departures from the planned conversation such as Mr. Saito, the Japanese Ambassador, wishing Mr. Grew, the American Ambassador in Japan, "luck with his golf as well as his official business", and the unexpected greeting of Mr. Grew's daughter, who was at the State Department with her father in Japan.

Everything, including the slightest details, were worked out in advance for the convenience of the correspondents. It must have taken many days, if not weeks, to gather the text and photographs from Japan to say nothing of the miracle anyone has to perform to get anything ahead of time, if at all, from our own State Department.

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For the accommodation of the correspondents, since the ceremonies came at the dinner hour, a buffet supper was served. Here, too, was something different. It seems to be the general idea that at any affair in connection with the press there has to be enough liquor to float a battleship. There wasn't a drop at the A. T. & T. supper which, on a working assignment, was fitting and proper, in the opinion of this writer (who is far from being a day). The result was that by 7:30 o'clock, most correspondents were back in their offices with the complete story, with clear heads to write it, and with plenty of time to catch the early edition. After all, what the newspaper men want in covering an assignment like this is service, and they got it at the A. T. & T. Japanese telephone opening with a capital "S".

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DUAL CARRIER OFFICER RESTRICTION DEFINED

At its general session last Friday, the Federal Communications Commission issued Commission Order No. 8, which reads as follows:

"The Commission having under further consideration the matter of regulations governing authorizations of persons, under Section 212 of the Communications Act of 1934, to hold the positions of officer or director of more than one carrier:

"IT IS ORDERED, That the regulations prescribed in Commission Order No. 4 adopted on October 9, 1934, as amended in Commission Order No. 7 on November 2, 1934, apply to any person authorized by or undertaking for each of two or more carriers to perform the duties, or any of the duties, ordinarily performed by a Director, President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, General Counsel, General Solicitor, General Attorney, Comptroller, General Auditor, General Manager, General Commercial Manager, Chief Engineer, General Superintendent, General Land and Tax Agent, or Chief Purchasing Agent."

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TOM SHIPP IS LAID UP

Thomas R. Shipp, well known publicist and personal representative in Washington of A. Atwater Kent, is sojourning at the George Washington Hospital as a result of cranking a motorboat at his country place. Mr. Shipp sustained injuries to his back necessitating an operation. However, he is now progressing nicely and expects to leave the hospital within two weeks, if not sooner.

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BROOKLYN EAGLE'S RADIO PLEA HEARD

When questioned as to the financial ability to operate a radio station in Brooklyn, M. Preston Goodfellow, publisher of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, testified that the Eagle was making a profit and could support a first class station. The Eagle has applied for the frequencies now being used by four other Brooklyn stations and if successful in this, hopes to combine them into a single station.

Mr. Goodfellow estimated that it would cost \$50,000 to set up the proposed new station and \$150,000 to operate it the first year. He said that a considerable part of this money would be available immediately, under a financial arrangement contingent upon the issuance of the license.

Inquiries about a broadcast "Little Red School House" over Station WVFW, Brooklyn, were made by Thomas P. Littlepage, Jr., counsel for the Brooklyn Eagle. Miss Anna Dimin, of WVFW said that the Station had no connection with the feature. Miss Dimin explained the announcer invites children supposed to have talent, to come up for auditions.

"They are charged a fee, are they not?" Mr. Littlepage inquired. "Have any of the children who came up there ever been turned down?"

Miss Dimin said she didn't know. Miss Gladys Pickell was mentioned as a teacher of dancing, but having no connection with the station.

"She is paid nothing, but she pays the station for the broadcast", Miss Dimin explained.

"What sort of split does this lady have with the station for the money taken in on the program of the Little Red School House?" Mr. Littlepage inquired. "Is there any relation between the broadcasting time paid for with the amount of money which is taken in as fees?"

Miss Dimin replied she did not know anything about the financial end of the station.

Referring to Messrs. Gilard, Croninberg and Di Angelo, owners of WLTH, WARD and WVFW, all in Brooklyn, Charles D. Isaacson, who acted as program director of these three stations, said:

"I gradually came to the conclusion that those men were temperamentally unfit to operate a radio station; that as far as Brooklyn was concerned, they had no real interest in the community; that they had no interest excepting operating the station for the cheapest and pettiest kind of commercial purposes whatever, and whatever we did of a civic or educational character was done only

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is a history of the struggle for assimilation and the creation of a new American identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is a history of the search for new frontiers and the conquest of the West.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom, and its history is a history of the struggle for liberty and the establishment of a democratic system. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of power, and its history is a history of the rise to world leadership and the maintenance of that position.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and its history is a history of the development of science, technology, and industry. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealism, and its history is a history of the pursuit of the American dream and the realization of the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of diversity, and its history is a history of the fusion of different cultures and the creation of a unique American heritage.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of resilience, and its history is a history of the ability to overcome adversity and emerge stronger than before.

The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and its history is a history of the belief in a better future and the willingness to sacrifice for it.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and its history is a history of the ability to bring together different people and interests in a common cause.

The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of innovation, and its history is a history of the creation of new ideas and the development of new technologies.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of leadership, and its history is a history of the role of the United States in the world and the influence of American values and ideas.

The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and its history is a history of the pursuit of peace and the establishment of a just and equitable world order.

as a gesture to fool the community, and whatever they did was only for immediate commercial purposes."

Having reached this conclusion, Mr. Isaacson said that he resigned.

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DECLARES TELEGRAPH COMPETITION MAKES US RIDICULOUS ABROAD

When Sosthenese Behn, President of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, was asked by Dr. Irvin Stewart, Chairman of the Telegraph Division of the Federal Communications Commission what has been the effect upon American interests of competition in the foreign field, that is, competition with the American communication companies, he replied:

"If I may use the word, making us ridiculous. That is really the answer. If I go to London to discuss something they consider what they want, and discuss it with the Western Union, the Radio Corporation and ourselves, and they play one against the other. That is true of France. It is true of Germany. It is true of Switzerland."

Dr. Stewart asked if the companies within the British merger had been better off or worse off or in about the same condition than they would have been if the merger had not taken place?

"I think they are distinctly better off", Mr. Behn replied. "In fact if the merger had not taken place, there would have been all kinds of failures, very disastrous conditions. And the British Government decided that it was in the best interest of the people, the public interest, to conserve these interests by unifying them."

"Is it a matter of keeping the cables from being junked?" Dr. Stewart inquired.

"The British Naval officers perhaps attach more importance to cables than our officials have. I certainly believe that the cables still have a part to play between shore to shore, but the radio has made great strides and I must admit we are very radio-minded, but we still believe the cables have a part to play, and that they will gradually be substituted and supplanted by radio, with the art developing as it is."

Addressing David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, Dr. Stewart said he thought perhaps a statement Mr. Sarnoff had made might be open to the interpretation that a merger would only be salvaging something for the owners of the cable.

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"I had not intended to make that statement but I have made it", Mr. Sarnoff replied. "That inference is inescapable. I would not recommend a merger for the purpose of salvaging the cables. I do say that a merger may save the cables."

Mr. Sarnoff said that he would not favor one company to control all forms of communication, - telegraph, telephone radio.

"I would favor one unified telegraph to compete with the present unified telephone company in its own field", the RCA head declared.

There was some extra entertainment for the spectators when later Mr. Sarnoff, discussing the matter of unemployment which might be caused by a merger said:

"I noticed in the testimony yesterday that Colonel Behn referred to the possibility of a few Vice-Presidents, perhaps, losing their jobs, but he said that was not important.

"I will go him one better and say that perhaps a few presidents might lose their jobs and that would not be important."

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CANADA CHARGES RADIO INTERFERENCE TO U. S.

The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission announced yesterday (Dec. 10) at Ottawa, the Associated Press reports, that representations have been made to Washington concerning the alleged blanketing of Canadian stations by stations in the United States. In particular, the Commission said many complaints had been caused by the blanketing of Station CFRS, in Toronto, by Station WLW, in Cincinnati.

The Commission requested that action be taken for the removal of such interference.

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a summary of work done.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is a very detailed account, and it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a detailed account of work done.

3. The third part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a summary of work done.

4. The fourth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is a very detailed account, and it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a detailed account of work done.

5. The fifth part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a summary of work done.

6. The sixth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is a very detailed account, and it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a detailed account of work done.

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THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORK OF THE YEAR

7. The seventh part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a summary of work done.

8. The eighth part of the report is a detailed account of the work done during the year. It is a very detailed account, and it gives a good idea of the work done. It is written in a very simple and direct style, and it is very easy to read. It is a very good example of a detailed account of work done.

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Recd Legal Dept
12/17/34 2:30 P.M.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL—Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1934.

| | |
|--|----|
| Advocates Law Changed So FCC Not Judge And Prosecutor..... | 2 |
| Rayburn Likely To Head House Communications Committee..... | 3 |
| <u>Sam Pickard</u> , Columbia V-P, In Auto Accident..... | 4 |
| Press-Radio Fold-Up Predicted..... | 5 |
| Broadcast Advertising Probably 15% Greater Than 1933..... | 6 |
| Broadcasters To Meet In Colorado In July..... | 6 |
| Congress Broadcast Must Await New Speaker's Consent..... | 8 |
| ABS Network Executives Meet In N. Y..... | 9 |
| Said He Was "Deac"..... | 10 |
| Powel Crosley Scores Victory In Night Baseball..... | 10 |
| I. T. & T. Shows \$1,457,398 Nine Months' Profit..... | 11 |
| "C. H." Advises Xmas Shoppers..... | 11 |
| Decisions Of The FCC Broadcast Division..... | 11 |

No. 783

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CHAPTER 10

10.1. Introduction

The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of many scholars and has been the subject of many books and articles. The study of the history of the world is not only a subject of great interest but also one of great importance. It is a subject which has the power to give us a better understanding of the world in which we live and to help us to make better decisions about the future. The study of the history of the world is also a subject which has the power to give us a better understanding of the human condition and to help us to live more fully and more happily. The study of the history of the world is a subject which is of great interest to all of us and one which we should all study with care and attention.

ADVOCATES LAW CHANGED SO FCC NOT JUDGE AND PROSECUTOR

The Federal Communications Commission is one of the most perfect and complete amalgams of executive, legislative and judicial powers in the Federal Government, in the opinion of Louis G. Caldwell.

"Under the standard of 'public interest, convenience, or necessity', it makes the rules to which a broadcaster must conform, it acts as prosecutor, and sits as judge on the cases in which it is also the prosecutor", Mr. Caldwell asserted.

"Here let me mention an astounding paradox. The Commission has repeatedly held that it does not have the power to make any regulations governing the contents of programs or even advertising because of the prohibition against censorship in Section 29. Figuratively, in the same breath, it has warned broadcasters that it will take such matters into account in determining whether it will renew licenses. In other words, after listening to a mass of evidence adduced without formulated issues, the Commission will give an ex post facto judgment as to what should have been the rule the broadcaster should have known enough to abide by.

"Bad as would be the regulation-making power which the Commission disclaims, it would at least afford a measure of certainty as to the duties of the licensee. The strange thing is that both the power to renew licenses and the power to make regulations are governed by exactly the same phrase in the statute, 'public interest, convenience or necessity', but the phrase has a chameleon-like character."

Even without resorting to Section 29 forbidding censorship, Mr. Caldwell was confident that the phrase "public interest, convenience or necessity" will not bear the interpretation put upon it by the Commission in connection with renewal of licenses. He argued that perfectly good precedents can be found in decisions of the Supreme Court to show that it must be given a more restricted meaning, analogous to that given similar phrases in public utility statutes.

"It was never intended as a cloak for censorship. Yet that is exactly what it is being used for", Mr. Caldwell continued. "Those who are not familiar with the Commission's decisions would be chocked at the application of this standard to particular cases in which, as the result of defamatory utterances milder on the whole than those involved in the Minnesota Gag Law Case, broadcasting stations have been forever silenced.

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"What are the results? One immediate and important consequence is that this state of the law forces the broadcasters themselves, or at least the more timorous among them, to exercise what some of you complain of as a private censorship over the speeches of those who use their microphones. This tendency is further encouraged by the prohibition against obscene, indecent or profane language on the Radio Act, and by the position taken by the Nebraska Supreme Court which held a broadcaster liable for defamation occurring in a political speech which it was forbidden to censor by Section 18 of the Radio Act."

Another important consequence is that the guaranty of free speech has ceased to keep pace with the progress of science, Mr. Caldwell declared. It still exists for the obsolescent public platform but not for great means of mass communication which is replacing it. This, in his opinion, is but another way of saying that freedom of speech has failed to keep abreast of freedom of the press, and the latter henceforth must carry the torch alone.

"I know of no justification for such consequences. The only justifications I have heard vanish like the Arabs when the facts are frankly faced", the speaker concluded. "I wish time permitted me to discuss in detail the remedies that seem called for. I have not given up hope, of course, that some day broadcasting will achieve a victory comparable to the Minnesota Gag Law Case. The present state of its rights is like the majority opinion in the Milwaukee Leader Case. It is interesting to note that in the cases both of the press and broadcasting, the defeats for liberty of expression have occurred in rulings by administrative officials enjoying a broad combination of executive, legislative and judicial powers, on one side the Postmaster General and on the other the Federal Radio Commission.

The statute should be amended if necessary. The Commission should issue licenses for the maximum period of three years permitted by statute. It should cease using proceedings on applications for renewal of license for discipline of licensees, and should employ revocation proceedings in which it will have the burden of alleging and proving specific misconduct. More important than all this, the law should be changed so that it would cease to be the judge in a case in which it is also the prosecutor."

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RAYBURN LIKELY TO HEAD HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

Representative Sam Rayburn out as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, appears to assure his again serving as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which will have jurisdiction over communications matters in the House. Mr. Rayburn was the co-author of the 1934 Communications Act.

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Rayburn's withdrawal from the Speakership race apparently left Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, victor in the field. The matter will be decided at a caucus January 2.

The Rayburn announcement was not entirely unexpected. There had been rumors of withdrawal ever since his return to Washington. His statement followed withdrawal of Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, from the contest and precipitation of a rough and tumble scramble for the floor leadership.

The Rayburn statement was brief. "I am no longer a candidate for Speaker", he said. "There are no alibis. Under the circumstances, I cannot be elected."

Rayburn made a determined campaign for the speakership, with the reputed support of Prof. Raymond Moley, friend of the President, and some Administration officials. His chances began to wane as soon as the White House made definitely clear that the President would take no part.

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SAM PICKARD, COLUMBIA V-P, IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Sam Pickard, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mrs. Pickard, were victims of an automobile accident in New York Monday night. While both were painfully hurt and a facial operation was necessary in the case of Mr. Pickard, it is not believed the injuries to either are of a permanent nature. They are now at the United Hospital at Port Chester, N. Y. Harry C. Butcher, Washington manager of Columbia, who visited them, reports that both are doing nicely.

According to Mr. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Pickard, in a new Buick, had driven down from their home in Rye, to New York City, to take Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers, of Station KOIN, Portland, Ore., to the theatre. After the performance, the Pickards drove Mr. and Mrs. Myers to their hotel and started back home. Mrs. Pickard was driving and Mr. Pickard sat beside her on the front seat. They were closely following a street car at 135th Street and Lenox Avenue at about 1 o'clock in the morning. The street car stopped suddenly and a truck at their side prevented turning out with the result that the Pickard automobile crashed into the street car.

Mr. Pickard was hurled through the wind-shield glass and badly cut about the head. Luckily his hat was pulled down and his eyes and a part of his head were thus protected. Plastic surgeons later had Mr. Pickard on the operating table for about 5½ hours. Mrs. Pickard suffered a broken knee-cap and the loss of several teeth.

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12/14/34

PRESS-RADIO FOLD-UP PREDICTED

The future of the Press-Radio program is reported in extreme doubt in persistent rumors that have been going through the industry for the last few weeks. General dissatisfaction with the program, both on the inside of P-R, in the newspaper factions involved, and the outside, the broadcasters are said to be the principal factors involved.

"The story is that the program will be dropped within the near future or else changed radically", Billboard Magazine relates. "However, James Barrett, P-R manager, stated that he knew nothing about the reports.

"Internal dissatisfaction with P-R is credited mainly to the United Press. As was the case with the Hearst news services, UP was collecting heavily from radio stations for news service before the present setup was put through. Naturally that revenue went out the window when the broadcasters and publishers agreed on P-R. UP is now said to be champing at the bit again to go after that income. Another unverified report is that Universal Service and INS will shortly start feeding all Hearst stations feature stories, especially prepared for the outlets. This, obviously, could soon be changed to a direct news service.

"Another factor, but as yet under cover, is the Havas news agency, a French government subsidized organization. Latter service, it is said, has lost considerable revenue formerly earned in this country and is aching to get into the radio field directly. Havas now supplies Herb Moore's Trans-Radio with European matter. Havas is also said to have assumed an indirect interest in T-R, helping to pay for recent advertisements bought by the last-named service.

"If P-R were to blow up, it probably could not develop until early next year, after the Associated Press meeting, since any action taken involving AP must be okehed by the Board of Directors. Final word on the UP angle would be up to Roy Howard. It is said UP wants the method changed so that it can go back into the radio news selling field.

"P-R now has about 222 stations and T-R 150."

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1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the status of the project.

2. The project is currently in the planning stage. The following information is being provided for your information:

3. The project is being managed by the following personnel:

4. The project is being funded by the following sources:

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SECRET

BROADCAST ADVERTISING PROBABLY 15% GREATER THAN 1933

Broadcast advertising volume in October was the most promising in recent months. Total time sales amounted to \$7,377,084, in again of 39.3% above September. Regional networks continued their remarkable growth of business of recent months, while national network volume rose 77.0% as against September. National spot broadcast advertising increased 60.0% during the month, and local volume 27.8%.

Broadcast advertising during October of the current year was 28.5% greater than during the same period of 1933. National network advertising was 39.5% greater than during the same period of last year. Regional network advertising was materially higher in volume, while national spot business showed an increase of 17.3% over last October. National network advertising during the current month totaled \$4,527,002, a figure 5.5% greater than March, 1932, the previous peak of network advertising.

Following an unfavorable showing in recent months, local broadcast advertising in October finally exceeded that of the same period of the preceding year, rising to 7.0% above October, 1933.

If present trends are maintained, which seems probable, total broadcast advertising for the year should be approximately 15% greater than 1933, though still somewhat below the 1931 high for the medium.

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BROADCASTERS TO MEET IN COLORADO IN JULY

Colorado has been decided upon as the place of the next annual meeting of the National Association of Broadcasters. This was the decision of the Board of Directors of the Association who met in New York last Wednesday and Thursday. The annual meeting will be held in either Denver or Colorado Springs during the early part of July. The city and the exact date has been left to the Executive Committee.

As the principal work of the forthcoming year, the National Association of Broadcasters will endeavor to organize a committee in every State. The Chairman of the State Committees will be a member of a National Committee. Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, was ordered to concentrate upon this work and to visit the various States in order to speed up the organization. As a result of this, Mr. Loucks expects to put in a considerable amount of time during the next few months travelling.

State Committees of the NAB organized experimentally in New York and more recently in Alabama, are reported to have been highly successful as a result of which State organization will be undertaken by the Association on a nation-wide scale.

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Owing to the illness of Joseph Hostettler, of Cleveland, copyright counsel, copyright matters which the directors expected to take up were deferred. The Copyright Committee was authorized to receive Mr. Hostettler's report at a later date and given power to act. Five new members of the Association were elected bringing the membership up to 375.

The following committees were appointed for the coming year:

COMMITTEE OF FIVE - Arthur B. Church, Chairman, KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; Walter J. Damm, Station WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.; John Karol, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; Ed Kobak, National Broadcasting Co., New York City; John V. L. Hogan, Station W2XR, New York City.

COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE - A. J. McCosker, Station WOR, New York City; Isaac D. Levy, Station WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank M. Russell, Station WRC, Washington, D. C.; I. Z. Buckwalter, Station WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.; Walter J. Damm, Station WTMJ, Milwaukee, Wis.

COST ACCOUNTING COMMITTEE - H. K. Carpenter, Station WHK, Cleveland; Walter J. Damm, WTMJ, Milwaukee; M. R. Runyon, WABC, New York City; H. F. McKeon, WJZ, New York City; R. W. Hoffman, WHFC, Chicago; Lewis Weiss, WJR, Detroit; J. H. Ryan, WSPD, Toledo; J. L. Kaufman, WINS, New York City; I. Z. Buckwalter, WGAL, Lancaster, Pa.

ENGINEERING COMMITTEE - J. A. Chambers, WLW, Cincinnati; C. W. Horn, WEAJ, New York City; E. K. Cohan, WABC, New York City; E. L. Gove, WHK, Cleveland; John E. Durrell, KJBS, San Francisco; J. H. DeWitt, Jr., WSM, Nashville; Frank B. Falknor, WBBM, Chicago; Carl Myers, WGN, Chicago; John E. Fetzer, WKZO, Kalamazoo; Lynne C. Smeby, KSTP, St. Paul; John V. L. Hogan, W2XR, New York City; H. Harvey, KFAB, Lincoln, Nebr.; WLIT, James M. Nassau, Philadelphia; WIL, L. A. Benson, St. Louis; Hugh McCartney, WCCO, Minneapolis; Jim Middlebrooks, WAPI, Birmingham.

TAX COMMITTEE - E. M. Elkin, KDKA, Pittsburgh; P. J. Hennessey, WJZ, New York City; Sydney M. Kaye, WABC, New York City; A. Z. Moore, WKJC, Lancaster, Pa.; Edgar T. Bell, WKY, Oklahoma City; WJDX, Wiley P. Harris, Jackson, Miss.; Gerald King, KFVB, Hollywood, Cal.; Birt Fisher, KOMO, Seattle, Wash.

COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE - Arthur B. Church, KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.; Edwin M. Spence, WPG, Atlantic City, N.J.; John Karol, WABC, New York City; Ed Kobak, WJZ, New York City; Roy L. Harlow, WAAB, Boston; John Elmer, WCBM, Baltimore, Md.; I. R. Lounsberry, WGR, Buffalo; C. D. Mastin, WBNF, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. H. Ryan, WSPD, Toledo, Ohio; John L. Clark, WLW, Cincinnati; Robert A. Street, WCAU, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nathan Lord, WAVE, Louisville, Ky.; H. K. Carpenter, WHK, Cleveland; John F. Patt, WGAR, Cleveland; W. W. Gedge, WMBC, Detroit, Mich.; Gayle V. Grubb, WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Martin B. Campbell, WFAA, Dallas.

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Also, Hugh A. L. Halff, WOAI, San Antonio; H. W. Slavick, WMC, Memphis; S. E. Adcock, WROL, Knoxville; E. W. Carr, WDNC, Durham, N. C.; George F. Isaac, WGN, Chicago; D. E. Kendrick, WKBF, Indianapolis; J. O. Maland, WHO, Des Moines; Charles G. Burke, WDAY, Fargo, N. D.; Walter J. Damm, WTMJ, Milwaukee; Lester E. Cox, KGBX, Springfield, Mo.; G. C. Hamilton, KFBK, Sacramento, Cal.; H. J. Quillian, KOMO, Seattle, Wash.; Arthur J. Kemp, KHJ, Los Angeles, Cal.; Earl J. Glade, KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah; Arthur F. Kales, KECA, Los Angeles, Cal.; Ralph R. Brunton, KJBS, San Francisco, Cal.

Also, William S. Hedges, WEA, New York City; Stanley Hubbard, KSTP, St. Paul, Minn.; Paul Keston, WABC, New York City; LeRoy Mark, WOL, Washington, D. C.; Fred Palmer, WBNS, Columbus, O.; Glenn Snyder, WLS, Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Henrahan, KSO, Des Moines, Ia.; S. G. Persons, WSFA, Montgomery, Ala.; Guy Earle, KNX, Hollywood, Cal.; C. W. Myers, KOIN, Portland, Ore.

Ex Officio Members - J. Truman Ward, President, NAB; Philip G. Loucks, Managing Director, NAB; James W. Baldwin, Executive Officer, Code Authority for the Radio Broadcasting Industry.

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CONGRESS BROADCAST MUST AWAIT NEW SPEAKER'S CONSENT

Unless some tentative agreement can be reached with Representative Byrns, of Tennessee, and the other candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives, the networks may be kept in hot water on the question as to whether or not they will be able to broadcast the opening of the new Congress Thursday, January 3.

Hitherto permission to station mikes at various points in and around the House and Senate floors has been sought and obtained from the Speaker of the House of Representatives, usually a hold-over from the previous session. This year, because of the death of Speaker Rainey, with a Speaker yet to be elected, both the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System must wait until the eleventh hour before obtaining actual permission. Although both systems are now completing usual plans to broadcast the event, there is no one in authority now to say "yes" or "no." Consequently both chains must obtain final word on January 2, if the election of Majority Leader Byrns as Speaker is conceded at that time.

With Bob Trout for Columbia in the House library room, and Carleton Smith for NBC in the House record room, both systems will handle the event as in former years with additional mikes stationed at strategic points to bring listeners accounts of actual election of the new Speaker; administration of his oath of office; swearing in of new members, and adoption of various resolutions. The broadcast at present is scheduled for 11:30 A.M. January 3, with possibility of a broadcast of the joint session the following day.

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1. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 2. Mr. Clegg, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 3. Mr. Glavin, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 4. Mr. Ladd, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 5. Mr. Nichols, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 6. Mr. Rosen, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 7. Mr. Tracy, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 8. Mr. Carson, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 9. Mr. Egan, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 10. Mr. Gurnea, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 11. Mr. Hendon, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 12. Mr. Mumford, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 13. Mr. Quinn, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 14. Mr. Nease, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.
 15. Mr. Gandy, Chief of Bureau of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

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 3. Personnel
 4. Finance
 5. Legal
 6. Public Relations
 7. Technical
 8. Training
 9. Medical
 10. Food Service
 11. Transportation
 12. Security
 13. Communications
 14. Information Systems
 15. Facilities
 16. Energy
 17. Environmental
 18. Research and Development
 19. Quality Assurance
 20. Compliance
 21. Regulatory
 22. Industry Relations
 23. Government Relations
 24. International
 25. Other

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ABS NETWORK EXECUTIVES MEET IN N. Y.

The American Broadcasting System set a precedent in network radio practise last Tuesday when, for the first time, an entire network was fully represented at a meeting of the owners and operators of the stations affiliated with the system. The meeting was called in New York by George B. Storer, President of ABS, for a discussion of efficient coordination of operations and for a round table exchange of mutual problems relating to the new network and the member stations, as well as coordination of station and network promotion and rate practices.

The delegates at the session were from the entire territory of the ABS network, extending from Washington to Boston and Buffalo in the East and North and to St. Louis and Chicago in the West, and including the principal markets of the nation. Mr. Storer presided at the meeting, which was held in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The results of and the listener and station reactions to the first six weeks of operation of the new network were an important part of the discussion. The station owners and operators expressed their views with relation to their local broadcast areas, the developments they are effecting individually and as network units.

Attending the meeting with Mr. Storer as representatives of ABS, were James K. Norris, Vice-President and Treasurer; Fred Weber, Vice-President in Charge of Network Operations; Albert A. Cormier, new Vice-President in Charge of Sales, and Edward Ale-shire, recently appointed Vice-President in Charge of Sales Research and Development.

The representatives of the affiliated stations were: Alfred Pote, Managing Director and Operator, and William Pote, WMEX, Boston, Mass.; William S. Cherry, Jr., President, WPRO, Providence, R. I.; William J. Pape, President, WLXBS, Waterbury, Conn.; Benedict Gimbel, Jr., President, WIP, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clair R. McCollough, President, WDEL, Wilmington, Del.; John Elmer, President, WCBM, Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Brennen, President, KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert M. Thompson, Commercial Manager, KQV, Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. H. Howell, President, WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y.; Roy Albertson, General Manager, WEBR, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ralph G. Matheson, Treasurer, WHDH, Boston, Mass.; Harold E. Smith, President, WABY, Albany, N. Y.; Ralph L. Atlass, President, WIND-WJJD, Chicago, Ill.; William A. Clark, Manager, WFBE, Cincinnati, Ohio; James L. Hughes, General Manager, WHBF, Rock Island, Ill.; L. A. Benson, President, WIL, St. Louis, Mo.

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1. THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The National Executive Board was organized in 1947. It was composed of representatives from the various branches of the service, and its primary function was to coordinate the activities of the service and to report to the Secretary of the Navy. The Board was organized into several committees, each of which was responsible for a specific area of the service. The committees were: the Committee on Personnel, the Committee on Training, the Committee on Administration, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Public Relations. The Board also had a number of advisory committees, which were responsible for providing advice and recommendations to the Board on various matters.

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12/14/34

SAID HE WAS "DEAC"

The following appeared in the column of Kay Ware, who covers the night clubs for the Washington Post:

"The Heigh-Ho Club entertained Ina Claire, Glibert Miller and members of the cast in local play Monday night. Assistant Stage Manager James Donohue keeps watchful eye on Miss Claire.

"Also floating around that evening was a gentleman who presented himself as Milton H. Aylesworth, of New York, NBC-RKO president. Introduced himself to James Struthers, dancing there, to Pete Macias, neither of whom could identify him as the original. Every time someone who knew Mr. Aylesworth tried to find him, he had disappeared."

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POWEL CROSLY SCORES VICTORY IN NIGHT BASEBALL

Breaking down a barrier which they themselves had set up against the innovation several years ago when it became the rage among the minor leagues, the club owners of the National League in New York voted to admit night baseball on a limited scale.

Powel Crosley, Jr., radio manufacturer and owner of the "Cincinnati Reds" was the leader in the night opening movement.

Under the new rule, as it was explained by President Ford C. Frick, each club is privileged to stage up to seven night games at home during the course of the 1935 championship season.

"Powel Crosley, owner of the Cincinnati Reds, led the fight for the acceptance of night baseball and scored a rather amazing victory in view of the league's set stand against the matter several years ago when it swept like wildfire through the minor leagues", John Drebing writes in the New York Times.

"Crosley, however, fortified with weighty statistics which showed the tremendous disadvantage under which clubs of the smaller cities in the circuit operated, apparently carried the day by the sheer force of his argument. In Cincinnati, during 1934, he pointed out, 70 per cent of the Reds' gross home attendances for the year was recorded on only fifteen playing days, these including opening day, Sundays and holidays."

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1. What is the main idea of the passage?

1941-42, 1942-43 and 1943-44. The following table shows the results of the survey.

non-literary, a non-systematic, and informal collection of data.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

for the employees of the hotel where a check is made.

1. "The Great Wall of China" and its "Great Wall of China" 11

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I. T. & T. SHOWS \$1,457,398 NINE MONTHS' PROFIT

The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation reported this week for the nine months ended on Sept. 30, a consolidated net income of \$1,457,398 after all charges, minority interest and other deductions. This was equal to nearly 23 cents a share on 6,339,002 shares of stock. For the same period last year the company reported a net loss of \$239,223. Gross earnings in the nine months this year amounted to \$57,493,173, compared with \$52,416,203 in 1933, and included \$266,363 of non-recurring income. Operating revenues of communications companies and gross profit on sales of manufacturing companies totaled \$50,854,849 per the period, and other revenues included \$2,933,323 income from Spanish National Telephone Company as interest, dividends and fees for service, and \$1,465,047 from affiliated companies.

The Postal Telegraph and Cable Corporation reported for the nine months a net loss of \$1,051,280 after all interest charges, including non-recurring income of \$266,363, comparing with a net loss of \$1,142,079 for the same period in 1933.

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"O. H." ADVISES XMAS SHOPPERS

Christmas shoppers will get a suggestion, and some practical advice about how to select a new radio set as a gift when they hear Orestes H. Caldwell, editor of Radio Retailing and former Federal Radio Commissioner, over an NBC-WEAF network on Monday, December 17.

New radio receiving sets will bulk large in the gift buying which is expected to make this the biggest Christmas shopping season since 1929, according to reports of manufacturers. Caldwell will explain briefly the essential qualities of a good set and the tests to make to assure that the buyer's requirements are met. He will speak at 6:35 P.M., E.S.T., from the NBC studios in Radio City.

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DECISIONS OF THE FCC BROADCAST DIVISION

December 11 - APPLICATIONS GRANTED - WKBO, Keystone Broadcasting Corp., Harrisburg, Pa., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from 100 to 250 watts; WMBF, Howitt-Wood Radio Co., Inc., Binghamton, N. Y., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts night, 250 watts, LS; WKBZ, Karl L. Ashbacker, Muskegon, Mich., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase power from 100 watts to 100 watts,

1. The total amount of the loan is \$100,000.00. The loan is to be repaid in 10 equal annual installments of \$10,000.00 each, starting on the first day of January, 1955. The first installment is due on the first day of January, 1955. The interest rate is 5% per annum, compounded annually. The loan is to be repaid in 10 equal annual installments of \$10,000.00 each, starting on the first day of January, 1955. The first installment is due on the first day of January, 1955. The interest rate is 5% per annum, compounded annually.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation has approved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corporation shall contribute to the National Endowment for the Humanities a sum of \$100,000.00, to be paid in five equal annual installments of \$20,000.00 each, beginning on the first day of January, 1964, and continuing on the first day of January of each year thereafter until the sum of \$100,000.00 has been paid in full.

The Board of Directors of the Corporation has also approved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corporation shall contribute to the National Endowment for the Humanities a sum of \$100,000.00, to be paid in five equal annual installments of \$20,000.00 each, beginning on the first day of January, 1964, and continuing on the first day of January of each year thereafter until the sum of \$100,000.00 has been paid in full.

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RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT MAY 20 1964

250 watts, LS; WIBU, Wm. C. Forrest, Poynette Wis., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; KRE, 1st Congregational Church, Berkeley, Cal., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power to 250 watts; KLO, Interstate Broadcasting Corp., Ogden, Utah, C.P. to install new equipment; WSPA, d/b as The Voice of South Carolina, Spartanburg, S. C., modification of C.P. approving transmitter site in Spartanburg; KFRO, Voice of Longview, Longview, Tex., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment and move station to about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. city limits of Longview on Greet St.; WIBA, Badger Broadcasting Co., Inc., Madison, Wis., 60 day extension of special temp. experimental authority to use 1 KW night; WMAQ, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Dec. 3, 1934 and completion date to April 4, 1935.

Also, KLZ, The Reynolds Radio Co., Inc., Denver, Colo., modification of C.P. extending commencement date to Dec. 1, 1934, and completion date to April 1, 1935; KGIX, J. M. Heaton, Las Vegas, Nevada, modification of C.P. extending completion date to Feb. 2, 1935; WSUI, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., modification of license increasing daytime power from 500 watts to 1 KW, and change hours of operation from specified to unlimited; WFEA, New Hampshire Broadcasting Co., Manchester, N. H., license covering increase in day power from 500 w. to 1 KW, unlimited time; WNBX, WNBX Broadcasting Corp., Springfield, Vt., license covering increase in power and hours of operation of daytime only to daytime until sunset at Erie, Pa., and changes in equipment, 1260 kc., 1 KW; WHDL, Tupper Lake Broadcasting Co., Inc., Olean, N. Y., license covering move of station from Tupper Lake to Olean, N. Y., 1420 kc., 100 w. daytime.

Also, WBNS, WBNS, Inc., Columbus, O., license covering local move, 1430 kc., 500 w. night, 1 KW day, unlt'd.; WIBM, WIBM, Inc., Jackson, Mich., license to cover changes in eqpt. and increase in daytime power to 250 watts, 1370 kc., 100 w. night, unlt'd.; WJBK, Jas. F. Hopkins, Inc., Detroit, Mich., license covering changes in eqpt. and increase in daytime power, 1500 kc., 100 w. night, 250 w. day, unlt'd.; WRAK, WRAK, Inc., Williamsport, Pa., license covering local move, making changes in eqpt., and increasing daytime power to 250 watts, 1370 kc., 100 w. night, unlt'd.; KYW, Westinghouse E. & M. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., license covering move of station from Chicago to Philadelphia, and installing new eqpt., 1020 kc., 10 KW, unlt'd. time; KGRS, E. B. Gish (Gish Radio Serv.), Amarillo, Tex., license covering changes in eqpt. and increase in daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, 1410 kc., 1 KW night, specified hours; WJBC, Kaskaskia Broadcasting Co., Bloomington, Ill., license covering move of station from LaSalle, Ill. to Bloomington, Ill., 1200 kc., 100 w., shares with WJBL.

Also, KFWB, Warner Bros. Broadcasting Corp., Hollywood, Cal., license covering changes in eqpt. and increase in day power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, 950 kc., 1 KW night, unlimited; KOIN, KOIN, Inc., Portland, Ore., license covering changes in eqpt. and increase in daytime power from 1 KW to $2\frac{1}{2}$ KW, 940 kc., 1 KW night, unlt'd.; WFBL, Onondaga Radio Broadcasting Corp., Syracuse, N. Y., modification of license increasing day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

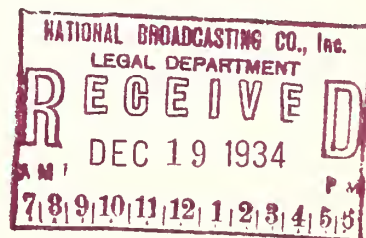
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 18, 1934.

| | |
|---|----|
| Rep. Cellers Abandons Brooklyn Station Board..... | 2 |
| Television To Awaken Art Appreciation, Sarnoff Says..... | 4 |
| Defeated Congressman Predicts Station License Fees..... | 5 |
| Everything Looks O. K. To RMA President For 1935..... | 6 |
| Dill Still Hopes To Establish Radio News Service..... | 7 |
| Says Philadelphia Orchestra Overlooked Radio..... | 7 |
| Two Beacons On WOR Transmitter Put In Operation Recently..... | 8 |
| More Radios Than Telephones?..... | 8 |
| Industry Notes..... | 9 |
| Federal Move Setting Aside Depreciation Order Cited..... | 10 |
| City Sales Tax On Actual Cash Only..... | 10 |
| Variable Impedance Matching For All-Wave Reception..... | 11 |
| Editor Picked As NBC Agriculture Head..... | 11 |
| Applications Granted By Broadcast Division, FCC..... | 11 |

No. 784



ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Metabolism of the Human Body. J. W. Mellor. 1
2. The Effect of the Diet on the Metabolism of the Human Body. J. W. Mellor. 1
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December 18, 1934.

REP. CELLERS ABANDONS BROOKLYN STATION BOARD

Completely reversing himself in a declaration he had made that newspapers should not be allowed to own and operate radio stations, Representative Emanuel Cellers, of Brooklyn, resigned as Chairman of the Board of Broadcasters of Brooklyn, Inc., which proposed to merge Brooklyn stations WARD, WLTH and WVFW.

Early this year Examiner Ralph L. Walker had recommended that these stations, along with WBBC, also sharing time on the channel, be deleted for alleged failure to serve public interest. All these stations are on 1400 kc. frequency.

Under the consolidation play, in addition to Representative Celler as Chairman, Rabbi Aaron Kronenberg, of WARD, would become President of the new organization, with Salvatore de Angelo, of WVFW, as Vice-President, and Samuel Gellard, of WLTH, as Secretary-Treasurer.

Further hearings were ordered, the principal applicant for the 1400 kc. frequency being the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, which closed Tuesday, December 11.

The New York Congressman said that he did not disapprove of the Eagle as a newspaper, but that he did not believe that any newspaper should own or operate radio stations.

"It is a matter", said Mr. Celler, "fraught with a great deal of danger, the greatest freedom should be given to the dissemination of news. There should be as many as possible owners of radio facilities and newspapers, so that there can not be any combination that will narrow that type of dissemination.

"Newspapers should stick to their own knitting", he emphasized. "They should not own and operate stations, and I would be for legislation which would absolutely separate them."

"I do not believe that a newspaper's function is to control radio. It would be a dangerous thing in this land if newspapers could reach out for mastery not only into the news columns but in the dissemination of news, and whatever goes over the radio. That is a question of policy that I think I am well qualified to dwell upon", he said.

Representative Celler several days later, however, announced his resignation as Chairman of the proposed consolidation saying that he had changed his opinion with regard to newspaper ownership of radio stations. Prior to Congressman Celler's announcement the following editorial appeared in the Editor and Publisher:

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the progress of its investigation into the activities of the British Security Organisation (BSO) in the United Kingdom.

Before the Federal Communications Commission this week appeared Congressman Emanuel Celler, of Brooklyn, saying he did not believe in newspaper ownership of any radio station, that newspapers should 'stick to their own knitting', that newspaper publication plus radio operation was an excess of power which should be attacked by Federal legislation.

"It is well to let a little light fall on this curious piece of statecraft at Washington. It seems that the Commission is considering the application of one Aaron Kronenberg, a Brooklyn butter and egg merchant and owner of a radio station WARD, to merge his radio outfit with two other local stations, namely WVFW and WLTH. In the new merged company the butter and egg man would be President and lo! behold! Congressman Celler would be Chairman of the Board. What stands in the way is the Brooklyn Eagle Broadcasting Company's application for a license to operate its station full time on the wave-length used by the others.

"Observe, in these circumstances, how quickly the political philosophy of the Congressman conjured up a plausible objection based on supposed public policy. It was not meet that a newspaper should have too much publicity power. Newspapers should attend to their own knitting. And so forth.

"We have no doubt the Federal Communications Commission will be able to penetrate the motives of the Congressman from Brooklyn, and fairly decide that issue, but the incident serves to remind us of Senator Dill's recent outburst on the right of radio to publish newspaper news in advance, and indeed the whole matter of the impudent disregard of the newspaper-radio news agreement by independent broadcasters is again brought in view. Senator Dill has used his power to encourage the independents to go into the news business and it is more than an interesting coincidence that he, too, has a covetous eye on radio profits. Indeed, he is going into the business.

"The question is: Can the radio interests control the independent broadcasters? The air is now heavy with news, near news, so-called news from independent stations. This fact is well known to the major radio interests and to the Federal Communications Commission. When the radio-press agreement was reached in New York the major radio interests were promising to bring the independents into line. The opposite has happened. The independents immediately started to organize news systems. They act as if free of all restraint, either by government or by radio.

"It seems to us that the press is being extraordinarily patient with this condition. If a radio-press gentleman's agreement will not hold, maybe a Federal Communications Commission order to compel the independents to observe limitations in regard to news would be effective. There must be some way by which butter and egg indepndents, with their congressional advocates, can be made responsible. After all, there are some genuine public policies to be conserved, more important by far than the little profits of any independent broadcasting station."

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TELEVISION TO AWAKEN ART APPRECIATION, SARNOFF SAYS

Among the thrilling possibilities which radio has in store is television, David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, said in an address, "Art in the Radio Age", delivered at the College of Fine Arts at New York University.

"Think what an impetus to the cultural influence of broadcasting, as well as to its entertainment possibilities, will be produced by that event", Mr. Sarnoff, who is a member of the University's Council, went on. "Talks on architecture, which are now broadcast by sound alone, will then be supplemented by television pictures in which the audience may see the famous buildings of which they are being told. Listeners will be able to watch the performance of the opera they are hearing. A play on Broadway may be seen by an audience in Arizona.

"If we let our imaginizations plunge ahead, we may also dream of television in faithful colors. I believe that dream will come true one day, and when it does, every home equipped for reception can at certain times become an art gallery. We may then be shown reproductions of the treasures of the Metropolitan and the Louvre and have them interpreted to us as we sit by our firesides and see them through the air. A new art appreciation will thus be awakened.

"Ours is an era which fosters genius, multiplies its opportunities for appreciation, and spreads its influence over the entire world. Through broadcasting, sound motion pictures, the electrified phonograph, and ultimately through television, radio is providing conduits through which greater quantities of art may flow than ever before.

"The radio age holds out that chance. Under the influence of its offerings, public taste has been immeasurably improved. The improvement reflects itself in the demand for better and still better programs - a demand which is healthy and encouraging. Radio's greatest advantage over architecture is in the elasticity of its medium. Its pattern need not be set in stone and steel. Day by day and year by year it may meet the changing demands of its patrons.

"For their future development, the arts must be entrusted to the vision and skill of the rising generation. At their hand lies an almost miraculous means of communicating their creative gifts to the masses.* * * Art in the radio age, is a challenge to the genius of the artist and the vision of the educator."

"In its youthfulness, radio typifies the eager stride of today. It is only natural that the rhythm of radio should be echoed in the pulse beats of our art students. Those students and this new social force are sharing the rich spring of life together. Radio as faithfully reflects their times as the

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

From the following report of the
Major General, 1st Cavalry Division, dated
at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, July 10, 1918.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
your letter of the 7th inst. and in reply to inform
you that the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration. I am
very sorry that I cannot give you a more definite
answer at this time, but I am sure that you will
understand the necessity of this delay."

"I am very sorry that I cannot give you a more
definite answer at this time, but I am sure that
you will understand the necessity of this delay.
I am very sorry that I cannot give you a more
definite answer at this time, but I am sure that
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I am very sorry that I cannot give you a more
definite answer at this time, but I am sure that
you will understand the necessity of this delay."

railroads, pushing across the wide expanses of our country, reflected the day of their grandfathers."

"Radio, perhaps more than any other industrial art, can claim kinship with the fine arts", Mr. Sarnoff pointed out. "On its wings, the messages of music and education speed to uncounted millions. It brings the symphony orchestra to the lonely farm house. It carries poetry and drama to the most isolated hamlet. With the speed of light, the ether wave carries art's treasures to all who may wish to receive them.

"The arts sprang from the people, and through its mass distribution, radio is giving the cultural arts back to the people."

"In our very midst, at Rockefeller Center, Radio City stands as architecture's dramatic contribution to the radio age. It is a business venture in every way in harmony with the living present. Its buildings combine the latest developments of material and construction for efficient daily use. The sheer beauty of their towering surfaces is severe and restrained, but their popular appeal brings a steady stream of visitors from all over the world."

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DEFEATED CONGRESSMAN PREDICTS STATION LICENSE FEES

Charging his defeat in the last election to the "power and radio trusts", Representative Edgar Howard, Democrat, of Nebraska, declared that he would take an active part in seeing that a bill was put through Congress to require radio stations to pay a license fee. Mr. Howard, who has been in Congress since 1923 and before that was the editor of the Papillion (Nebr.) Times, says that he will not be able to introduce the license fee bill in the House but that several representatives, whose names he said he did not care to reveal, would do it early in the year.

Mr. Howard, who was formerly secretary to the late William Jennings Bryan, and who resembles in appearance the late Franz Liszt, the composer, is now editor and owner of the Columbus (Nebr.) Telegram. He says that he proposes to return to Nebraska but will continue to back up his colleagues by editorials in his paper.

"I have advocated a tax on broadcasting stations for years", Representative Howard declared. "I'm not complaining about my defeat by radio and other interests. I am used to that but I feel nevertheless that broadcasting stations should be made to pay their way and I think you will see such a law put on the books in the next Congress. Because it is a revenue raising matter, the measure will be considered by the Ways and Means Committee. The stations do not now pay for the use of God's

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.

12/18/34

own radio waves and they have had a free ride about long enough."

Senator Dill proposed some such measure several years ago and when asked about it yesterday, said:

"I think the stations ought to pay a license fee and I think they would be glad to do it."

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EVERYTHING LOOKS O. K. TO RMA PRESIDENT FOR 1935

That the radio industry faces the New Year in a particularly fortunate position, is the Christmas greeting of Leslie F. Muter, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

"Prices, with a few exceptions, have improved", President Muter reports. "Code matters are slowly but surely reaching a more favorable basis. National industry sales promotion has been approved and started. Interference reduction has been inaugurated for the public on an extensive scale. The new all-wave receivers have provided the industry with the best sales stimulus it has enjoyed in many years. To those who are developing these programs and the many other RMA activities which greatly benefit the industry, I am sure we are all very appreciative."

Until the pending RMA application for an independent code for the entire Radio Industry is settled, no action will be taken by the National Recovery Administration on proposed supplemental codes for separate groups of radio manufacturers.

An effort to unsnarl and definitely fix the NRA code status and operations of radio cabinet manufacture is being made by the NRA, the RMA and the furniture industry. The matter is now before the general board of NRA for a final ruling so far as specialty cabinet and furniture manufacturers are concerned, as the electrical code will continue applicable to radio set makers who manufacture their own cabinets.

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Page 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE

January 1, 1900

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE

APRIL 1, 1899

WASHINGTON

1900

DILL STILL HOPES TO ESTABLISH RADIO NEWS SERVICE

Senator Dill, of Washington State, upon his return to Washington, D. C., this week reiterated that he hopes "to assist in the building up of a nationwide and worldwide radio news service (i.e. furnishing news to stations to broadcast).

"I do not intend to finance a service myself, however. I think that is about all I care to say about my plans in connection with the news project, at this time."

"Upon his retirement from the Senate January 3, Senator Dill will open up a law office in the Munsey Building in Washington to practice before the Government departments and says he will continue to take an interest in radio.

"I am not fully determined as to how active I shall be in connection with radio", he said, "but will continue to take an active interest in its development and particularly in the legal questions that arise in relation to radio and the public."

An article in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post (December 15) by Senator Dill, "Why I Quit the Senate", seems to be an answer to reports that if Judge E. O. Sykes is eventually appointed to the District Court of Appeals that Dill might succeed him as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. One gathers, after reading the Post article, that Senator Dill has had what Sam Bernard, the old German comedian used to regard as "Sufficiency."

It is an extremely readable article of which the proud comment of Senator Dill, himself a former newspaper man, was, "And I got paid for writing it." This really is an accomplishment to be proud of when it is known that most Senators, when retiring, are lucky if they get six lines in a page in the home paper and here's a man who not only gets away with two full pages in the Saturday Evening Post, but actually gets paid for doing it.

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SAYS PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA OVERLOOKED RADIO

In his bill of complaints in the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra row, Leopold Stokowski said that this year the Orchestra neglected its best asset - radio.

"During the past few years the Philadelphia Orchestra has definitely lost status with reference to broadcasting", Mr. Stokowski wrote to the Directors. "It is imperative that we regain the ground that has been lost. I am investigating the question of (1) a comprehensive, sustaining program for next year, and (2) a commercially sponsored program.

1790-1800

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

"You are all familiar with the fact that the New York Philharmonic Orchestra receives approximately \$40,000 each season for the broadcasting of its Sunday afternoon concerts. In the field of commercially sponsored programs there are excellent possibilities. I have been told that approximately \$375,000 is to be paid by a commercial sponsor for broadcasting the Metropolitan Opera.

"We began last season with a deficit. We ended the season with no deficit because of good broadcasting arrangements. Even in these troubled times there need be no deficit whatever in the orchestra's work. With a good contract, it might even be possible to reduce the price of the concert tickets."

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TWO BEACONS ON WOR TRANSMITTER PUT IN OPERATION RECENTLY

To guide flyers safely on their way and add a comforting touch of light to the country-side around North and South Rahway, two 500-watt lights have been placed in operation on the two 400 foot towers of the new WOR 50,000-watt transmitter soon to go in operation in Carteret, New Jersey.

These lights have been installed to indicate to aviators flying the Newark to Washington route that they are in the vicinity of the new WOR transmitter. In addition to these lights, there will soon be placed in operation, a thousand watt red revolving beacon located on top of the transmitter building. These lights are visible from the Empire State Building in New York which is located 16 miles northeast of the Carteret site. They are also visible from practically all points in Essex and Union Counties. As soon as the remaining equipment is installed, these lights will blink alternately.

Planes coming from Washington can point out to passengers that Newark is just nine miles beyond the beacon lights of WOR.

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MORE RADIOS THAN TELEPHONES?

A banner crop of radios was produced by the radio industry in 1934, says Science Service. Four and one-half million new sets were added to those already in use, to bring the total for the nation up to 19,000,000. This is 8,000,000 more radios than there are home telephones. The 19,000,000 sets do not include those in homes having two and three sets, nor some 2,000,000 sets now installed in automobiles, according to the trade journal, Electronics.

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Addressing the Crime Suppression meeting in Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, of the Department of Justice, said that one means of bringing about closer coordination was the development of a national teletype or radio broadcast system of police intercommunication.

WJW, Akron, joined ABS network last Saturday and started to broadcast the American Broadcasting System programs in the world rubber capital of Ohio. The station is owned and operated by William T. Jones, Samuel Townsend and John F. Weimer.

Henry A. Bellows, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, was highly commended at the Board meeting in New York City for the thorough and scholarly manner in which he presented the Broadcasters' side of the case to the Federal Communications Commission at the recent educationz1-religious hearing.

"Lavender and Old Lace", (Bayer's Aspirin), and "Melodiana" (Phillips Dental Magnesia) two half-hour programs which together fill the hour from 8:00 to 9:00 P.M. EST, each Tuesday night on the WABC-Columbia network, will continue on the above schedule due to contract renewals effective Tuesday, January 1.

Major K. K. V. Casey, Sales Manager of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, expressed "a purely personal observations" at West Chester, Pa. that aerial torpedoes, controlled by radio, might be used in the next war.

The executive said he foresaw this possibility from experiments made in various parts of the world with planes flown by radio control, without a pilot in the fuselage.

After repeated protests from the united forces of the amusement business, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has abandoned its free performances of the Guy Lombardo road show and will book it in theaters as an added stage attraction at regular admission prices. It will be known as the Guy Lombardo-Esso Marketers Revue.

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FEDERAL MOVE SETTING ASIDE DEPRECIATION ORDER CITED

Order of the Federal Communications Commission setting aside the telephone companies depreciation ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission was characterized as of "great importance" to State Commissions throughout the country and of particular importance to Washington, D. C. telephone users in a statement by William A. Roberts, people's counsel, of the District of Columbia.

"The order", Mr. Roberts said in a memorandum to the District Public Utilities Commission, "is of great importance because it relieves the overshadowing influence of the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders as to depreciation and places the burden of proving the correctness of depreciation rates, insofar as they affect local regulation, upon the companies rather than on the State Commission.

"In the District of Columbia, where a study of depreciation rates has been under way for approximately six months, this is of the greatest importance as it leaves the local commission with a free hand to act in fixing reasonable depreciation rates and preventing unreasonable charges for this purpose.

"Even more important than the definite action of the Communications Commission is the cooperative and responsive attitude shown by that body in this, the first of its orders on the subject. It augurs well for effective regulation in the future."

The statement of the people's counsel was issued in response to a Communications Commission order which said "that the estimates of composite percentage rates submitted by telephone companies to the State Commissions and to this Commission are for the information of the several Commissions, but shall not be deemed to be prima facie correct."

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CITY SALES TAX ON ACTUAL CASH ONLY

In New York City in the 2 percent New York City tax on sales of radios, autos and other articles involving a trade-in, it is proposed to tax only the actual cash involved in the transaction.

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VARIABLE IMPEDANCE MATCHING FOR ALL-WAVE RECEPTION

A further refinement in noiseless antenna systems for all-wave reception is offered in the variable impedance matching of downlead to receiver. This feature is made possible by an accessory applicable to any doublet antenna and receiver for the first time. The knob adjustment brings about the precision balance between antenna system and receiver for greatest sensitivity and loudest signals, while reducing still further any remaining noises.

Known as the TACO Noise Rejector, the variable impedance matching unit is a development of antenna specialists, Technical Appliance Corp., 27-26 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

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EDITOR PICKED AS NBC AGRICULTURE HEAD

William E. Drips, Associate Editor of Wallaces' Farmer, has been appointed Director of Agriculture for the National Broadcasting Company in Chicago, to succeed Frank E. Mullen, who has taken a position as head of the Department of Information with the Radio Corporation of America in New York City.

Drips, a veteran farm paper man and widely-known in the field of agriculture, has served with the Des Moines, Iowa, farm publication twelve years, previously teaching agricultural journalism at Iowa State College for three years, and operating a farm in Clinton County, Iowa for four years. He was born in South Dakota and graduated from the University of Wisconsin Agriculture College and studied journalism three years at the University of Washington.

As head of NBC's agricultural department, Drips will supervise the National Farm and Home Hour which Mullen originated in 1928 and has directed through almost 1,900 programs.

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APPLICATIONS GRANTED BY BROADCAST DIVISION, FCC

December 18 - WFDF, Flint Broadcasting Co., Flint, Mich., C.P. to install new equipment; WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla., C.P. to move auxiliary transmitter to location of main transmitter in Miami; WRGA, Rome Broadcasting Corp., Rome, Ga., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 100 to 250 watts; WTCN, Minnesota Broadcasting Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase day power from 1 KW to 5 KW, subject to compliance with specifications of the Air

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Navigation Division, Dept. of Commerce, as to marking and lighting the towers; WNAX, The House of Gurney, Inc., Yankton, S. Dak., C.P. to make changes in equipment and increase daytime power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW, and to move station locally (570 kc., 1 KW night, unlted.); WMFF, Plattsburg Broadcasting Corp., Plattsburg, N. Y., modification of C.P. to make changes in equipment; extend commencement date to 10 days after this date, and completion date to 60 days hereafter; WOR, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Newark, N. J. modification of C.P. extending completion date to Feb. 16, 1934; KWTN, The Greater Kampeska Radio Corp., Watertown, S. Dak., modification of C.P. extending completion date to Jan. 1, 1935; KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., modification of C.P. to increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW; KFRC, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, modification of C.P. to increase day power from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 KW.

WABY, Adirondack Broadcasting Co., Inc., Albany, N. Y., license covering move of station from Hudson Falls to Albany, 1370 kc., 100 w., unlimited time; WHJB, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Greensburg, Pa., license covering new station, 620 kc., 250 watts, daytime; WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla., license covering local move of station, 560 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time; WBEO, The Lake Superior Broadcasting Co., Marquette, Mich., modification of license to make change in specified hours; NEW, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, Inc., Mobile (Newark, N. J.), C.P. to operate in broadcast pickup service on frequencies 31100, 34600, 37600, 40600 kc., 25 watts; W2XR, John V. L. Hogan, Long Island City, N. Y., modification of license to change name of business to John V. L. Hogan, d/b as Scientific Broadcasting Service.

Action On Examiner's Report

New - H. E. Studebaker, Lewiston, Idaho, granted application for C. P. to construct a broadcast station at Lewiston, Idaho, to operate on 1420 kc., 100 watts, sustaining Examiner Geo. H. Hill.

Miscellaneous

WSPD, Toledo Broadcasting Co., Toledo, Ohio, denied petition to intervene and become a party to the hearing of the application of WALR Broadcasting Corp., for C.P. to move its station from Zanesville to Toledo; WTJS, The Sun Publishing Co., Inc., Jackson, Tenn., dismissed with prejudice its application for the facilities of WNBR since request for withdrawal was not made until 4 days before the time set for hearing and WNBR had expended considerable sum in preparation of its case; WLXBS, American Republican, Inc., Waterbury, Conn., granted license covering new station, 1530 kc., 1 KW, unlimited time (action taken Dec. 11, 1934); WKEU, Radio Station WKEU, LaGrange, Ga., designated for hearing application to move station to Griffin, Ga. to operate during unlimited daytime hours because of protest filed by Station WRGA, Ga., Rome; grant heretofore made, subject to protest, was suspended.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

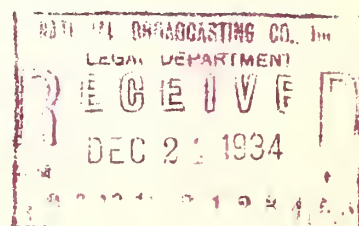
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication

INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 21, 1934.

| | |
|--|------|
| New Congress May Create Communications Committee..... | 2 ✓ |
| Every Second New Zealand Home Soon To Have Radio..... | 3 |
| Legislation In 74th Congress Hinges On Commission Reports..... | 4 ✓ |
| Hearst WBAL Purchase Approval Goes Over To New Year..... | 5 |
| Brighter Skies For Radio Seen..... | 5 |
| No Room For Huey's 50 KW Station..... | 6 ✓ |
| British Do Not Favor Advertising, Says Sir John..... | 6 |
| RMA Engineers Start On Facsimile Development..... | 7 |
| Detroit Symphony Has Up-To-Date Pick-Up..... | 7 |
| Telegraph Leaders At White House But Silent Afterwards..... | 8 |
| Ohio Station Joins NBC..... | 8 ✓ |
| Telegraph and Telephone Franks Up For Consideration..... | 9 |
| Pribble Heads WTAM..... | 10 |
| Judge E. O. Sykes On FCC Objectives..... | 10 ✓ |
| Industry Notes..... | 11 |
| A Singapore Station - Maybe..... | 12 |

No. 785



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The University of Chicago is a private research university in Chicago, Illinois.
2. It was founded in 1837 as the first American university to be organized on the European model.
3. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its role in the development of modern higher education.
4. It has a long history of producing influential leaders in various fields of study.
5. The university is also known for its contributions to the arts and sciences.
6. It has a strong tradition of interdisciplinary research and collaboration.
7. The university is a member of the Association of American Universities.
8. It is also a member of the Ivy League.
9. The university is a member of the Big Ten Conference.
10. It is a member of the National Association of Public Universities.

NEW CONGRESS MAY CREATE COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

Because of the divided authority in the House between the Merchant Marine and Radio Committee, of which Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, of Virginia, is Chairman, and the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, headed by Representative Sam Rayburn, of Texas, a movement is under way to have a House Committee appointed to have exclusive jurisdiction over communications.

Up to the time the Communications Commission was created, the radio authority in the House was lodged in the Merchant Marine, Radio and Fisheries Committee. It went there through the fact that wireless, which afterwards developed into radio, first came into use for S.O.S. calls aboard ships. Due to the fact that the Communications Commission bill carried with it wire communications, as well as wire, including cable, telephone and telegraph, it was referred to the Interstate Committee. There was a sharp clash over this between Representative Rayburn and Judge Bland, but the former won out.

The question of communications jurisdiction in the House will again be raised in the new Congress, and the creation of a new Communications Committee will be offered as a solution of the difficulty. An additional reason for the need of the new committee will be that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is already badly overburdened and has not the time to devote to communications, a subject of sufficient importance to require the attention of a special standing committee.

If such a committee were to be appointed, there would be no chance that either Representative Rayburn, or Judge Bland, who are the dominating men in the House in communications now, would be its Chairman. Mr. Rayburn could not be appointed to the new committee without giving up the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, because anyone who serves on that committee is not allowed to serve on any other committee. It is what is known as an exclusive committee. Naturally, the Texas Representative wouldn't give up the Chairmanship of an old established committee like Interstate and Foreign Commerce for that of a newly created Communications Committee.

While Judge Bland would be eligible to serve on the Communications Committee, since his own committee is not exclusive, he said that he would not give up the Chairmanship of the House Merchant Marine, and Fisheries Committee if the chairmanship of a new Communications Committee were offered to him.

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It was said at the office of Representative Rayburn that a movement to create a House Communications Committee "would not get very far". On the other hand, Judge Bland said that the creation of such a committee next session was "well within the realm of possibility."

The creation of new Standing Committees in the House of Representatives is a rare event. One of the last committees to be added was the Veterans Bureau Committee following the World War.

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EVERY SECOND NEW ZEALAND HOME SOON TO HAVE RADIO

Stimulated interest in radio reception has lately been evident in New Zealand, according to a report from Vice Consul W. W. Orebaugh, Wellington.

During the six-month period ended September 30, it is pointed out, sales of receiving sets in the Dominion exceeded those for any similar period in recent years. The increased purchase reported all over the country, the Vice Consul states, is due partly to the improved economic outlook, but much of the increase has resulted from the growing interest in short-wave reception. Short-wave sets are now more in demand than they have ever been and indications are that this demand will continue for some time.

At the end of last June, according to official statistics, there was one radio set for approximately 2.7 houses in New Zealand. It is believed locally that every second home in the country will soon be equipped with a receiving set. At the end of July, there were 133,000 radio receiving sets registered. In the July-September quarter of the number of licenses granted for new sets totalled 13,595, an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the second quarter.

Imports of complete radio sets into the Dominion in the third quarter of the current year were valued at £37,583, an increase of £18,194 over the preceding quarter. Receipts of American sets increased from £13,453 in the second quarter to £23,301 in the July-September period, it was stated.

New Zealand is showing a steadily increasing interest in automobile sets and this market should prove a good outlet for this type of American radio for some time to come, the report states.

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12/21/34

LEGISLATION IN 74TH CONGRESS HINGES ON COMMISSION REPORTS

Upon the reports of the Communications Commission, on the subject of whether more time should be given educational programs, and whether or not communications companies should be allowed to merge, will doubtless depend the character of whatever legislation of this sort, if any, the 74th Congress, which convenes January 3, will take up. It is expected that the educational-religious report may cause a general discussion of radio broadcasting, in Congress.

There are those who think the confirmation of the Federal Communications Commissioners by the Senate may also await the filing of the reports which will be about February 1st. The general impression is that all the members of the Commission will eventually be confirmed but that Senator Wheeler, of Montana, if he accepts the Chairmanship of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, replacing Senator Dill, will certainly wait for the Communications Commission reports, the first actual work of these Commissioners, and upon this judge their qualifications to continue to serve. Senator Wheeler would like to see a Western man on this Commission and Senator Couzens may again oppose Col. Thad Brown, but it is not believed these views will be pressed.

If Commissioner Gary should be succeeded by Representative Anning S. Prall, of New York, before he finishes writing his report on the educational-religious program situation, there may be some different conclusions. Mr. Gary is believed to have an open mind on the subject but the assertion is made that because Representative Robert Wagner, of New York, favors more time for religious stations, the former may share the latter's views on the subject. It was Senator Wagner who, at the request of Rev. J. B. Harney, of New York, Superior General of the Paulist Fathers, introduce a bill in the Senate which would allocate 25% of all radio facilities to educational and religious stations.

It had been thought because Father Harney had made such a brief appearance at the hearings that probably he was not as aggressively interested in the subject as he had been, but it developed that ill health had prevented the priest from testifying at length. A brief he submitted recently fairly bristled with accusations and it was thought from this that his side of the case might have further active support from Senator Wagner.

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HEARST WBAL PURCHASE APPROVAL GOES OVER TO NEW YEAR

Action on the sale of Station WBAL, in Baltimore, to William Randolph Hearst, was considered by the Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission when it last met, but a decision was deferred until the next meeting which will be early in the New Year. It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the station sale will be approved, but there was a current report that this Commission would not finally go on record in this matter until after the Commissioners had been confirmed by the Senate. If this is true, it might mean considerable delay in the transaction.

The price Mr. Hearst paid for WBAL is now pretty generally understood to be \$400,000.

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BRIGHTER SKIES FOR RADIO SEEN

The year 1934 draws to a close with bright prospects before the radio industry, O. H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner, foresees.

"Current production of sets and tubes is at a peak for the depression, and retail sales are running 40 per cent ahead of a year ago. Official figures for the third quarter show an encouraging upturn in manufacturing, indicating that the year's output will reach 4,500,000 sets", Mr. Caldwell sums up.

"The radio audience now numbers at least 76,000,000 persons, in 19,000,000 homes equipped with radios (30 per cent of these homes having two, three or more sets). In addition, 2,000,000 automobile radios are roaming the highways.

"Optimism also marks the future, as new developments manifest themselves. Higher tone fidelity and better eye-value design will characterize next season's sets. Noise and interference are to be cleared away by united industry effort. Facsimile is a prospect of the immediate future, as broadcasters explore the business possibilities of new visual advertising. Television also becomes a nearer reality as the German and British invoke government aid in financing transmitters, an expedient which may may have to be resorted to here.

"Police radio is finding an important place in city and state organizations, as analyzed on following pages of this issue. The new acorn tubes open up new possibilities for short-wave reception, and also for 'pocket radios' operating in the broadcast band. Portable transceivers for laymen - handy sets working around five meters - may create another volume-merchandise market, reminiscent of radio's gold rush days.

"Thus, all around the radio horizon, the sky is brightening, and one discovers cheering new prospects of big things ahead."

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NO ROOM FOR HUEY'S 50 KW STATION

No application has been received at the Federal Communications Commission for a frequency to provide for the 50,000 watt station which, according to press dispatches, Senator Huey Long declared he proposed to erect in Louisiana. As things now stand, it was said at the Commission, such a request could not be granted because not only Louisiana, but the Third, or Southern, Zone, of which Louisiana is a part, are both over their quota. Louisiana is 94 units over its quota at night, and 14 units over its quota in the daytime. The Third Zone is slightly under quota in the daytime, but considerably over it at night.

Senator Long was reported as saying that he first proposed to put a bill through the State Legislature providing for funds to finance the new station, and then later he expected to secure the necessary frequency from Washington.

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BRITISH DO NOT FAVOR ADVERTISING, SAYS SIR JOHN

As a result of a recent exchange with Sir John Reith, the National Committee on Education by Radio, has this to say:

"Radio writers in the United States have been saying recently that it does not, and they have been using this assertion to show that the highly satisfactory financial results of the British system cannot be compared with those in the United States, where the broadcasting industry as a whole, according to an authorized spokesman, 'has never yet operated at a profit.'"

This was the answer to the question, "Does the British Broadcasting Corporation make adequate provision in its budget for depreciation?"

These same writers have created also the impression that there is considerable sentiment in Great Britain favoring the introduction of advertising into radio programs in imitation of the American practise.

Sir John C. W. Reith, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, answers these two assertions in the following radiogram:

"Both statements entirely untrue. Regarding first, depreciation provision more than adequate respecting every form of capital asset. Regarding second, there was House of Commons debate of private member's motion, February 1933, categorically endorsing present non-advertising public service system by 203 to 27 votes. No Parliamentary committee nor any public body, so far as we know, has ever discussed introduction of advertising."

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107706 "The Role of the Teacher in the Classroom".

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RMA ENGINEERS START ON FACSIMILE DEVELOPMENT

Facsimile experiments have reached the point where organized development is being undertaken by the RMA Engineering Division. A special committee on radio facsimile, headed by E. W. Engstrom, of Camden, N. J., as Chairman, has been organized by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Chairman of the Engineering Division, and Virgil M. Graham, of the Standards Committee.

The new Facsimile Committee has begun to function, starting work on nomenclature and standardization. Four facsimile circuits, between New York and San Francisco, London, Berlin and Buenos Aires, are now in operation by RCA Communications, Inc.

The drum type of facsimile apparatus is now in use but eventual development of a continuous type of recorder, taking its paper from a feed roll, is regarded as the ultimate practical solution for broadcast facsimile recording. Higher speed also is an engineering goal.

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DETROIT SYMPHONY HAS UP-TO-DATE PICK-UP

The Columbia Broadcasting System recently installed complete speech input equipment in Orchestra Hall, Detroit, in order to provide pick-up facilities for the Ford Sunday Evening Hour. This program features the Ford Symphony Orchestra conducted by Victor Kilar and is broadcast each week over a coast-to-coast network.

A control room having a double-glass observation window was constructed on the orchestra floor of the auditorium. The addition of a radio control room has not altered the appearance of the hall to any appreciable extent. In fact, when the control room is not lighted from within, its presence is hardly noticeable. The control room is entirely outside the auditorium proper.

Thirteen microphone receptacles were distributed throughout the auditorium, on the stage, backstage, and in the wings. Twisted, two-conductor wire, shielded in copper braid, runs in conduit from each microphone receptacle to a "low-level" terminal box in the control room.

Provisions were made for the installation of public-address loud-speakers in any one or all of three locations in the auditorium. High-level audio and loudspeaker field supply outlets are provided in the upper boxes to the right and the left of the stage and over and back of the proscenium arch. The wiring from these outlets is brought in conduit to a "high-level" terminal box in the control room.

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12/21/34

TELEGRAPH LEADERS AT WHITE HOUSE BUT SILENT AFTERWARDS

Silence on the part of all concerned followed a conference which President Roosevelt had supposedly concerning the Telegraph Code at the White House Thursday.

Those present at the conference were S. Clay Williams, Chairman of the NIRB, and the whole membership of the Board; Judge Eugene R. Sykes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Newcomb Carlton, Board Chairman of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Sosthenes Behn, Chairman of the Board of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which the Postal Telegraph Company is a unit, and L. H. Peebles, who is in charge of the proposed Telegraph Code.

According to the New York Times, a virtual ultimatum was given by President Roosevelt to the two major telegraph companies to accept the code for their industry which has been pending for more than a year, or present one of their own.

"The President intervened for the first time in the fight by the National Recovery Administration to bring under a code of fair competition the largest uncoded industry at the request of the National Industrial Relations Board."

When asked if the Times story was true, Mr. Peebles said,

"Entirely out of the thin air, and a deduction of someone who evidently has followed the Telegraph Code hearings. Did you ever hear of anyone coming out of a conference with the President and talking? Anyone who would do this would be a damn fool."

No comment upon the conference was forthcoming from the White House. Judge Sykes likewise had nothing to say.

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OHIO STATION JOINS NBC

Station WHIO, Dayton, will join the NBC-WEAF network on February 2. WHIO, owned by the Evening News Publishing Company of Dayton, and the Springfield Newspapers, Inc., of Springfield, Ohio, will be the NBC's 88th station on the coast-to-coast networks.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE FRANKS UP FOR CONSIDERATION

Conditions surrounding the issuance of telegraph and telephone franks are now up for consideration by the Federal Communications Commission.

A hearing has been called by the Telegraph Division for Monday morning, January 14th to hear testimony and argument on proposed rules with regard to the issuance of telegraph franks and the giving of free telegraph services. According to these rules, telegraph franks would be issued only to the following full-time officers, agents of the carriers and to their families:

President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, General Counsel, Comptroller, Chief Engineer, General Manager, General Passenger Agent, General Freight Agent.

Common carriers not subject to the Communications Act of 1934, whose officers and employees would be entitled to receive franks from the telegraph carriers would be the following:

Railroad companies, Steamship companies
Motor bus companies, Air transport companies
Telephone Companies, Telegraph companies

Another paragraph of the proposed regulations would provide that:

"Every telegraph carrier subject to the Act shall make a special monthly report to the Federal Communications Commission with respect to all franked messages sent during each month by each frank holder. The report, which shall be made to the Commission not later than the first day of the second month following that for which the report is made, shall show with respect to each telegraph frank holder the name of the addressee of each message, the places of origin and of delivery, and the amount of the charges which would have accrued at the regular charges; it shall also show the total number of franks outstanding at the end of the month, the total number of franked messages sent during the month, and the total revenue which would have accrued had the franked messages been paid for at the regular charges.

"The total number of messages sent by each frank holder, the total for all frank holders, the total charges which would have accrued on messages sent by each frank holder and the total charges which would have accrued on messages sent by all frank holders shall be cumulative each month for the period beginning January 1, 1935."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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The Telephone Division of the Commission ordered that each Class A Telephone carrier shall, before March 1, by filling out a questionnaire now being prepared, make a full report with regard to the issuance of telephone franks or free service for the period from January 1st to December 31, 1934. It further ordered that effective January 1, 1935, all Class A telephone carriers subject to the Act, shall keep their records in such manner as will enable them, to furnish the Commission with the information requested in said form questionnaire for any month or months, subsequent to December, 1934, as may be requested by the Commission.

Also, that all Class A telephone carriers subject to the Act, shall retain in their possession all original records containing the data used in compiling the response to the said form questionnaire, until such time as this Commission shall specifically authorize the destruction thereof."

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PRIBBLE HEADS WTAM

Vernon H. Pribble has been appointed General Manager of Station WTAM, Cleveland division of the National Broadcasting Company. He was for eight years on the advertising staff of the Chicago Tribune and later became General Manager of Station WGN in Chicago.

Pribble succeeds W. Webster Smith in the WTAM position, the latter having been granted a leave of absence to permit him to recover his health. Smith is now in Florida and expects to remain there until he is able to accept another NBC assignment.

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JUDGE E. O. SYKES ON FCC OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Federal Communications Commission in the field of radio will be discussed by the Chairman of the Commission, Judge Eugene O. Sykes, in a broadcast from Washington on Friday, December 28, over the WJZ network, when he will be interviewed by Martin Codel, at 9 P. M. E.S.T.

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: : : :
 : : : : INDUSTRY NOTES : : : :
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The Internal Revenue Tax collections for the first five months of the present fiscal year on radio sets, phonograph records, etc., as compared with the same period last year, were given out by the Treasury as follows:

July 1-Nov. 30, 1934

1,370,319.06

July 1-Nov. 30, 1933

1,003,729.46

Station WCOL, in Columbus, Ohio, has joined the American Broadcasting System and effective Christmas Day will broadcast daily programs of the new major network, George B. Storer, President of ABS announced in New York City. Station WCOL is the twenty-first affiliate of the ABS.

Edgar Wolf, of Columbus, is the President of the Columbus Broadcasting Corporation which owns and operates the newest ABS station. Transmitting on 1210 kc., with 100 watts power, WCOL was recently assigned its present call letters. It previously was WSEN.

The next meeting of the Broadcast Division of the Communications Commission will be Tuesday, January 8, 1935.

Frank E. Mullen, newly appointed head of the RCA Information Bureau and Chairman of the National Radio Conservation Council, who instituted the Conservation Day programs each Friday in the National Farm and Home hour, will be the principal speaker during the broadcast over an NBC-WJZ network December 28 at 12:30 P.M., E.S.T. Mullen will discuss the origin of the radio programs on conservation and outline plans for continuation of the series during 1935 in which the question of land utilization will be the central topic.

The Radio Committee of the Russian government has developed a new program of television broadcasts. This program includes a periodical sight and sound journal, Telechronique, a multiple film written especially for radio broadcasting, a radio concert in which the interpretations are photographed and recorded on the film, and several simple television broadcasts.

1944
1945
1946
1947

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

1944

1945

1946

1947

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12/21/34

After hearing defense testimony by Mayor Ambrose Langan of Pittston, Pa., and others, Magistrate Klapp in New York discharged Wednesday afternoon two business men who had been accused of malicious mischief by a radio announcer for the American Broadcasting System.

The case grew out of a disturbance in a mezzanine box at the Army-Notre Dame football game Nov. 24. The defendants were George L. Armour, 36 years old, Executive Vice President of the American Aniline Products Company, and Andrew Sokol, 36, secretary of the textile house of Brand & Oppenheimer.

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A SINGAPORE STATION - MAYBE

At the present time a group of local promoters are endeavoring to raise sufficient capital to erect a modern broadcasting station at Singapore. Altogether, Trade Commissioner Foster estimates that if the right kind of programs become available and radio sets are offered at a reasonable figure, there should be a potential demand for approximately 75,000 sets in British Malaya.

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ISSUES OF DEC. 25 AND JAN. 1 TO BE OMITTED

DUE TO THE FACT THAT DECEMBER 25TH AND JANUARY 1ST ARE HOLIDAYS, THE ISSUES FOR THOSE TWO DAYS WILL BE OMITTED. THE BROADCAST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE DIVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION WILL NOT MEET UNTIL JANUARY.

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1944

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

The land is located in the County of San Diego, State of California, and is situated in the Township of San Marcos, Range 14S, and Section 36.

XXXXXX

Page - 100 -

The land is situated in the Township of San Marcos, Range 14S, and Section 36, and is situated in the County of San Diego, State of California.

XXXXXX

Page - 101 -

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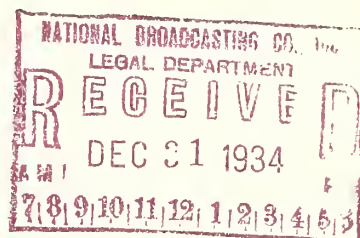
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL — Not for Publication



INDEX TO ISSUE OF DECEMBER 28, 1934.

| | |
|---|----|
| Broadcasters Call Commission "Spineless" in WLW Cut | 2 |
| Sales of Radio Sets Attain All-time High During 1934..... | 4 |
| Great Loss is Suffered On Franked Messages | 5 |
| WSPD Blocks Hearing Through Court Action | 6 |
| News "Lifting" By Radio Is Upheld | 7 |
| Short Wave Fans Exhaust U.S. Station List Supply | 8 |
| Wireless As Standby In Japan | 9 |
| Radio Pioneer Is Honored | 9 |
| RCA Committee Defers Capital Readjustment | 10 |
| Commission Unsatisfied With Interlocking Directorates | 10 |
| RCA Units Consolidated | 11 |
| McCosker WOR Resignation Reported | 11 |
| Industry Notes | 12 |

No. 786.

[Handwritten signatures and initials at the bottom of the page]

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BROADCASTERS CALL COMMISSION "SPINELESS" IN WLW CUT

Characterizing the move of the Federal Communications as "spineless" in its proposal to cut down the power of Station WLW in Cincinnati, America's most powerful station, from 500,000 watts to 50,000 watts, on what they call a "wholly unjustifiable complaint" of the Canadian Government, broadcasters of the United States seem to be unanimous in their condemnation of the Communications Commission's action. So acrimonious are they, in fact, that it looks as if what they call the Commission's "backing down without firing a shot", may jeopardize the friendly broadcasting relations between this country and Canada.

The *casis belli* was a complaint relayed through our State Department from the Canadian Radio Commission that WLW operating on 700 kilocycles had been blanketing station CFRB in Toronto at night. Officials of the Communications Commission were mum on what action they took in the matter. They have never been quite so silent on any subject before.

From the best information available, it appears that our Commission has agreed to order a cut in WLW's nighttime power from 500,000 watts to 50,000 watts, effective February 1st. It was described as a temporary cut and the hope was expressed that "further diplomatic conversations might bring about a better solution."

"The real issue at stake is whether or not Canada is going to write the broadcasting regulations for the United States" an irate broadcaster declared. "If we authorize the use of a certain amount of power and it does not cause serious interference in this country shall we allow the Canadians to tell us what we shall or shall not do?"

"It is very strange that this Canadian Station which operates on 690 kilocycles, 10 kilocycles from WLW which broadcasts on 700 kilocycles, should be interfered with when there has never been a word of complaint from WOR, Newark which is on 710 kilocycles, likewise only 10 kilocycles removed from WLW."

"This is the first serious complaint we have had from Canada but it won't be the last if we back down as readily as the Communications Commission and the State Department appear to have done", a noted radio engineer observed. "I don't think the situation up there is anywhere near as bad as they make it out to be but rather that it is more or less local politics in Toronto and Ottawa." "The Canadian Radio Commission has

12/28/34

to justify its existence and I think for that reason feels that it has to stir up trouble every once in a while."

"According to our agreement with Canada CFRB at Toronto should be using 50,000 watts. Instead it is only using 10,000 watts. If it were using 50,000 it wouldn't be affected nearly so much."

Asked if he thought the problem might be solved if WLW were to install a directional antenna, the engineer replied:

"It would be if they could figure out a way of cutting down the signal in the direction of Toronto without reducing its strength in northern Ohio, the station's principle service area.

"Personally I have never been sold on such excessive power as WLW is using," another broadcaster said. "I don't think it is doing a better job using 500,000 watts than it was when it was using 50,000 watts. All you get out of high power is scattered rural coverage. People in distant cities don't listen to such a station but rather to their local stations. It seems to me economically unsound to run the capital stock of a station from \$250,000 to over \$1,000,000 and not get any more out of it than Mr. Crosley is apparently getting out of WLW on 500,000 watts.

"I disagree with Crosley there but I am squarely behind him, as I am sure the entire industry will be, in hitting back when our Commission allows Canada to dictate this drastic power cut. I predict that Mr. Crosley will put up a real fight and he has a lot to fight with."

Remarking that the trouble came at a most embarrassing time for the new Communications Commission, the members of which have not yet been confirmed by the Senate, the broadcaster concluded:

"I think the fact that they are soon to be up for confirmation by the Senate had a lot to do with their action in the WLW case. Some of these wild eyed Senators think 100 watts is all a station should have because a 100 watt station is the most many of them have ever seen. There is always a howl in the Senate when any power increase is discussed. The Commissioners know this and they are playing safe before the storm breaks."

Although Station CFRB in Toronto is Canadian owned it is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System network.

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1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the economic situation.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the social situation.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the political situation.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the cultural situation.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the international situation.

7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the future prospects.

8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a detailed analysis of the conclusions.

12/28/34.

SALES OF RADIO SETS ATTAIN ALL-TIME HIGH DURING 1934

During the current year there has been an almost uninterrupted month-to-month gain in radio sales, with demand impervious to the usual period of Summer dullness, due to the extended popularity of automobile and portable sets. The introduction of the all-wave set at a price within the easy reach of the multitude has been one of the outstanding contributions to the new peak levels set by distribution. Broadcasting stations also have furnished bolstering support to the wider use of the radio.

Although all previous records were outdistanced during 1934, current indications reveal a stronger uptrend of demand during the first quarter of 1935, with some new peaks to be established during the last six months of that year, according to a survey of the radio industry, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

In spite of the encouraging progress made during the first six months of the current year, the increase in sales has been abrupt since the new models were displayed early in the Fall. In the comparison with the totals for the corresponding period of 1933, losses were reported in no parts of the country, while the increases ranged from 25 to 100 per cent. The cheaper sets have been bought freely, but the proportion is not so large as it was last season, as there has been a decided shift to the higher-priced all-wave sets during the last three months. Based on the returns for the elapsed eleven months, with the returns of the Christmas season yet to be tallied, it is estimated that sales for the country, as a whole average 40 per cent larger than for the comparative period of 1933. This would bring total sales for 1934 around 5,350,000 sets, as compared with the previous peak of 4,438,000 units set down for 1929.

From 60 to 65 per cent of the units sold represented replacements, which is about the same ratio as in 1933.

The increased hours of leisure, the perfection of the all-wave receivers, and especially the improvement and extension of broadcasting programs have been responsible for the unprecedented expansion which interest in the radio has attained this year.

In October, the highest sales in broadcast history were reached at \$4,527,000, a gain of 59.0 per cent over the 1933 comparative figures, and 49.1 per cent higher than in October 1932. For the ten months of 1934, these sales amounted to \$33,780,000, or 38.8 per cent ahead of the 1933 comparative figures, and 2.2

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These settlers were men and women who sought a new life, a new land. They brought with them the knowledge and skills of their ancestors, and they began to build a new society. Over the years, this society grew and changed. It became a nation of free men and women, a nation that stood for the principles of liberty and justice. The history of the United States is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a great nation.

The history of the United States is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have built a great nation. It is a story of the men and women who have shaped the course of the nation, of the challenges they have faced, and of the achievements they have accomplished. The history of the United States is a story of the values and ideals that have guided the nation, of the principles that have shaped its laws and institutions. The history of the United States is a story of the people who have made the nation what it is today.

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12/28/34.

per cent in excess of the 1932 total, which represented the all time high.

Wide fluctuations in prices have been absent since last Spring, and the current level is holding steady at 10 to 25 per cent higher than at this period a year ago. The present firmness, however, is inclining upward, and advances already have taken place in some of the medium and better grades of console types of all-wave sets. The popularity of the smaller radio sets, however, apparently is waning, as the price inclination in this division is downward. Manufacturers have thus far succeeded in withholding from retailers most of the increases which have resulted from the higher operating costs under the code. As this policy, however, has made heavy inroads on profits, substantial upward revisions may become necessary next Spring.

The status of general collections is reported as the most satisfactory that has obtained since 1929. In the retail division it has been particularly satisfactory, and wholesalers have received payment in full on some old accounts which were carried over from last year. Collections on deferred-payment sales have been kept up to date in most districts, with repossession the fewest in many years.

The stronger financial position which all members of the industry now have achieved, as compared with their condition during the three preceding years, has brought bankruptcies almost to a complete stop. For the eleven months of 1934 only 6 manufacturers failed, with the involved liabilities \$526,630, as compared with 25 defaults entailing a loss of \$3,719,519 for the twelve months of 1933.

Among the wholesalers and retailers the reduction in the number of bankruptcies was even more decisive, the total dropping from 109 for the twelve months of 1933 to 33 for the eleven months of 1934. The sum of the involved liabilities, however, was little changed in this division, as one large wholesaler had a defaulted indebtedness of more than \$1,000,000, which pushed the total for the eleven months up to \$1,621,283, or only slightly under the \$1,813,980 recorded for 1933.

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GREAT LOSS IS SUFFERED ON FRANKED MESSAGES

Apropos a hearing on the Communications Commission proposed rules on franking privileges which will be held Monday January 14, it has been found that five companies during a single month, June 1934, the month for which complete returns were available, lost \$23,119 on free service to persons other than

10/28/34.

their own employees. They were Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, \$344.10, Postal Telegraph Co., \$8,742.93, Radiomarine Corporation of America \$3,200.68, Mutual Telephone Company, \$15.20 and Western Union \$10,816.44.

If June be taken as an average month, the total amount of charges which would have accrued on free messages sent by the carriers named in the table for others than employees of carriers subject to the Communications Act of 1934 and their families, for a calendar year would be \$277,432.20.

Moreover, the Mackay Radio and Telegraph handled 46,628 words free of charge for the Byrd Antarctic Expedition for which the regular charges would have been \$79,950.31, and the Western Union handled 266,407 messages free of charge in a demonstration of how telegraphy might be used in connection with broadcast programs.

By way of showing liberal use made of franking privileges the Commission revealed the fact that in eight months the wife of a trustee of the St Louis and San Francisco Railway Company sent 110 messages, the revenue from which would have been \$415.96, the wife of the Vice-Chairman of the Southern Pacific Company 267 messages, \$572.20, the wife of the Vice President and General Manager of the Southern Pacific 498 messages, \$469.71, the wife of the President of the Southern Pacific 509 messages, \$472.83 and the wife of the President of the Union Pacific, 344 messages, \$438.95.

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WSPD BLOCKS HEARING THROUGH COURT ACTION

Because of the Toledo Broadcasting Company of Toledo, Ohio, owners of Station WSPD asking the District Supreme Court to enjoin the Federal Communications Commission from holding a hearing January 4 on the transfer of a competing station the hearing has been postponed until the Court acts.

Through attorneys Horace L. Lohnes and Homer L. McCormick, the company, operator of Station WSPD, said that Station WALR, of Zanesville, Ohio, had asked for a transfer of its license so that it could operate from Toledo, because of the effect such a transfer would have on its business, the Toledo station sought permission to intervene in a hearing which was to have been held January 4, and was denied the request.

Two other cases involving the same principle are now pending in the District Supreme Court, one of which Station WBEN of Lawrence, Kans., which has been appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

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NEWS "LIFTING" BY RADIO IS UPHELD

Ignoring the right of news agencies and publishers to control the use of news they gather and pay for, Federal District Judge John C. Bowen in Seattle last week made public a decision condoning the unauthorized use of news by radio stations.

Judge Bowen dissolved a temporary restraining order obtained two months ago by the Bellingham(Wash.) Publishing Company against Station KVOs, located in Bellingham, preventing the radio station from its longtime practice of broadcasting local and telegraph news obtained from the Bellingham Herald, the Seattle Times and the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The suit dismissed by the court's ruling was brought in the name of the Associated Press.

Judge Bowen's 24 page decision was unprecedented in its absolute indifference to news property rights.

"A ruling that news becomes public property the moment newspapers containing it are distributed to the public, made by Federal Judge John C. Bowen, at Seattle, Wash., is one of the most constructive factors that has developed in the newspaper business in years," the Editor and Publisher comments, "and unless his decision is appealed and reversed the great news agencies of this country will be at the mercy of every commercial interest wishing to trade upon them, while grasping, irresponsible, mischievous independent radio stations, now running fast and loose with "news service" enjoy a field day."

Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, said in New York that "undoubtedly the case will be promptly appealed."

In his decision Judge Bowen wrote: "This court holds that when general news furnished by complainant(the Associated Press) or local news claimed to be under its control as regards publication, has been printed in a regular issue of complainant's member newspapers and that issue has been, in the ordinary course, published and distributed to the public, such news reports from that moment belong to the public, including the defendant (KVOs) and all others who may desire to use them except for sale by a rival news agency to its news publishing customers. And that the mere fact that the defendant disseminates gratuitously those news reports as a part of its radio service after they have been so received by the defendant contemporaneously with other members

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THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD

The world is facing a new era of challenges and opportunities. The future of the world is uncertain, but it is also full of potential. We must work together to create a better future for all.

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12/28/34.

of the public, does not prevent defendant from so receiving and using such news reports, since such practice by defendant does not involve the pirating by one news gathering and distributing agency of news reports of another such agency, as in the case of the Associated Press versus the International News Service."

"In the earliest period of our country's history, communication of private dispatches and public news was by individual courier on foot or, like Paul Revere, on horseback. Later came the stagecoach with the mails, always pressing onward to new frontiers. Next the locomotive or as originally known the "iron horse", developed the mail express, soon, however, yielding a portion of its communication business to the telegraph and telephone and later yielding much of its business to its present aggressive competitor, the motor bus, motor trucks and airplanes. In many instances electric street railways have been forced out of business by the more convenient and efficient motor bus.

"These improvements and developments have occurred in the field of news communication as well as in transportation and have facilitated and have been indispensable to the march of progress in which the public has been most vitally interested, and, in respect to them, the protection of private investments has had to yield to the convenience of the public.

"A fair construction of the true situation in the case at bar is that it involves an exemplification of the greater efficiency of modern news dissemination instrumentalities as compared with those of bygone days, which, in those days, adequately served a like private enterprise and public interest.

"Complainant's and its newspaper members' facilities are not likely to pass into disuse as some news communication instrumentalities have in the past but the service which complainant's facilities have rendered to the past or may render to the future cannot be employed to hinder the use of more modern means, including those of the defendant radio station, which, in some respects, surpass complainant's facilities to an extent comparable to the advantages of the airplane over those of the railroad train."

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SHORT WAVE FANS EXHAUST U. S. STATION LIST SUPPLY

A very definite indication of the increasing number of all-wave sets is the fact that the Government has been completely swamped by requests for copies of a list of world short-wave radio-
phone transmitters.

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Public demand for copies of this list recently issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has been so great that three editions totalling 6,000 copies have now been completely exhausted.

Orders in hand for approximately 2,000 copies of the list can not be filled until the January edition of the publication can be compiled and made available for distribution. The date of availability of this edition is contingent upon the time remaining to complete the work after performing the more important normal functions of the Electrical Equipment Division.

The list for which the unexpected demand has developed includes essential information for every world radio station employing radiophone transmissions, irrespective of category, service, or nationality, on frequencies above 1,500 kilocycles.

Copies of the list are sold at 25 cents each, which price covers only the cost of compiling and printing. Orders should be addressed to the Electrical Equipment Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

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WIRELESS AS STANDBY IN JAPAN

Wireless apparatus is to be installed in the telegraph offices of all important cities in Japan, says Reuter, in order to ensure smooth-working communications in any emergency. This step has been taken by the Ministry of Communications as a result of the experience of the serious conflagration at Hakodate, in which all land wires, which were the only means of communication, were destroyed.

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RADIO PIONEER IS HONORED

Dr. Ernest F.W. Alexanderson, pioneer in the development of radio in this country, was notified at Schneectady of his election to membership in the Royal Academy of Science of Sweden. He is a consulting engineer for the General Electric Company.

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Page 1. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors of the American Red Cross, for the year 1917.

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

12/28/34.

RCA COMMITTEE DEFERS CAPITAL READJUSTMENT

The special committee of directors of the Radio Corporation of American appointed to consider a capital readjustment plan advised against the adoption of any plan at this time, and officers and directors concurred unanimously. A statement to this effect was issued by General James G. Harbord, chairman of the board, and David Sarnoff, president of the corporation.

No information was available as to the committee's reasons for concluding that adoption of a readjustment plan now would be untimely.

In the opinion of many observers, according to the New York Times it may be six months or more before a plan may be proposed.

"Perusal of the official statement of the Radio Corporation of American, issued after the meeting of the directors, indicates definitely that the idea of formulating a plan to care for the arrearages of dividends on the preferred stocks has not been abandoned but simply was not considered timely." a Times financial writer observes. "The great number of changes in economic conditions and practices in the last eighteen months, the preliminary work of the new Federal Communications Commission and other factors may have influenced the decision of the R.C.A. to defer action in this matter."

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COMMISSION UNSATISFIED WITH INTERLOCKING DIRECTORATES

Eleven officials and directors of leading telegraph, telephone and radio companies have been ordered to show cause why they should be allowed to continue as officers or directors of more than one carrier.

The order was issued by the Federal Communications Commission, under the section of the Communications Act which forbids interlocking directorates. It named Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Sosthenes Behn, president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co; David Sarnoff, president of Radio Corporation of America; Edwin F. Chinlund, vice president of the Postal Telegraph Company; Newcomb Carlton, board chairman of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Edwin F. Carter, John W. Felton, E. Y. Gallagher, Joseph J. Halpin, Lewis MacConnach and Frank L. Polk,

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The subject of this memorandum is the proposed revision of the existing regulations governing the conduct of the various committees of the Board of Directors. It is suggested that the following changes be made:

1. The existing regulations should be revised to provide for the election of members of the committees by the Board of Directors.

2. The existing regulations should be revised to provide for the removal of members of the committees by the Board of Directors.

3. The existing regulations should be revised to provide for the appointment of members of the committees by the Board of Directors.

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COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

It is suggested that the following changes be made to the existing regulations governing the membership of the committees:

1. The existing regulations should be revised to provide for the election of members of the committees by the Board of Directors.

all directors of communications companies.

In setting Monday, January 21 for a hearing on applications for permission to hold posts in more than one company, the commission asserted that the applicants have thus far failed to convince "that public and private interests will not be adversely affected" by interlocking directorates.

Pending outcome of the hearing all the applicants will be allowed to hold their present posts.

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R C A UNITS CONSOLIDATED

The RCA Victor Company and the RCA Radiotron Company, the two wholly owned manufacturing subsidiaries of the Radio Corporation of America, have been consolidated into a single organization to be known as 'RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc.'. The new company will begin operations as of January 1st. The consolidation is being made primarily for convenience of operation. The present officers and management of the two subsidiary companies will continue in their respective positions, and the factories located at Camden, N.J. and Harrison, N.J. will continue their operations as at present.

The present trade-marks on the products manufactured by these companies will be continued through the establishment in the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., of two divisions, which will be known as 'RCA Victor Division' and 'RCA Radiotron Division.'

E.T. Cunningham will be the President and Mr. David Sarnoff the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc.

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MCCOSKER WOR RESIGNATION REPORTED

The following was carried in the last issue of Variety:
"It was understood in radio circles Monday(24) although not officially confirmed that Alfred J. McCosker has resigned as president of WOR, Newark. His retirement is understood to take effect January 1. McCosker contract, which had about a year to go, is reported amicably settled by the Macy department stores interests which operates the station.

"McCosker, who has served two terms as president of the National Association of Broadcasters took over the management of WOR for the Bamberger store in Newark eight years ago.

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INDUSTRY NOTES

In the Louisiana Senate Senator Huey Long tacked on an amendment to a bill which would give the State University the right to build or buy or operate under contract or lease, radio stations or broadcasting facilities. Senator Long announced that in connection with the University's dental school he expects to hold a school and public health clinic of the air, with musical programs to provide cultural enjoyment over the Louisiana State University broadcasting system.

James Wallingford, of the NBC, received the National Academy of Arts Medal as the best radio announcer.

Mr & Mrs Alfred J. McCosker gave a tea dance in the Petit Saloon of the Park Lane, New York for their debutante daughter Miss Angela F. McCosker.

Glenn I Tucker, formerly in charge of public relations of the Radio Corporation of America has opened an office in the Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York. Mr. Tucker will handle accounts that are available in the field of industrial writing, including company statements, annual or quarterly statements to shareholders, news releases, and general publicity.

Radio tax collections for October 1934 were \$280,699 as compared with \$305,291 of the previous month. September reports on employment were about the same as the previous month, 58 radio and phonograph factories with 39,999 employees.

The picture of William S. Poley, appears in Fortune Magazine for January with the following caption:

"With business 55 percent better than last year, the Columbia Broadcasting System has voted a 50 percent stock dividend. This on top of a five for one split last February, is further indication of the success of Columbia's smart, unassuming young President."

Commissioner Thad Brown spent the Christmas vacation in Ohio, Commissioner Case in Rhode Island and Commissioner Payne in New York. Commissioner Sykes, Gary, Stewart and Walker remained in Washington.

It is the intention of the Board of Directors to make a full and complete investigation of the affairs of the company and to report thereon to the stockholders at the next annual meeting. The Board of Directors is composed of the following members: [illegible names]

The Board of Directors is composed of the following members: [illegible names]

The Board of Directors is composed of the following members: [illegible names]

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The Board of Directors is composed of the following members: [illegible names]

Heinl Radio Business Letter.

July - Dec. 1934.

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July - Dec. 1934

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